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# THE TIMES

Should there be a deadline for giving birth? Page 9

## Moroccan marchers halt within ight of Spanish guns

panish aircraft watched overhead, 40,000 unarmed ans marched across the into Spanish Sahara ay and pitched camp for the nly a few miles from the lds protecting the Spanish defence line. The march, ordered by King Hassan and led by members of his Government, took place despite a last-minute appeal for cancellation by the United Nations Security Council. Madrid papers, however, spoke of a new plan for a United Nations caretaker regime.

## ing ignores appeal by the UN

Morocco, Nov 6.—00 unarmed Moroc-ing verses from the rched into Spanish day, in defiance of rmings and appeals ited Nations. They mp for the night miles inside Spanish nly about two miles f from the Spanish ence.

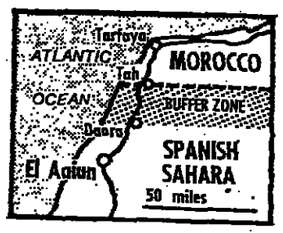
from Algiers said untry's armed forces mobilized along its der with Spanish eria, which opposes laims to sovereignty hosphate-rich terri- has called for a ination referendum said to be "ready ntuality".

chers, according to can news agency sed the border at n, led by Mr Ahmed e Prime Minister, f the Government, political leaders. hing the administra-, the first marchers prayed, asking "the o return the land refathers after 90 paration".

anish jet aircraft the heads of the about 1 pm, the of the Spanish panish helicopters ove the marchers the day.

lumn halted for the ar from Daora, a ot of caravan trails, said there had been so far.

ll the authority of ers to stop the ing on through the rds the Spanish. As darkness fell nish armoured cars, troop transporters seen silhouetted ge of hills near by. the marchers lies




Spain's "line of dissuasion" defended by elite troops, members of the Foreign Legion, and minefields. In front of the dug-in troops are lines of barbed wire and large signs warning "Danger—mines".

From tomorrow the rest of the 350,000 marchers gathered at Tarfaya will start crossing the border in groups of about 20,000 people at a time.

King Hassan of Morocco ignored a request sent earlier today by the United Nations Security Council to call off the march. In his reply he said the march, which had already started, "will not for one moment depart from its peaceful character which inspired us in taking this initiative and which will be now maintained throughout its progress".—Agence France-Presse.

Our Madrid Correspondent writes: Newspapers here reported today that Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary General of the United Nations, has proposed a plan to Spain, Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria, calling for the creation of a United Nations "caretaker" administration in the Spanish Sahara. This would function for six months to carry out the decolonization Spain, it is believed, would favour such a solution, since it has already suggested the idea of a United Nations buffer force to prevent conflict.

Only a few days ago it was announced that the Spanish Army would defend the Sahara against the marchers. However, Spain is anxious to leave the territory and it would probably be eager to pull out its forces, if it could do so honourably.

Meanwhile, the tough, well-armed Foreign Legion is manning the first line of defence in the Sahara territory, backed by artillery, armoured units and helicopters, with air support and naval gunfire on call. Reports say that the marchers can be seen clearly through the binoculars of the Spanish troops.

Last-minute attempts to negotiate a peaceful solution apparently failed today when it was announced that the arrival in Madrid of an emissary from King Hassan had been cancelled. Shortly after noon Mr André Lewin, the personal envoy of Dr Waldheim, left Madrid after a one-day visit for talks with Spanish Government representatives.

Spanish newspapers emphasized that about 20,000 Moroccan troops were following close behind the civilian marchers. However, a report from Rabat, published by the Madrid newspaper *Informaciones*, said the Moroccan intention was apparently to have the civilian marchers turn and march parallel to the border before returning to Morocco.

Peter Strafford writes from New York: The United Nations Security Council today began to discuss the question of what to do now that King Hassan has disregarded its appeal to cancel the march.

The appeal was issued in the early hours of this morning, after a meeting behind closed doors, by Mr Yakov Malik, the Soviet permanent representative and current president of the council.

## Monitoring system for public spending

By Tim Congdon
Economics Staff

The Government intends to publish detailed figures for cash limits—the new system for monitoring public spending—at the beginning of the next financial year. The public will in future be able to know if public spending targets are being met or exceeded.

Mr F. Jones, deputy secretary of the public sector group (A) at the Treasury, gave this assurance yesterday in evidence to the Expenditure Committee of the House of Commons.

It is important as a sign that the Government intends to apply strict control to public spending and because it will now become possible for the general public to see exactly where overspending is taking place.

Until recently public spending has been planned in real terms, according to the quantity of resources used and the number of men employed. Control over the money expenditure involved has been less precise.

Mr Jones said the Treasury was sure there was scope for improving the present system, which largely depends on decisions taken by the Public Expenditure Survey Committee.

He did not dispute the contention that much of the excess growth of spending was attributable to flaws in the system.

Mr Jones was accompanied by other witnesses from the Treasury and the Bank of England.

He devoted considerable time to meeting the claim made by Mr Wynne Godley, director of the Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge University, in earlier evidence to the committee that public spending had risen by £5,000m more than at first planned between the financial years 1970-71 and 1974-75.

Announced policy changes could account for much of the £5,000m figure, he argued. It reflected "the decisions of successive governments". But he emphasized that Treasury ministers were now "very concerned about the growth of public expenditure".

Mr Jones also said that if a cash limit seemed likely to be exceeded "it will take primacy over volume figures". In other words, there would be a reduction in the size of programmes if spending was rising too quickly in money terms.

But the PESC system was fulfilling many of the extremely important functions for which it was designed, Mr Jones said. The Government "rejects the wholesale condemnation of PESC".

It is understood that there [illegible] in the Treasury recently over operation of a cash limits system. Treasury officials have been examining alternative ways of preparing profiles of expenditure through the financial year to ensure that effective monitoring can take place.

But the cash limits system will not apply to all categories of public spending. Transfer payments, such as pensions and unemployment benefit, cannot be covered by such a system.

It is still not clear how extensive the new control mechanism will be, although there seems no doubt that it will cover large parts of defence, health and education expenditure.



Leaders meet: President Sadat of Egypt was welcomed by Mr Wilson yesterday when he arrived at Heathrow airport for a three-day official visit to Britain, the first by an Egyptian president.

The two men joked and laughed while posing for photographs at the foot of the aircraft steps. Mr Sadat and his wife Jenan, whose mother was British, smiled broadly as they shook hands with the Prime Minister and officials.

Mr Sadat flew in from the United States with an entourage of a hundred. Banner-waving Egyptians lined the airport perimeter fence to greet him. Later at Claridges Hotel Egyptian students welcomed him with banners proclaiming him as "Peacemaker" and the man who changed Arab defeat into victory.

President Sadat and his wife lunched with the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Kent were present.

Mr Sadat is understood to be seeking British support for his Middle East peace initiatives. He is also reported to be seeking military equipment now that his supply links with Moscow have been cut.

## Commons once again reject the Lords' press freedom measures

By Hugh Noye
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

The Commons last night continued their ping pong match with the House of Lords over the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill when they once again reversed all the main amendments made [illegible] the Upper Chamber on the press freedom issue.

In divisions giving the Government majorities of 49 (290—241), 47 (290—243), and 31 (281—250), MPs rejected first the amendments moved by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone requiring compensation for anyone suffering a loss as a result of a breach of the proposed charter on press freedom, and then Lord Goodman's amendments, giving further statutory backing for the rights of editors on matters contrary to the charter and "deemed to be contrary to public policy".

Opening the debate, Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, described what had been returned to the Commons as "a dog's dinner on a lordly dish".

It was central to the Government's policy, he said, that if a press charter was to be established it should be achieved voluntarily. Insisting that it was the Commons as the elected House that should govern the country and not any other body, he added that he hoped the Lords would consider seriously what had been said.

The Government, he said, wanted the Lords to know clearly that the Commons had deliberated again on the matter and had reasserted its views.

From the Conservative front bench Mr Prior said that in all their deliberations, the intention of the Lords had been to be as conciliatory as possible. He suggested that in laying down the charter for press freedom the House would be making no real impact unless it imposed an obligation that the charter's provision should be adhered to.

Mr John Stonehouse, making his first Commons speech since his personal statement last month explaining his disappearance to Australia, said that on other occasions he had attacked the excesses of the press. But the freedom of the press was a precious quality which MPs must fight to protect. The Lords had spoken for the public good, and the Commons should support their amendments.

Parliamentary report, page 10
Labour's proposals, page 14

## Mr Wilson refers to Chrysler gun at our head

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

Mr Wilson, who has taken personal charge of the ministerial team handling the Chrysler crisis, told the Commons yesterday that the "Government has been presented with a pistol at its head".

The Prime Minister did not wish to be drawn any farther but Cabinet ministers consider that they are confronted with the greatest industrial difficulty placed before a British government.

No decisions have been taken on the limited number of options facing the Cabinet. The stark choice would appear to be that the Government has to find a formula for putting public money into the company or Chrysler will abandon its United Kingdom operation, in which it employs about 26,000 people.

Figures provided by non-government sources last night suggested that in the past five years Chrysler had spent £100m in the United Kingdom and during that time there had been no profit from the Linwood plant.

Among the factors being weighed by ministers are the effects on unemployment; whether any public investment will ensure a viable company; the impact on the balance of payments; and whether it makes economic — industrial sense to provide a financially secure base for a foreign-owned company when millions of pounds has been allocated to assist British Leyland.

The Chrysler Corporation is obviously in no mood to provide more financial support and is consequently looking to the British Government to come to the rescue.

Leading article, page 15
Fears of squeeze, page 17

## Mr Short attacks obdurate peers

By Our Political Editor

Drawing a party manager's long bow, Mr Short, Leader of the House of Commons, suggested yesterday that Parliament might have to sit beyond next Wednesday for prorogation of the present session because of [illegible] over amendments to the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill concerning editorial freedom. Perhaps he also had Lords amendments to the Community Land Bill in mind.

Mr Short, the principal party manager, was facing one or two Labour left-wingers who argued that in showing it had a mind of its own the House of Lords was asking for trouble.

In fact, the House of Lords has merely been living within the terms of the Parliament Acts, 1911 and 1949, that govern the relationships between the two Houses. Nothing it has yet done may reasonably be described as a constitutional clash. It is exercising the powers of legislative amendment and suspensory veto that statute permits it.

"Clearly", Mr Short said yesterday, "there is a discernible change in the way the [illegible] sees its function." After "Conservative" "nonsense!" had died down, he added: "Many of us will have to sit down and consider what has happened during this session."

That was Mr Short's answer to Mr Bruce Grocott, Labour MP for Lichfield and Tamworth.

Mr Robert Cryer, left-wing Labour MP for Keighley, went further. According to him, the Lords had been deliberately trying to wreck Government legislation; and he saw an urgent need for the abolition of the House of Lords "which will be welcomed by the whole of the Labour and trade union movement".

To that Mr Short answered that the other House was seeing its function "rather differently under this Labour Government from what it did formerly and all of us must consider this coolly when the session is over."

The [illegible] do not need to be intimidated by the implied threat. No Labour government could hope to carry its legislation without the help of the House of Lords as a chamber either to initiate or to revise legislation; and every politician at Westminster knows that the reform or the abolition of the House of Lords is more frightening to Labour ministers than the continuance of the present House, simply because a reformed House would demand realistic powers and a unicameral Parliament would set limits to the legislation any government could bring in.

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## 'Scottish Daily News' to close tomorrow

From a Staff Reporter
Glasgow

The *Scottish Daily News* is to cease publication from tomorrow. The announcement was made to the 519 workers in Glasgow yesterday by Mr James Whitton, the provisional liquidator called in to take over the affairs of the workers' co-operative newspaper, which is losing £20,000 a week.

He told them that closure was inevitable unless something extraordinary turned up before Saturday. "It is pretty clear that this will not happen", he said.

Mr Whitton received a long telex message from Mr Robert Maxwell, the former chief executive of the newspaper, yesterday. He said Mr Maxwell intended to make an offer for the building and plant in Albion Street, Glasgow, with a view to starting a new evening newspaper in the city and with the longer-term objective of opening a newspaper appearing continuously over 24 hours.

The workers, mainly men made redundant when Beaverbrook Newspapers ceased publication in Scotland last year, unanimously decided to carry on the fight to save their newspaper and to occupy the building from Saturday to prevent the removal of machinery.

Trade union response to Mr Whitton's announcement was restrained. An official of the National Graphical Association in Glasgow said the union was prepared to speak to anyone willing to provide employment for its members, but it did not believe there was room for two evening newspapers in the city.

Mr William Wolfe, chairman of the Scottish National Party and formerly company secretary at the *Scottish Daily News*, proposed yesterday that a trust be set up to run the newspaper. He asked the Government to provide the money to keep the newspaper running for three months to give time for capital to be raised from other sources.

Mr Nathan Goldberg, the editor, said: "We have not given up yet. If the *Scottish Daily News* closes on Saturday the workers will occupy the building in support of their right to work and to stop it being used for any purpose other than newspaper production."

When Beaverbrook Newspapers pulled out of Glasgow 1,800 people were thrown out of work. A small group immediately began the struggle to launch the *Scottish Daily News* and succeeded after about a year.

## Guatemala accuses Britain of aggression in Belize

Guatemala City, Nov 6.—Guatemala today accused Britain of aggression against its territory by sending troops and aircraft to reinforce neighbouring Belize, and President Kjell Laugerud Garcia warned Britain: "We shall respond to force with force."

Demands were also voiced for the removal of the British Consul-General here and a complete rupture of diplomatic and commercial links with London.

Guatemala was reported to have heavy troop concentrations at points on the Belize frontier, as well as at least 12 armed patrol boats off the Belize coast.

Señor Adolfo Molina Orante, the Foreign Minister, said the British military build-up "is viewed as an aggression" against Guatemala. General Romeo Lucas, the Defence Minister, said the Army was ready—if ordered by President Kjell Laugerud Garcia—to "defend every part of our national territory".

The Guatemalan Constitution stipulates that Belize and its inhabitants are "Guatemalan".—UPI.

Parliamentary report, page 10

## Gen Franco has been in coma for three days

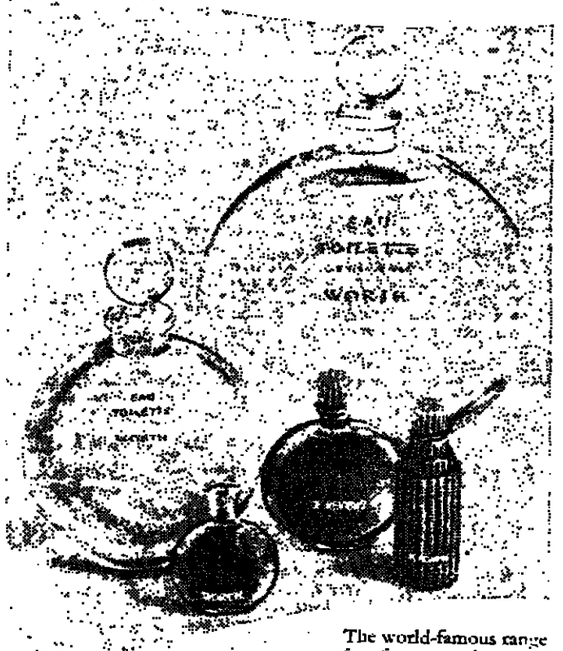
From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Nov 6

General Franco has been unconscious for most of the past three days, it was learnt in Madrid today.

Significantly, the official medical bulletins issued at regular intervals by the team of 25 specialists, no longer include mention of his "lucidity".

General Franco remained "asleep" after an operation last Monday night to stop massive internal bleeding, medical sources said.


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## CBI sees signs of industrial recovery trend

The low level of industrial activity is still widespread, with more than seven out of 10 companies in manufacturing industry working below full capacity. However, the latest survey of trends from the Confederation of British Industry says the low point has almost certainly been reached and there are tentative signs that a recovery is on the way. Page 17

## Rockefeller hint

Vice-President Rockefeller refused yesterday to rule himself out as a presidential candidate next year. At a press conference he also declined to give unequivocal support to President Ford. Page 5

## The Pope's letter

A facsimile of the Pope's recent letter to Mgr Hilarion Capucci, the Greek Catholic archbishop serving a 12-year sentence in Israel for aiding terrorism, published yesterday, showed that he did not identify himself with the archbishop's act. Page 5

## Lebanese rulers clash over arms ship

A ship carrying arms to the Christian Phalangists has set Lebanese leaders on collision course. Mr Karami, the Muslim Prime Minister, ordered the Army to seize it. But President Franjieh apparently countermanded the order and Christian Army officers refused to obey. Page 5

## 'Witch-hunt' fear

Mr Lyndon Jones, Principal of South West London College, says that a "witch-hunt" is developing against overseas students in Britain. He has denied suggestions that they are a burden the British taxpayer cannot afford. Page 4

## Sail history discovery

A unique engraving of one of the first three-masted ships throws light on the mysterious and revolutionary fifteenth-century development of the vessels which made possible the great voyages of exploration. Page 3

## Police chief attacks London magistrates

Sir Robert Mark, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, criticized London magistrates last night for imposing low fines for offences of violence and hooliganism. Time spent by police officers in court giving evidence in such cases was wasted, he said. Page 3

**Museums closed:** The main London museums will be closed for at least part of today by a union dispute. 2

**Brussels:** EEC Foreign Ministers fail to agree on a compromise over the question of British representation at an energy conference. 5

**Angola:** Two important cities are reported to have been lost by the left-wing MPLA in new fighting. 6

**Wimbledon referee:** Fred Hoyles, assistant to Michael Gibson, is to take over from Captain Gibson next year. 8

**Greater Manchester:** Three-page Special Report on the city and its 2.7m population. 11-13


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Leading articles: No case for backing Chrysler; Efforts to save Angola
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Financial Editor: "Shell" earnings hold steady; family selling at Mothercare; competitive pressures at Hoover
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HOME NEWS

# Pay dispute will shut London museums and disrupt traffic today

By Tim Jones
Labour Staff

The main museums in London will be closed for at least part of today and traffic disrupted as the Civil Service Union starts a protest campaign against Civil Service Department proposals which, it says, will in effect mean pay cuts.

The union has called a mass meeting in London this morning with the intention of having a large number of its members away from work in order to cause serious disruption in many areas.

Mr L. H. Moody, the union's deputy general secretary, said: "The union is protesting over attempts by the CSD to add to a totally unacceptable offer on London weighting two strings that would seriously worsen conditions for large numbers of members in London."

The department's offer of a £61 increase in "weighting" for inner London, with no increase on the present £260 loading for outer London, has been rejected by the union, which has submitted terms of reference for arbitration.

One "string" that the union is fighting is a proposal to abolish the agreement whereby a civil servant who is compulsorily moved out of London keeps his weighting on a "mark time basis" to prevent an immediate drop in pay. The other is a move to phase out the practice allowing union members to include a proportion of their weighting allowance as part of their basic pay for calculating overtime or shift pay.

Mr Moody said today's meeting would discuss further possible action by the union. "If we are compelled to take further militant action because of the obstinacy and stupidity of the department, then that action will be intended to wound and not merely annoy. The department has thrown down a challenge and we have picked it up. If someone asks whether that is a threat, then, yes it is."

Apart from the closure of big museums, traffic wardens from many parts of London will be missing from their duties, and assistants at reception centres for homeless people will also withdraw their labour. To a lesser degree other government buildings, including 10 Downing Street, and the House of Commons will be affected.

The following will be closed completely this morning and some all day:

National Maritime Museum; Heyward Gallery; National Gallery; Hampton Court Palace; British Library (main building); British Library (Colindale); Imperial War Museum; National Portrait Gallery; British Museum; Tate Gallery; Geological Science Museum; Natural History Museum; Victoria and Albert Museum; Science Museum; Tower of London; and Wallace Collection.

# Mr Wilson admits Rhodesia mistake

The Prime Minister lists two of his biggest mistakes, in a recorded interview, as the Rhodesian crisis and the economic situation, both in the 1960s.

An hour-long interview with Mr Bill Shankly, former manager of Liverpool Football Club, will be broadcast on Radio City, the Merseyside commercial station, at noon tomorrow.

Asked by Mr Shankly what he regards as his biggest mistake, if any, Mr Wilson replies: "Oh, well, that's my secret. I have had a number, including some that the commentators in the Opposition have not got on to."

On Rhodesia, he says: "I thought they really were willing to negotiate and get a solution, and I went on. We had meetings on HMS Fearless and HMS Tiger. I went there, and I think I put a lot of energy into it, but it was wasted.

"Now the situation has changed, and I hope it is going to be all right."

Of the economic situation in the 1960s, he says he did not realize how virulent an attack on sterling could be: "I was trying to build up the industrial strength and did not allow enough, I think, for the fact that we could be knocked sideways by a run on sterling. We have learnt a lot from those days."



The Queen talking yesterday with Mrs Beth Burke, widow of Mr Michael Burke, who was killed recently while taking part in the successful Everest expedition. In the centre is Mr David Clarke, equipment organizer of the expedition.

# MPs' speeches 'should not be restricted'

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Although the European Parliament and some other assemblies have enforced a time limit on speeches the House of Commons continues to reject any such restriction.

The latest declaration on the subject came yesterday from the Select Committee on Procedure, which was against any proposal that artificially restricted the length of speeches.

"The matter should be left to the self-discipline of MPs and their sensitivity to the general atmosphere of the House and the wishes of their fellow members, reinforced by the ultimate power of the Chair to refrain from calling MPs who have flagrantly abused this freedom of debate", the committee stated.

The committee, whose chairman is Mr Sydney Irving, Labour MP for Dartford and a former Deputy Speaker, said it would be quite wrong to restrict speeches either by rule or by some looser convention that had the same objective.

"The only purpose of debate is to sway men's opinions", the report says. "Unless MPs are free to attempt that task in whatever way and at whatever length seems to them fitted to the purpose, the House and the public interest will be the loser."

As each debate proceeded, the evolution of the argument meant that speeches or interventions must vary in nature according to the occasion, and that inevitably led to a variety in the length of a speech. All were essential to the process of forming opinion.

"A speech is valuable not only if it introduces a fresh point of view but also if it refers to points made in the preceding debate", the committee said. "It is this reference to preceding speeches which gives unity, cohesion and character to the debate, and these would be the first victims of a restriction on time."

*Fourth Report from the Select Committee on Procedure, Restrictions on the Length of Speeches* (Stationery Office, 60p.)

# Stonehouse actions in Commons attacked

By Our Political Correspondent

A group of about 15 Labour MPs, led by Mr Jeffrey Rooker, MP for Birmingham, Perry Bar, yesterday tabled a Commons motion attacking Mr John Stonehouse, Labour MP for Walsall, North, for using the Commons order paper to express views on matters that could be interpreted as being in his personal interest.

They were commenting on a motion tabled by Mr Stonehouse yesterday, stating: "That this House believes that legal aid should be granted in all cases of criminal charges against persons of modest means so that the defendants may elect, if they wish, to go to trial by jury."

The backbenchers' motion asks the Commons to "deplore the conduct of the Right Hon MP for Walsall, North, in continually using the order paper both by parliamentary questions and early-day motions to further matters connected with his own circumstances, so disguised in general terms that they avoid the rules of the House on matters which are sub judice."

Mr Stonehouse said [illegible] it was completely wrong for his colleagues to suggest that he was using the order paper in his own cause. If they were referring to his motion on legal aid, that was nothing to do with him. He had attempted to put down a similar motion in support of Mr Peter Hain, president of the Young Liberals, but that was ruled out of order as being sub judice.

He wished his colleagues would "stop this constant sniping and harassment."

## Turkey is off

Because of cost, the 72,000 children who regularly stay for school lunches in Buckinghamshire will have an ordinary meal instead of the traditional Christmas fare this year.

# Pain-killing tablets sent in to Irish kidnap-siege house

From Christopher Walker and Stewart Tendler
Monasterevin

Dr Tiede Herrema, the kidnapped Dutch industrialist, and his two kidnappers have been supplied for the second time with pain-killing tablets by police officers besieging them in the upper storey of a council house in co Kildare.

Disclosing that yesterday, the Irish police refused to provide details of the pills or to say whether they were being taken by the kidnappers or by their hostage, whose health is known to be giving growing concern to the authorities.

As the siege at Monasterevin moves into its eighteenth day conditions in the cramped upstairs room at 1410 St Evin's Park are growing more squalid.

Dr Herrema has had only one change of clothing during the siege and, with his two kidnappers, has been living on a diet believed to have consisted largely of milk and sandwiches. Further, none of the three has had proper sleep. They have spent their time crouching or lying below the level of the bedroom window to avoid snipers in the trees opposite.

The disclosure about the tablets came soon after the failure of the latest attempt by the police to secure Dr Herrema's release.

Passengers in trains that travel regularly along an embankment overlooking the house reported that mattresses formerly laid outside the house had been removed. The police had hoped that they could induce Dr Herrema to jump from a window if he got the opportunity, but it was believed that that strategy was abandoned when it became known to the kidnappers.

# Newspaper to spend £2m on new techniques

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The Financial Times is poised to order nearly £2m of equipment from International Computers Ltd to introduce computer typesetting and related production methods "in the second half of next year". To allow that to happen the paper wants to slim its labour force from 1,329 to 796, setting up the new technology section for most of those who remain.

Under that plan which is still being discussed with the unions, although the workers would continue to pay their normal subscriptions each of the seven unions would receive an amount equivalent to subscriptions from the entire group, the deficit being made up by the company.

The introduction of the new technology would be overseen by a joint supervisory board made up of managers and union leaders and chaired by Mr William Keys, general secretary of the TUC printing industries committee. That body would decide on recruitment to the new jobs, pay, training and financial compensation for workers displaced by the new processes.

On the latter point, the company promises to maintain the net income after tax of every employee directly affected by the development plan. For those made redundant, it has undertaken to make "specific personal payments" to make sure their net income does not fall below the level applying in July this year, after making allowance for all training grants, redundancy payments, tax rebates and any other benefits accruing from the company or the Government.

The company will make those payments to bridge the gap between the printing workers' net earnings in their new job and the net earnings they enjoyed at the Financial Times "until such time as the gap ceased to exist by virtue of pay or other increases in net income which the individual obtained in time in their new employment".

Mr Alan Hare, the newspaper's managing director, said the reduction in staff could and should be made without compulsory redundancies.

The newspaper's plans are being opposed by communist printing workers who have launched a campaign aimed at preventing the management from introducing revolutionary changes in trade unionism to assist in the change to new printing technology.

A new pressure group in the national newspaper industry, openly admitting its communist associations, *Printers' Charter*, has published a call to "stand up and fight as of old" against proposals to reduce the paper's labour force and pool most of the rest into a joint technology group unfettered by traditional demarcation lines.

The call has been made in the leading article in *Printers' Charter*, signed "Jeejay", understood to be the work of Mr George Jerrom, a Fleet Street craft printing worker likely to be a militant candidate in the forthcoming election for a new general secretary of the National Graphical Association.

That political challenge to the *Financial Times* plan came to light yesterday as the newspaper's management outlined its proposals for introducing the new technology.

Details of the plan were disclosed in *The Times* on October 24.

Mr Hare said: "We are not saying now that unless we get what we require in three or six months' time the newspaper will close, but unless a scheme on the lines we are proposing can be agreed it is likely that at some future date this is what will happen.

"We are prepared to invest in new equipment in order to increase productivity and modernize our business."

Printing union leaders met yesterday to draw up a policy on the introduction of new technology in national newspapers. In the absence of the National Graphical Association, which had been invited but had not taken part in the discussions, they decided to meet again on November 17, before talks with the Newspaper Publishers Association early next month.

The printing unions are anxious to formulate a policy on the social consequences of accepting new printing processes which both sides of the industry now recognize are essential to maintain long-term employment.

**Beaverbrook loan:** At a time when the newspaper industry generally has been looking towards the EEC for possible financial assistance for reequipment and modernization, Beaverbrook Newspapers announced yesterday that it was to borrow money from the City's Finance Corporation for Industry (our Financial Staff writes).

It is raising £8m on a 10-year loan, on which the first payment is not due until 1979.

The money will be used to complete the company's extensive capital investment programme, designed to introduce new production techniques and including the *Evening Standard's* move to its new home next to the *Daily Express* building in Fleet Street.

In addition to the FCI loan, Beaverbrook has arranged further overdraft facilities of £8m with its bankers, which with the £4m rise in borrowings in the latest financial year takes total bank loans to £16m against shareholders' funds of £21m.

**Beaverbrook boost,** page 17

# Tories agree to set up constitution committee

By Our Political Editor

The 1922 Committee of Conservative backbenchers last night agreed to their executive's recommendation that a constitution committee should be established to consider all questions relating to the constitution, including devolution of powers to Scottish and Welsh assemblies.

But it was emphasized that the committee should have a brief to range across the whole issue of constitutional questions, and that therefore United Kingdom membership of the European Economic Community should be included.

The consequence is that questions arising out of European secondary legislation can in future be raised in the 1922 Committee at its Thursday meetings, along with any other constitutional questions. Mr Whitelaw is expected to be the committee chairman.

The effect of the 1922's decision is that any Conservative backbencher will now be free to raise directly in the backbench committee questions involving the constitution of the United Kingdom, and opponents of the dismemberment of the United Kingdom, on the Conservative side, have now been given an opportunity to make their opinions heard.

**Leader entertained:** Past and present Conservative MPs who were first elected in 1959 celebrated the election anniversary at the Commons last night by entertaining Mrs Thatcher, the Leader of the Opposition, and Mr Denis Thatcher to a dinner at the House. Mrs Thatcher also entered the Commons in 195[illegible]

Mr David James, the chairman, made the point that of Conservatives returned for the first time at the general election only 17 had served without a break. Seven had died, had retired from politics, and of 43 who had suffered electoral defeat 16 were now in the House.

Four, he said, had been defeated a second time and had been reelected for a safe seat for the third time. Of the original group of 73 MPs on Conservative benches, 31 were now serving.

In that sense the discontinuity emphasized the insecurity of political careers, just as it celebrated, by Mrs Thatcher's presence, the high honours politics offer.

# Two laboratory wreckers are refused appeal

Two members of the Band of Mercy were refused yesterday leave to appeal against three-year jail sentences for wrecking animal-experiment laboratories.

Mr Justice MacKenna said in the Court of Appeal that the £56,000 damage caused by Ronald Lee, aged 24, and Clifford Goodman, aged 33, deserved immediate imprisonment "even though the offences were committed for reasons which seemed good to them and to others".

The jailing of Mr Lee, a postal worker, of Orchard Close, Meppershall, Bedfordshire, and Mr Goodman, aged 33, a miller, of East Park Parade, Northampton, caused uproar at Oxford Crown Court on March 24.

They had been convicted of arson, damaging property, going equipped for burglary, and possessing articles with intent to damage.

# Move to extend Ulster Convention for extra three months falters in the lobbies

From Our Correspondent
Belfast

The Ulster Convention will have an unexpected final sitting today after it had been thought that it would end its discussions yesterday.

The Alliance Party made a last-ditch attempt to get inter-party talks resumed during a proposed three-month extension of the Convention's life.

The United Ulster Unionist Coalition, although opposed to the Alliance move, especially as it urged the Convention's final report to be referred back for further consideration, nevertheless used a non-voting tactic to ensure that there would be an adjournment until today.

With the Social Democratic and Labour Party and the Unionist Party of Northern Ireland also abstaining from voting, that meant that only the members of the Alliance Party voted for their proposal.

Sir Robert Lowry, the chairman, then invoked a Convention rule that says that if fewer than 40 members go into the lobbies business can be adjourned until the following day.

Although the six-month term prescribed for the life of the Convention technically ends at midnight tonight Mr Rees, the Secretary of State, could still use his powers to reconvene it and that might happen if the British Government rejects the Convention's report which was pushed through by the UUUC majority and was not a consensus one on which it was expected that the British Government could act to restore a local parliament or assembly in the province.

Yesterday Mr Oliver Napier, leader of the Alliance Party, suggested that the inter-party talks should continue and that the Convention could be permitted to sit for another three months.

Mr Napier said that if they reached no agreement in the extended time his party's amendment asked for, at least they would have shown that they had really tried, but if they could reach complete agreement that would be the greatest victory that Ulstermen had ever achieved.

He asked for a free vote and said he felt that if that were allowed there was enough common sense in the Chamber to pass the amendment.

The position was that the Convention had failed to reach a consensus or even a limited agreement on matters of detail.

Mr Napier said that the White Paper of July, 1974, had laid down certain parameters for a discussion. But the Northern Ireland Act laid down none.

The Convention adjourned until today for what is likely to be its final sitting.

# Three districts in Wales change to 'wet' Sunday

From Trevor Fishlock
Llandindrod Wells

The drift towards Sunday opening of public houses throughout Wales continues, but the tradition of the Welsh Sunday endures. In the referendum on Sunday opening north and west Wales, where the Welsh language and nonconformity are still very strong, voted to keep the Sabbath dry.

In Wednesday's referendum polls were requisitioned in 18 of the 37 districts of Wales and there was a 43 per cent turnout. Nine "wet" districts voted to stay that way and six of the nine "dry" districts stayed dry.

In the polls the following districts stayed wet:
Montgomery, South Pembrokeshire, Preseli, Lliw Valley, Afan, Wrexham Maelor, Rhuddlan, Colwn and Glyndwr.

The following districts stayed dry:
Anglesey, Arfon, Dwyfor, Meirionnydd, Ceredigion and Carmarthen.

# Farmer cleared of killing gypsy in field

David Burton, aged 24, a farmer, was cleared at St Albans Crown Court, Hertfordshire, yesterday, of the murder of Thomas Ball, aged 42, a gypsy, during an argument on Mr Burton's land.

Mr John Harman, QC, for the prosecution, told the jury that on the morning of May 25 this year Mr Burton, of Bagshot Farm, Farnham, Surrey, shot and wounded Mr Ball's dog as it roamed a field. Mr Ball went rushing into the field.

Witnesses saw Mr Burton suddenly move back and fire the shotgun from his hip. The blast caused such injuries to Mr Ball's groin that he died.

Mr Burton, in evidence, said the killing was an accident. He said: "He started hitting me in the face and I started to lose my footing. I could feel myself falling and as I was going down I heard a bang."

# Director denies fraud

From Our Correspondent
Birmingham

Ronald Dilleigh, a former leader of Northampton Town Council, denied at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday that the electrical company of which he and T. Dan Smith were directors had made offers that were not genuine to pay off creditors.

Mr Dilleigh, aged 49, of Grayspin Lane, Northampton, and three other directors of the electrical company, of which he was chairman and managing director, are on trial on fraud charges.

The others are T. Dan Smith, aged 60; Miss Caroline Trusler, aged 55, of Kingsley Road, Northampton, a Northamptonshire county councillor; and Thomas Ellison, aged 39, of Longdin Street, Warrington, Cheshire. They have all denied carrying on the business of Dilson Electrical Ltd, with intent to defraud its creditors.

Mr Philip Otton, QC, questioned Mr Dilleigh about offers made in late 1972 and early 1973 to pay off trade creditors at the rate of £10,600 a month.

Mr Dilleigh said that was based on a monthly cash flow of £27,500

# Youths 'attacked police' on bonfire night

From Our Correspondent
Leeds

A detective told magistrates at Leeds yesterday that bonfire night was the most frightening night of his life. In the Chapeltown district more than 300 youths throwing stones launched what Det Sergeant Alan Bruce described as an attack on police officers. Five policemen needed hospital treatment. Yesterday two of them were still in the intensive care unit at St James's Hospital, Leeds, with serious injuries.

The magistrates were told that two police vehicles had already been wrecked when Police Constable Alan Mann and Sergeant James Carter arrived in a panda car. Stones were thrown through the car windscreen. PC Mann, who was driving, was knocked unconscious and the car crashed into a tree.

Sergeant Carter, aged 52, had arm, leg and jaw fractures, and PC Mann, aged 40, had a broken jaw and "facial injuries of a very extreme nature".

Sergeant Bruce successfully opposed bail in respect of one of four youths who were arrested. He was remanded in custody for a week accused of damaging a police car with intent to endanger policemen's lives.

On bonfire night last year youths in Leeds stoned firemen trying to extinguish a bonfire in the Moortown area of the city. Three firemen and three policemen were injured.

## Police guard dustmen

Police escort has been provided for dustmen making collections in Higham's Close, Rowley Regis, near Dudley, after residents had been said to have abused them

# Higher suicide trend among medical laboratory staff

By Our Medical Correspondent

Suicides among doctors and technicians working in medical laboratories are two to four times as frequent as in the population as a whole, according to a survey by the TUC Centenary Institute of Occupational Health in London, reported in the *British Medical Journal* today.

Overall mortality rates were lower than those of comparable working groups with the exception of suicides. In fact suicide was the commonest single cause of death among woman laboratory technicians.

In general, fewer than half of all suicidal deaths are due to poisoning, but almost all the laboratory staff who killed themselves chose that method and the doctors frequently used cyanide.

There was no evidence either way about the prevalence of mental illness among the laboratory workers, but it is known that suicide rates have fallen in the general population while they seem to have risen among pathologists and their technicians.

The most likely explanation of those findings, the report says, is that laboratory staff have ready access to poisonous chemicals and can identify those, such as cyanide, that are likely to be effective.

# Big shortage of school places for handicapped

By Our Education Correspondent

Thousands of handicapped pupils wait each year for a place in special schools, the National Union of Teachers says today in evidence to the Warnock committee of inquiry on handicapped children.

The union says that in 1973 more than 14,000 were waiting of whom nearly 5,000 had waited for more than a year.

The Department of Education and Science had allocated no money for local authorities to spend to meet the backlog. Buildings would cost about £18m for the educationally handicapped, and boarding provision for malajusted pupils another £14.6m.

*Educating the Handicapped* (National Union of Teachers, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London, WC1H 9BD).

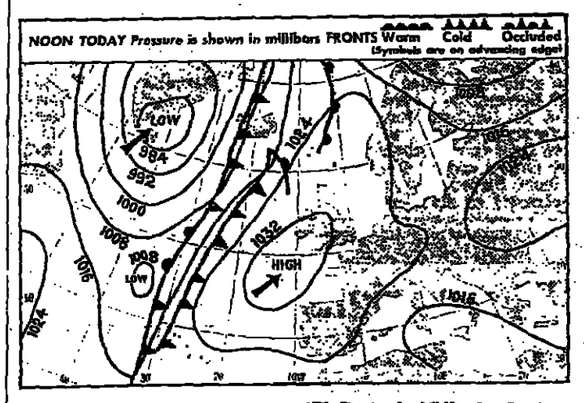
# Appeal launched for defence of Peter Hain

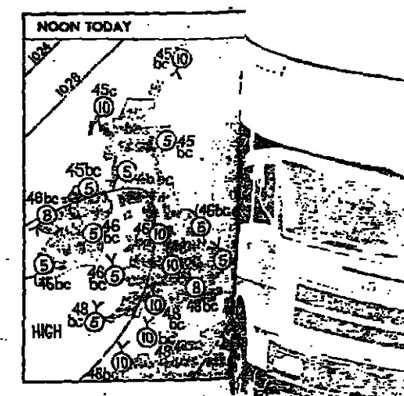
An appeal to pay the legal costs of Peter Hain, the Young Liberal leader, who is accused of snatching £490 from a bank near his home in Putney, London, was launched yesterday by a group of public figures, including a former Minister of Education, Lord Boyle of Handsworth, and the Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Rev David Sheppard, the former English Test captain.

Mr Hain, aged 25, had been refused legal aid. He is doing research for a doctorate at Sussex University on a grant.

Mr Hain has said he will fight the charge. His defence will cost about £3,000, his lawyer has estimated.

# Weather forecast and recordings




## Today

Sun rises: 7.4 am. Sun sets: 4.24 pm
Moon rises: 11.9 am. Moon sets: 7.56 pm
First Quarter: November 10.

*Lighting up:* 4.54 pm to 6.35 am.

**High water:** London Bridge, 3.52 am, 7.2m (23.7ft), 4.15 pm, 7.4m (24.2ft). Avonmouth, 9.27 am, 13.2m (43.4ft); 9.45 pm, 12.8m (41.9ft). Dover, 12.52 am, 6.7m (22.0ft); 1.16 pm, 6.5m (21.3ft). Hull, 8.19 am, 7.3m (23.8ft); 8.30 pm, 7.2m (23.5ft). Liverpool, 1.9 am, 9.2m (30.1ft); 1.29 pm, 9.3m (30.4ft).

**Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:** A ridge of high pressure will cover most of the British Isles.

**Forecasts for 6 am to midnight**

London, central S, central N. NE England, Midlands, Borders: Fog patches clearing during morning, then sunny spells; wind light N; max temp 10°C or 11°C (50°F to 52°F).

SE, E England, East Anglia: Mist patches at first, then sunny intervals, a few showers chiefly near coasts; wind N, light or moderate; max temp 10°C or 11°C (50°F to 52°F).

Channel Islands: Dry, sunny spells; wind N, light or moderate; max temp 12°C (54°F).

SW, NW England, S Wales: Mist or fog patches at first, then variable cloud and sunny spells; wind N, light; max temp 11°C or 12°C (52°F to 54°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Mist or fog patches at first, then variable cloud and sunny spells; wind light and variable; max. temp 10°C or 11°C (50°F to 52°F).

**WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY:** c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

| | C | F | | C | F | | C | F | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen | s | 12 | 54 | Cardiff | r | 12 | 54 | Jersey | r | 10 | 50 | Alanya | d | 9 | 48 |
| Algiers | c | 18 | 64 | Chicago | r | 13 | 55 | L Palmas | s | 24 | 75 | Nassau | c | 29 | 84 |
| Amsterdam | s | 13 | 55 | Colombo | c | 30 | 86 | Lisbon | s | 20 | 68 | New York | s | 18 | 64 |
| Aruba | r | 30 | 86 | Copenhgn | c | 7 | 45 | Locarno | r | 11 | 52 | Nice | s | 18 | 64 |
| Barbados | r | 29 | 84 | Dublin | c | 9 | 48 | London | r | 13 | 55 | Oslo | s | 7 | 45 |
| Barcelona | s | 16 | 61 | Edinburgh | r | 11 | 52 | Luxemburg | c | 9 | 48 | Paris | r | 8 | 46 |
| Belfast | r | 10 | 50 | Florence | s | 17 | 63 | Madrid | s | 16 | 61 | Rome | s | 14 | 57 |
| Berlin | c | 7 | 45 | Funchal | r | 20 | 68 | Majorca | s | 24 | 75 | Stockholm | c | 8 | 46 |
| Bermuda | s | 26 | 79 | Geneva | c | 8 | 46 | Malaga | s | 30 | 86 | Tel Aviv | s | 24 | 75 |
| Biarritz | r | 13 | 55 | Gibraltar | s | 19 | 66 | Malta | s | 19 | 66 | Tenerife | s | 25 | 77 |
| Birmingham | r | 10 | 50 | Guernsey | r | 12 | 54 | Manchstr | r | 9 | 48 | Venice | r | 13 | 55 |
| Bristol | s | 12 | 54 | Helsinki | c | 0 | 32 | Miami | s | 28 | 82 | Vienna | c | 8 | 46 |
| Brussels | r | 11 | 52 | Innsbruck | c | 10 | 50 | Montreal | c | 12 | 54 | Toronto | s | 15 | 59 |
| Budapest | c | 10 | 50 | Istanbul | c | 14 | 57 | Moscow | c | 1 | 34 | Zurich | c | 7 | 45 |

## Yesterday

**London:** Temp: max. 6 am to 6 pm, 14°C (57°F); min. 6 am to 6 am, 10°C (50°F). Hum: 6 pm, 64 per cent. Rain: 6 pm, .02in. Sun, 24hr to 5.1hr. Bar, mean sea level 1,028.7 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

**Overseas selling prices**

Austria, Sch 10; Belgium, Canaries, Pes 40; Denmark, D Finland, Fmk 2.50; France, Germany, Dm 2.00; Greece, Holland, Dfl 1.75; Italy, Lire rembourg, Lfr 50; Madeira, Malta, 4p; Norway, Kr 4.00; Eire, 20p; Spain, Pes 30; Sfr 1.75; Switzerland, Sfr Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia,

Outlook for tomorrow and today: Mostly dry with sunny intervals after overnight fog patches which may be slow to clear in places; temp near normal by day; frost in places at night.

Sea passages: S North Strait of Dover: Wind moderate; sea slight.

English Channel (E), St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind light or moderate; sea slight.

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HOME NEWS

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# Tribune' group to challenge Government's industrial strategy at party executive

ichael Hatfield
ical Staff

e Government's proposed trial strategy was roundly mned yesterday by the ing *Tribune* group of r backbenchers, who saw another retreat from r's manifesto.

last night 100 Labour enchers signed an early- notion congratulating the nment on its industrial y and commending its of urgency and awareness grave realities.

e was some comfort from vative circles when Mr l Heseltine, Opposition man on industrial affairs, did not think the new was a total charade.

*Tribune* group, however, a statement, partly by Mr Eric Heffer, Minister for Industry, said the proposals further weaken the weakened policies" d in the *Regeneration h Industry* White Paper. tegy was described as repudiation of the industrial policies set out in Labour's programme for 1972 and resolutions carried at the annual party conference in Blackpool this year.

Labour's left wing intended to press home the attack by having the strategy proposals raised at the next meeting of the party's national executive committee at the end of this month. The statement said: The most serious criticism of the Chequers statement from a Labour Party point of view is that, in place of extending public ownership into profitable industries, the whole emphasis is on tripartite agreement through the NEDC, and in place of positive steps towards socialism we are offered a type of semi-democratic corporate state concept. This can in the long run weaken both parliamentary government and democracy itself.

The role of the National Enterprise Board was clearly reduced to that of an investment bank, largely for private industry, and to that of an updated industrial reorganization corporation. The statement added: Public money for private investment without public accountability as suggested at Chequers is contrary to Labour policy. The proposals for the NEB to be the instrument for public ownership into the profit-making industries nowhere appears in the Chequers document. The whole emphasis of the document is production for profit rather than production for use as envisaged by socialists.

Elsewhere in the *Tribune* statement "The Alternative to Catastrophe" it is suggested that unless policies are changed unemployment will continue to rise for the next 18 months "right through to the spring of 1977 until it approaches two million".

Mr Heseltine said the Government were frightened by the decline in manufacturing industry and the very bleak prospects. They could see no easy solution and were desperately looking for a policy.

He suggested that the planning agreements with the National Enterprise Board might cause immense trouble because of its ability to take over companies. He thought companies would be wary about passing information to the NEB.

"It will become the greatest inside dealer of all", he said, adding that it could be a marauder generating emotion out of all proportion to the good it might do.

He welcomed the Government's recognition of the National Economic Development Council organization. He felt it was an important step forward that NEDC was going to become the accepted forum for discussing Britain's industrial problems.

Lord Thorneycroft, the Conservative Party chairman, however, thought differently. He condemned the Government's new industrial plans, saying it was nauseating that "ministers who have helped to create the conditions for bankruptcy pose as good Samaritans effecting a rescue".

The paper plans drawn up at Chequers would not contain Britain's economic salvation, he said in a speech at Newcastle upon Tyne. "The Prime Minister himself is stranded in a no man's land between economic reality and political ambition."

# Picture find illuminates a maritime revolution

By Philip Howard

The National Maritime Museum has acquired and recognized one of the earliest pictures of a three-masted sailing ship. It is of great importance to maritime history, not just because it predates by 50 years the oil painting of Portuguese carracks of the school of Patinier, about 1525, which was hitherto the museum's earliest representation of a ship.

Its importance lies in the light it will throw on the dark subject of the evolution of three-masters, which is one of the turning points of nautical history. Only a handful of pictures exist of fifteenth-century ships, from the period in which the change was being made. This addition will fill in many unknown details of the ships that carried Cabot, Columbus, Vasco da Gama, and other explorers across the oceans blue and made possible the tremendous change from medieval navigation and patterns of trade along coastlines to modern intercontinental navigation.

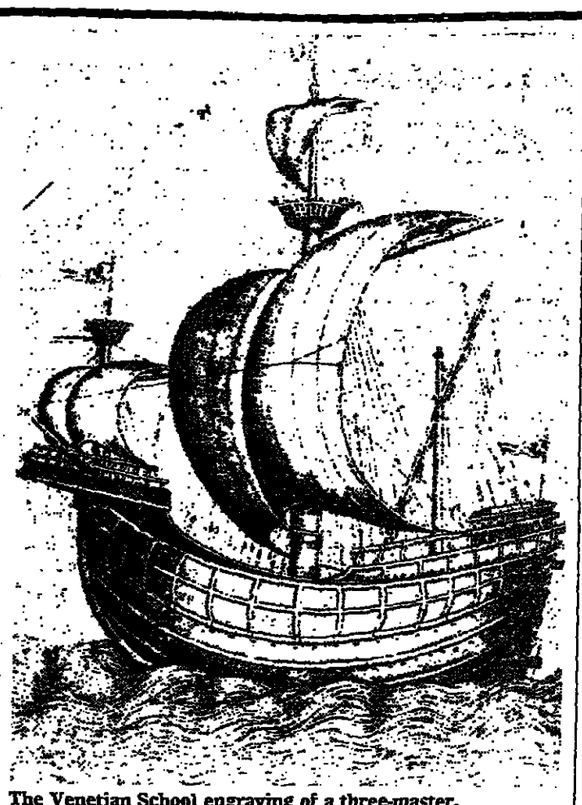
Mr Basil Greenhill, director of the museum, who recognized the significance of the engraving, said yesterday: "This is an extremely good and important addition to the very small existing evidence for the development of sailing vessels in the fifteenth century."

The engraving of a ship under sail by the Venetian school of 1470 to 1480 was bought from the private collection of an expatriate American living in Florence. It has been dated by A. M. Hind, the accepted authority on Italian printmakers of that period; but its maritime importance was not recognized until now because it has always been looked at previously by art historians, not nautical historians.

It shows a three-master under sail in far greater detail than other fifteenth-century pictures; for example, it has a unique triangular topsail, elaborate castles fore and aft, and a great, thick mainmast with a huge top platform. Its construction and details and shape have a remarkable resemblance to those of the earliest European ship model, the votive model of a Catalan ship of about 1450 from the San Simon hermitage in Spain. It confirms the existence of real ships of this extraordinary but beautiful shape in southern Europe at that period.

A revolution of fundamental importance occurred in sailing ships in the fifteenth century. Previously the hulls had been made by building up a shell of planks joined together at the edges. By the end of the century shipwrights had changed to erecting a great skeleton of hull, and fastening planks on afterwards as the outer skin. Those much bigger ships could carry more and travel farther, and so made possible the discovery and exploitation of new worlds. In the same complicated development the former single-masted ships with a single big square sail were replaced by three-masters with several subsidiary sails, including a topsail.

The evidence for that change of rigging is extremely scanty and imprecise. The earliest known picture is a rough representation of a three-master on the seal of Louis of Bourbon of 1466. The Hastings manuscript of about 1480 in the Pierpoint Morgan Library in the United States shows a group of English three-masted vessels with topsails. There is a drawing of a "kraech" with three masts and a topsail of the 1470s by the Netherlandish master known from the way he signed his painting as "W with a Key". And a chart of 1482 by Grazioso Benincasa in Bologna University shows a three-master.



The Venetian School engraving of a three-master.

# Heavy loss in castle fire but Scottish relics saved

From Ronald Faux
Inveraray

Art specialists, insurance assessors and fire investigators arrived yesterday at Inveraray Castle, where a fire on Wednesday night destroyed many of the treasures of the Duke of Argyll. It is feared that a portrait by Gainsborough of Sir Frederick Campbell was lost, and the duke said that a portrait by Sir Henry Raeburn of the sixth Duke of Argyll was among those destroyed in two rooms on the top floor. Beauvais tapestries of great value, books worth more than £8,000 and many articles of furniture were severely damaged.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll, who lost most of their personal belongings, praised the 150 villagers who hurried to the castle to help to carry art treasures to safety. Three other paintings by Gainsborough, a Landseer and the historic battle banner of the Argylls were saved.

As flames burst through the castle roof on Wednesday, paintings and valuable furnishings were piled in the castle grounds. The dirk handle and sporran belonging to Rob Roy, muskets used by the militia in the 1745 rebellion, the cap worn by the Marquess of Argyll at his execution in 1661, and the Bible that the ninth earl marked with his own blood before his execution in 1685 were saved.

The villagers salvaged scores of Chelsea and Crown Derby pieces. The duke, who is 38, said yesterday that he hoped the castle would be reopened within a year. It is visited by 100,000 tourists every summer. The roof and the top storey rooms were all swept by fire, and the servants' quarters wrecked. The castle staff were on holiday at the time; many of their belongings were destroyed.

The duchess said it was hoped that two rooms could be made habitable soon so that she and her husband could return to the castle. Meanwhile they will live in a house on the estate. Messages of sympathy have arrived from Campbells all over the world and a restoration fund has been opened. Preliminary investigations suggest that the fire was caused by an electrical fault near a drying room. The flames spread up a chimney vent to the top floor and into a room where about a hundred paintings were stored, including the Gainsborough portrait.

The duchess said that about three fifths of the most valuable items were saved.

# Tony mauled to ion
# ously ill

Correspondent

n Jackson-Parr, aged ayfield Avenue, Gains- Lincolnshire, was ill in Lincoln County yesterday after being by a circus lion that after being frightened rks.

y was operated on e cuts to his face, k and arm.

rge Jackson-Parr, the er, who has nine ldren aged between 3, said: "David, our ld, came in and said, got our Stephen'. I with a poker in one brush in the other." eighbours he went ield where the boy en. "I heard a little , daddy'. We found wn in some bushes. d been ripped from nd he was almost eemed to have cuts was conscious but

was one of four that m Robert's Circus. s attending a bon- ear by. All the ecaptured.

e destroyed: The killed Mr Sidney a warden, on is to be destroyed, afari Park said

# Sir Robert criticizes magistrates' low fines

By Clive Borrell

Sir Robert Mark, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, said last night that until very recently fines imposed by magistrates in central London for violence and hooliganism were so low that they did not justify the time spent by police officers in court.

Addressing delegates at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Police Federation at Central Hall, Westminster, he said: "The unawareness or lack of sympathy of the magistracy with our problems has, through the withdrawal of police officers from the street for futile court appearances, had the cumulative effect of facilitating burglary and petty crime without discouraging hooliganism and violence."

It was hardly surprising that some policemen, seeing the reaction of the courts to violence and hooliganism, wondered whether their job was worth doing, he said.

Sir Robert suggested that all new recruits to the police force should do their first three years' service in London. "If the amount of money available for police purposes is to be restricted for understandable reasons of national economic policy, London should use a much greater share of it than hitherto.

"This can be done in only one of two ways: either by increasing significantly the London allowance or by making an initial period of at least three years' service in London a prerequisite for admission to all but one or two of the remaining forces in Great Britain. The one or two, of course, being those with similarly serious problems of deficiency in manpower.

"The appalling inadequacy of police manpower in London is a reproach to all those who have been concerned with and responsible for police affairs since 1945.

He said there were about three uniformed policemen for every square mile of the metropolis, where something like 180 burglaries and 350 motor vehicle crimes occurred each day. "Nearly 3,000 of our 17,000 uniformed men are assaulted each year, of whom three, every two days, go sick, some of them after serious injury."

The Metropolitan Police, with a strength of about 20,000, needs at least another 5,000 men.

A spokesman for the Magistrates' Association declined to comment last night on Sir Robert's speech, saying he had not studied the full text.

One magistrate commented: "If the police accuse us of wasting their time they should consider carefully before bringing before us trivial cases. It

# 'Affairs with pupils are normal'

A teacher who was dismissed after a love affair with a sixth-form girl said yesterday that such relationships were normal at the school and were common knowledge in the staff room.

"I have seen staff and pupils involved in kissing and cuddling at school parties", Mr Clement Vogler, aged 28, told an industrial tribunal at Bedford.

He had once seen a teacher and a pupil engaged in sexual activity short of intercourse in a fairly public place. "I believe the head knew in some cases of such relationships."

Mr Vogler, of Leggfield Terrace, Hemel Hempstead, maintains that he was unfairly dismissed by Hertfordshire County Council. He admitted that he and the pupil, aged 16, had had sexual intercourse at his flat on several occasions after their chance meeting at a public house.

Mr Tom Law, Headmaster of Hemel Hempstead School, said Mr Vogler wrote his resignation at a meeting with himself; the deputy head and the chairman of the school governors. Mr Vogler said he had been under the impression that he had no option but to resign.

The tribunal ruled that he had been dismissed. The hearing was adjourned until today for the tribunal to decide whether the dismissal was unfair.

# Council tenants 'should get freehold stake'

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Council tenants should be encouraged to buy a stake in the freehold of their property by paying extra rent, the Association of District Councils suggests in a memorandum published today.

The extra rent would be credited to a savings account with the local authority, accruing interest, and eventually the total outgoings of rent and savings would be sufficient to take on a mortgage-repayment scheme.

The capital receipt would be shared between the Government and the local authority, according to the scheme.

The suggestion comes in the association's evidence to a Department of the Environment committee of inquiry on housing finance.

In its evidence the association also says that further research should be carried out into the feasibility of introducing housing allowances to be set against income tax.

Such a system, it says, might end "one of the most fruitless arguments in the housing field: whether owner-occupiers with mortgages or tenants of council-owned dwellings receive the greater subsidies".


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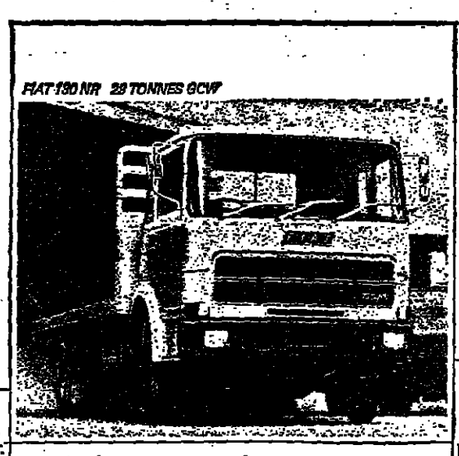
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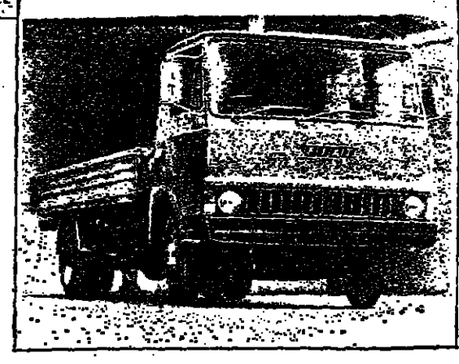
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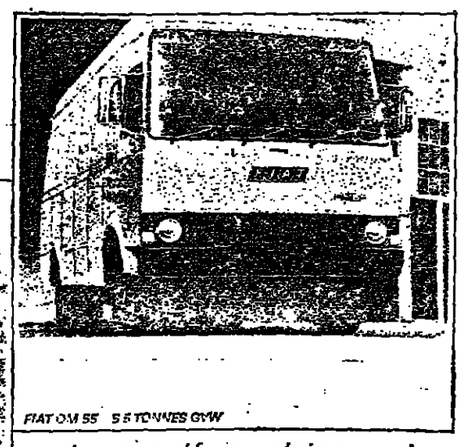
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HOME NEWS

# 20 years of classic films may be destroyed

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

Appeals "at the highest level" have been made by the British Film Institute to the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer company to try to halt the destruction of hundreds of feature films required for the archives.

Up to a thousand films may be involved, according to Mr Clyde Jeavons, deputy curator of the BFI's National Film Archive. *Singing in the Rain* is thought to be one; others include *The Blackboard Jungle*, *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* and *Somebody up there likes me*. Some of the Tracy-Hepburn films are threatened, and Mr Jeavons said a list of 50 had been drawn up, representing the "absolute minimum" they wanted to see saved.

The list was drawn up three weeks ago when Mr Jeavons heard that MGM had instructed its British headquarters and distributor to destroy all feature films it held from 1932 to 1952.

The MGM instruction is believed to be a safeguard against pirating. At present it is not uncommon for pirating to be carried out direct from television. Although the negatives and prints in Britain are to be destroyed master copies will be held at MGM headquarters in California. But Mr Jeavons insists that that makes the films inaccessible.

"We are talking here about very good preservation material", he said. "We have run out of approaches to MGM; it is like hitting a brick wall. They have run down the distribution end in the United Kingdom and laboratories have been instructed by the company to destroy the negatives of these films.

"It is removing a whole slice of film history which has had a serious impact on our culture, and it is contrary to all archive practice."

Mr Jeavons said the film industry had always shown "precious little interest" in its own product and film was destroyed to make room in vaults.

## The cost of educating students from overseas

# Danger of a 'witch-hunt', college head says

**The suggestion that students from overseas are a burden the British taxpayer cannot afford is challenged by the principal of a college with 1,400 overseas students who contribute £448,000**

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

A "witch-hunt" is developing against the thousands of overseas students who come to Britain every year to study, according to Mr Lyndon Jones, Principal of South West London College.

He was referring to an internal document on overseas students that is being circulated by the Inner London Education Authority and to a recent speech on the high proportion of overseas postgraduates by Mr Keith Hampson, Conservative spokesman on higher education. Both suggest that the high proportion of full-time overseas students—the latest estimate by the British Council is more than 80,000—is a heavy burden on the British taxpayer, which can no longer be afforded.

Mr Jones, whose college in Tooting claims the highest proportion of full-time overseas students of any college of further education in Britain, denies that. More than 1,400 of his 1,800 full-time students come from overseas, mainly from Commonwealth countries, with specially large contingents from Nigeria, the West Indies and Malaysia.

The college's running costs are about £1.1m a year. Without the cost of staff salaries, the day-to-day bill for the college comes to £76,000 a year which, he said in an aside during an interview with *The Times*, is a little more than the annual income of the students' union at the Polytechnic of North London.

Overseas students are charged £320 a year, compared with the £100 fee for local students. In the case of 17 Omani students who are at the college on a 24-week special course, the full economic cost of £8,550 is charged.

That means that in fees alone the 1,400 students are contributing at least £448,000 a year to the running of the college, nearly half the total bill.

Each student is encouraged to bring £1,500 a year spending money with him, Mr Jones says. Few bring less than £1,000.

"What we want is a cost-benefit analysis of the long-term effects of overseas students, including their enrichment of the local community, and the international effects of telling their countries to find somewhere else to educate them", Mr Jones said. "What may seem to be a short-term gain to an education authority in closing our doors to these students will be seen as a witch-hunt which will do irreparable long-term damage."

Traditionally South West London College has always opened its doors to students from overseas. "If you go to Africa", Mr Jones said, "you are told that there are three centres of learning in the United Kingdom: Oxford, Cambridge and South West London College."

"Campaign against students": The National Union of Students says today that it has uncovered "sinister signs" in the past two weeks of a campaign to drive foreign students out of the country. The union has published a letter sent to it from the Department of Employment, which gives a warning that it will be much harder for students from overseas to find employment during the Christmas vacation. "If British-born labour is available for the jobs offered, foreign and Commonwealth students would have to be refused", it says.

The union comments in its press statement: "The choice for overseas students (there are 100,000 overseas members out of the total union membership of 660,000) without a private income is bleak. They can fly home during vacations, which is expensive. They can stay in Britain, with no money. Or they can work illegally and risk deportation if caught."

# National solvency 'depends on sea'

By Our Science Editor

An area of over half a million square kilometres will be added soon to the British Isles by the declaration of a 200-mile coastal zone. Yet there has been no comprehensive inquiry into the development of that region, which contains resources on which Britain depends for national solvency.

The urgent need to correct that situation is described in a series of essays published today by the Fabian Society, entitled *Sea Use Planning*, and edited by Elizabeth Young.

The conditions were described by Professor Peter Fricke, Department of Maritime Studies, University of Wales, Mr Robin Grove-White, Council for the Protection of Rural England, Dr Vaughan Lowe, Centre for Marine Law and Policy, University of Wales, and Dr Hance Smith, Department of Geography, Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechic.

They maintain that the shortage of qualified maritime technicians, the crisis in the fishing industry, the absence of fundamental research on North Sea conditions, the failure to control sea traffic, the difficulties in funding the Hydrographer of the Navy's work at the moment when accurate charts become every day more important, all raise questions about bad administration.

The arguments are based on the supposition that soon, either by international agreement or unilateral or regional decision, 200-nautical-mile zones will be established within which the coastal state will have exclusive rights to the exploitation of resources.

At least 21 government departments and offices are involved in maritime affairs. It is estimated that there are more than a hundred maritime research and policy groups, working parties and investigative sections. But no minister is politically responsible for making his colleagues recognize the need for unity.

They propose the idea of sea use planning along the same lines as for the management and development of land.

The need for tighter control is demonstrated by a series of examples where conflicts are clearly emerging. In the long run, fish may be more important as a renewable resource than oil, which will be exhausted in a few decades. The same applies as between the interests of the shipping industry and those of fishermen and other groups in controlling pollution and traffic at sea.

*Sea Use Planning*. (Fabian Tract No 437, 62p.)

# Reassurance on spina bifida

By Our Medical Reporter

Three years ago many pregnant women in Britain stopped eating potatoes because a report by research scientists said that if the potatoes had blight there was an increased risk of their children being born with spina bifida and anecephaly.

Today the *British Medical Journal* reports that another study has shown that there is little or nothing to worry about. A group of women in Northern Ireland who had already had affected children and so ran a high risk of having later babies similarly affected were told to avoid eating potatoes.

It was found that there was no statistically significant difference between the incidence of the diseases among children born to the potato-free group and those whose mothers were allowed to eat potatoes.

WEST EUROPE

# New Zealand farmers may get £12m more under EEC plan

From David Cross
Brussels, Nov 6

New Zealand farmers should receive something like an extra £12m for the butter and cheese they sell in Britain next year under new EEC plans announced in Brussels today; but the increase would be borne by the Exchequer and should not in itself affect British shop prices.

This is because the money would come from taxes which British importers have to pay on cheap New Zealand dairy products to bring prices up to prevailing EEC levels. Under the Commission's proposals, these levies would be cut by 18 per cent to give New Zealand farmers an equivalent price increase.

The proposed rise is lower than the 25 to 30 per cent figure New Zealand farmers say they need to offset rising production costs and higher freight rates. The British Government, which secured access for New Zealand dairy products as part of its original EEC membership terms, is likely to press for an increase more in line with the farmers' aspirations.

The suggested price rise is expected to be discussed by ministers of agriculture of the Nine at one of their regular monthly sessions in Brussels next week, when the equally delicate question of continued British access to New Zealand butter after 1977 is also on the agenda.

The Commission has suggested that Britain should be allowed to import an average of 121,000 tons a year between 1978 and 1980, when present import arrangements will have expired.

The British have tried to keep any argument about the price for next year's quota separate from discussions about New Zealand's quota entitlement after 1977; but, as so often in the Community, the two problems are more than likely to become intertwined.

The British have already told their partners that they are happy with the total quota proposed, but objected to the Commission's view that annual allocations should drop from 129,000 in 1978 to 113,000 tons in 1980.

By contrast, other member states—in particular big butter producers like the French and the Irish—have argued that the Commission's proposed figures are too generous. Under their pressure, the Commission apparently is considering a 6,000-ton cut in its original figure for 1978 and a 3,000-ton reduction in 1979.

In talks at expert level, the French also have made it clear that they are in no hurry to take a final decision on import arrangements and the whole question could be postponed until next spring's annual price fixing. This would not please the British, who fought hard for an agreement in principle on continued access of New Zealand dairy products during the final stages of the Government's renegotiation campaign.

A quick decision by the Community would also be welcomed by New Zealand's Labour Government in the run-up to general elections due to take place at the end of this month.

# M Mendès-France praised for wisdom 20 years ago

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Nov 6

Before leaving today on a state visit to Tunisia, President Giscard d'Estaing sent a personal letter to M Pierre Mendès-France, the former Radical Socialist Prime Minister, praising his statesmanship which brought about Tunisia's independence without loss of blood. It was yet another significant gesture of conciliation towards the Opposition and couch it in generous terms.

"At the time when, as the first French head of state to pay an official visit to Tunisia, I am leaving French soil, I wish to express to you the gratitude of the nation", he wrote. "In 1954, as head of the Government, you understood the legitimate desire of the Tunisian people to exercise their sovereignty fully and made possible the establishment in Tunis of a responsible political authority, capable of carrying out the transition to an independent state.

"You had the wisdom to acknowledge in Habib Bourguiba [who has been President of Tunisia throughout its independence] the unchallenged leader of the Tunisian peoples. Your foresight and courage, to which I pay tribute, made it possible to preserve Franco-Tunisian friendship at a decisive period of decolonization."

The President ended the letter with his "very cordial personal good wishes". In 1954, when M Mendès-France was Prime Minister, M Giscard d'Estaing was on the personal staff of M Edgar Faure, who was then Minister of Finance

# Power cuts in Paris as strikes continue

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, November 6

The second day of strike action in France, this time by gas and electricity workers led to power cuts of about 40 minutes in the Paris region. In the provinces, industrial activity was affected, especially in eastern France.

The most irksome aspect of this strike, as far as the ordinary Frenchman is concerned, was the fact that television screens went blank last night during the football match between Glasgow Rangers and Saint Etienne at Ibrox Park.

The Paris Métro was stopped for about 20 minutes in the morning. About half the post office sorters in Paris, and 20 per cent in the provinces also ceased work this morning.

The strike by ground staff of Air France over economy measures continued to disrupt air services today at Orly and Roissy airports, with delays of up to an hour and cancellation of some flights.

A crowd of several thousand, including the striking Air France ground staff, held a meeting this morning in a supermarket south-east of Paris and marched past Orly airport. The unions today called for the police to withdraw from service installations, and for real negotiations to begin. The police were called in by the airline on Monday to prevent occupation of hangars.

Yesterday, when the railways were affected, about half the normal train services were running, and half the staff of the Paris bus lines failed to turn up for work. The gas and electricity workers of Force Ouvrière, the smallest of the three trade union organizations, have called a national stoppage for next Wednesday.

These strikes are still relatively limited warning shots and the union leaders are refraining from calling anything approaching a large scale national strike campaign in public services. The mood of the rank and file is not favourable.

M Séguy leader of the communist trade union organization the CGT, yesterday challenged the official price increase figures of the National Statistical Institute. He said they were "faked". The CGT claims that prices rose in October by 0.9 per cent (the Government has not yet published its own figure), and that the total increase over the year is 14.9 per cent compared with 10.7 per cent according to the institute.

In future, he said, the unions would refuse any negotiations with employers on the basis of these "faked" statistics.

M Fourcade, the Finance Minister, said it was intolerable to accuse the officials of the institute of dishonesty.

# British trawlermen call for 200-mile fishing limit

By Ronald Kershaw

A call to the British Government to impose a 200-mile fishing limit by the end of 1976 whether or not international agreement is reached at the United Nations Law of the Sea conference next March, was made yesterday by the British and Scottish Trawler Federations, which represent all Britain's deep-sea fishing fleet. They emphasized that they did not advocate unilateral action, like that taken by Iceland, but suggested that moves should be made in conjunction with EEC partners and other interested nations such as Norway.

Mr Austen Laing, director of the British Trawlers' Federation, said: "Time is running out. We cannot afford to wait on events, and there is a growing fear that we may delay too long. Other nations in the North Atlantic after the UN conference and before we do, with disastrous consequences for our industry and our future home-produced fish supplies.

"We cannot follow Iceland's example and make a unilateral extension, but it is no longer a case of waiting to see what happens. We know what is going to happen, and, like Norway, we should be preparing for it now."

The BTF says the last two sessions of the Law of the Sea conference produced a consensus in favour of a 200-mile limit, but so far there was no agreement on the many non-fishery issues being examined. There were hopes that that would be achieved at the New York meeting next March.

The United States and Canada were arming themselves with the necessary legislation and were expected to announce their intention to extend after the next conference. Norway also was anxious to do so, and had started informal talks with the governments of countries affected.

The BTF said Britain's trawlermen would like to see the Government call a regional conference immediately after the Law of the Sea conference. An essential prelude to this was the amendment of the EEC's common fisheries policy to protect Britain's needs. That policy was designed to benefit the original Six and took no account of the new world of 200-mile limits or Britain's predominance as the leading fishing nation, the biggest food fish market, and, with 200-mile limits, controller of the most prolific fishing grounds in Europe.

Britain must resolve with the EEC the matter of access to waters if we were not to be discriminated against. All British fishing organizations were united in their approach to that.

# Family strife as council wages are made public

From Our Correspondent
Kidderminster

A local newspaper in the Midlands disclosed how much one district council has been paying its staff since local government reorganization and caused domestic strife, Mr Norman James, Chief Executive of the Wyre Forest District Council, Worcestershire, said.

The *Kidderminster Shuttle* printed the figures after they had been released by councillors. But some men did not tell their wives how much they earned, Mr James said. He is a solicitor and earns £11,000 a year as chief executive of a district with a population of 95,000. "I say my salary shall be made public, but I know of several instances where there has been trouble at home."

## Ministry of Arts

Universities should become the responsibility of a new Ministry of Arts and Sciences, Paul Johnson proposes today in the concluding article of his series "The University and its Enemies" in *The Times Higher Education Supplement*. Professor Norman Mackenzie discusses the Webbs, and Professor Laurie Taylor discusses bluffing.

# Beef and lamb to cost extra 2p a pound this weekend

## Food prices

## Hugh Clayton

Beef prices continue to creep upwards, the brunt of the increases still being loaded on to cuts such as topside and stewing steak which are used for the heavy and juicy dishes of winter. That means that the gap between the cost of the best roasting and grilling beef is narrowing.

The best rump steak is now about 60p a pound more than a good joint of boned rib. A month ago the difference between them was about 70p or 75p. The meat on which wholesale pressure towards higher prices is least intense is New Zealand lamb. Some butchers have cut its price by as much as 6p a pound so that it has once again become quite spectacularly cheap as its home-produced counterpart.

The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection predicted yesterday that beef and home-killed lamb would cost about 2p a pound more than last weekend, while roasting pork and chops would cost an extra penny.

But once again the presence of inflationary pressure in one quarter need not obscure its temporary absence in another. There is plenty of good fresh fish, with a particularly good variety of smoked and cured species. Their comparative rarity and limited sales, except for kippers, means that prices vary enormously.

Smoked trout and salmon are always dear because of high demand from caterers, who find them convenient to serve at business functions. Smoked mackerel is much cheaper and quite acceptable but Arbroath smokies are comparable with many popular varieties of fresh fish at less than 65p a pound.

The cheapest of all are bloaters, which are salted and cured herrings. They cost less than 40p a pound and are sadly underrated now that so many traditional dishes are losing their attraction because of the growing popularity of fish and fish dishes.

Vegetables continue to be cheap and there is still a wide choice in the best shops. Green cabbage has dropped to as little as 5p a pound and red costs at least 8p. Although tomatoes have risen slightly in the past week cauliflowers and root vegetables have become cheaper.

A few greengrocers have celeriac at about 14p a pound, as well as conventional heads of celery at 12p to 16p each. Although swedes and potatoes remain rather dear at 7p a pound, turnips and parsnips are good value at between 8p and 12p a pound. The first Jerusalem artichokes are appearing at 16p to 22p a pound.

Some apples are cheaper than a week ago, although the best cookers have become slightly more expensive. Good home-grown Cox's pippins cost as little as 14p a pound and worcesters start at 10p. Pears are steady at 12p to 20p a pound.

The first Spanish satsumas have arrived at 16p to 22p a pound

# Mason pledge on British troops in Berlin

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Nov 6

Mr Roy Mason, the Defence Secretary, said today that British troops would remain in Berlin for as long as they were needed. He was speaking after signing the Golden Book of the city.

Replying to an address by Herr Klaus Schütz, the Chief Burgomaster, Mr Mason said: "Britain is pledged to defend the freedom of the city and we are determined to stand by that pledge."

Later Mr Mason visited British military units in the city and attended the British military tattoo at the Deutschlandhalle.

# France stamps on plan for unions in the services

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Nov 6

What is good for the Dutch Army, or the Bundeswehr, is not good for the French Army. And the French Government has no intention of tolerating the creation of "soldiers' committees", or servicemen's unions, especially as their avowed purpose is the undermining of military discipline.

M Yvon Bourges, the French Defence Minister, made it clear in the National Assembly that the new code of military discipline, revised last July, which condemns all forms of syndicalism or political association in the Army, would be rigorously applied.

"I will firmly maintain political and trade union neutrality in the Army", he declared. "I rely on the officers and ncos to ensure this. An investigation has been ordered."

This is the immediate reaction of the Government to the initiative of about a dozen men of the 19th Regiment of Engineers at Besançon in creating the first "trade union branch of national servicemen" on Tuesday night.

They announced at a press conference at the local branch of a left-ist trade union organization that they were planning an "appeal to soldiers, sailors, and airmen", setting out their demands. These include an immediate increase of 500 francs (£55) for all servicemen, the national minimum wage for all servicemen with dependents, free transport, hygienic conditions, free choice of the date and place of joining up, complete freedom outside duty hours, and freedom of association, expression, and bill-posting inside the barracks.

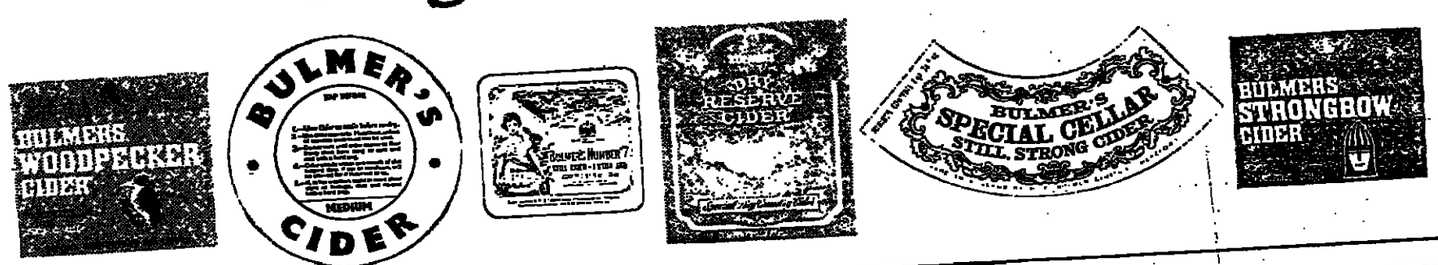
But apart from these demands for improvement of service conditions, the appeal takes a stand against the Army hierarchy which reveals its militarist objectives.

The new embryonic soldiers' union also intends to embark on a large scale propaganda campaign to spread its ideas.

General Bigeard, the former Secretary for defence in charge of Army Reform, stated at a time when he was on an inspection tour that "the creation of soldiers' union is an illegal and unthinkable act. Our Army represents a healthy force, ready for service, and there is no question of surrendering to a minority born of the unrest of May, 1968, whose aim is to provoke unrest for the sake of unrest. . . . So this union movement will be stopped and repressed."

The communists, for their part, have strongly condemned the creation of soldiers' unions on the ground that the profession of servicemen was a profession but a service chosen by the individual to the State. They have always rejected the charge that they were anti-Army, and accuse the Government of playing into the hands of the Government by undermining conscription and paving the way for a professional army which would be the strong arm of capitalist state.


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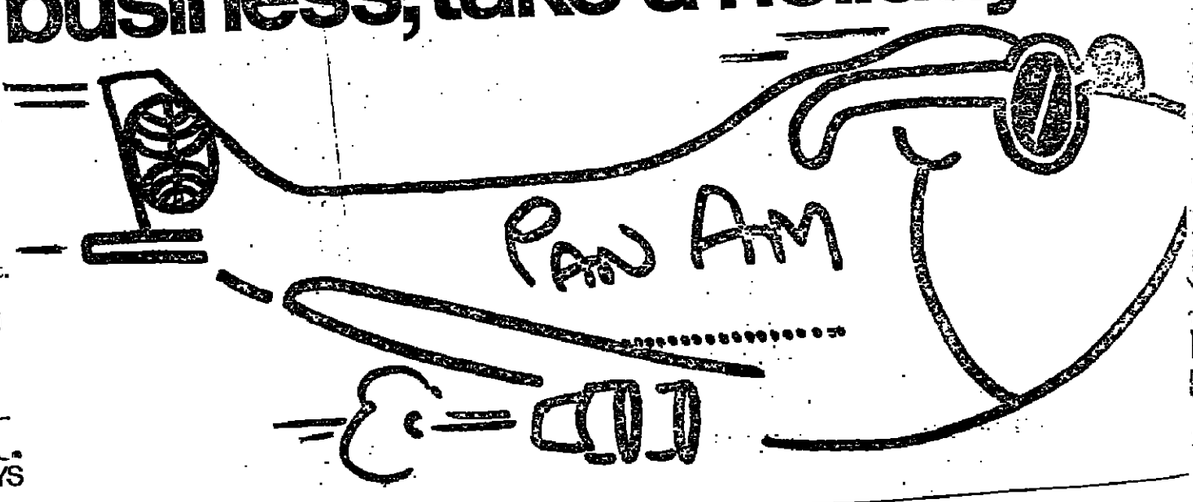
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Power in Pa as stri contin

EUROPE

# ministers fail to e on British at energy talks

Hornsby

talks by foreign the Nine ended *without offering* e of a prospect of itain's demand ual seat at the ence next month the EEC's desire s a single entit *single view.*

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ly, Signor Rumor e drawn on the ty of the *British* member country ndorse a Com- te and be repre- tely at the Paris

officials maintain te British seat at ference would by le out an EEC hat case, they say, rmat of the con- ld have to be low EEC *members* as separate nation

an's argument— t to journalists Foreign Secretary e *last night*—was could accept an and at the same time insist on the right to defend *separately its special* interests as an oil producer, which such a mandate could not be expected to cover.

Mr Callaghan made it clear that one of the things Britain is most concerned about is the possible need for floor prices to protect Britain's high-cost investment in North Sea oil. *During the ministerial discussions,* he and Mr Roy Hattersley, his Minister of State, said that floor prices should specifically be included in the terms of reference of the energy commission which is *to be set up by the Paris conference.* France is strongly opposed to the proposal.

*Exactly how and when a solution* to the question of representation at the Paris conference might be found, remained an open question as ministers left for home. It begins to look as if the question will join the lengthening list of matters awaiting decision by EEC heads of government at *their summit in Rome on* December 1 and 2.

On a more positive note, the foreign ministers were at long last able to agree to a proposal by the European Commission for the long-term supply of cereals and other foodstuffs to Egypt. But they made the important provisos that the scheme should be experimental, conducted on a strictly commercial basis and reviewed after *one year. This meets the most* serious British and German objections.

OVERSEAS

# What the Pope really wrote to jailed prelate

## Mgr Capucci received papal blessing but no political vindication

From Our Own Correspondent
Jerusalem, Nov 6

The Pope expressed warm sentiments towards Mgr Hilarion Capucci in a letter to the jailed Greek Catholic archbishop, but did not associate himself with his acts, *as had been suggested by an* Arabic newspaper in East Jerusalem. This was made clear today when the Israel newspaper *Haaretz* published a facsimile of the Pope's letter to the Archbishop who is serving a 12-year sentence for aiding terrorism.

The letter, dated September 16 and signed personally "Paulus P.P. VI," is in French. It was in reply to a letter sent by Mgr Capucci to the Pope on June 29 and was delivered to the Archbishop by Mgr Carew, the Apostolic Delegate in Jerusalem.

Addressed to "Our venerable brother Hilarion Capucci, incumbent *Archbishop* (archevêque titulaire) of Caesarea and Palestine", it acknowledges Mgr Capucci's letter and goes on:

"We have greatly appreciated the assurance you gave us that you pray and offer all your troubles and sufferings to our purposes, and in a special *manner for the realization* of the specific aims of the Holy Year, renewal and reconciliation.

"How much we would wish to see these truly realized in the heart of each man and in the whole of society, and what grace it would be, in particular, if the populations of the Holy Land and of Jerusalem rediscovered the way to reciprocal understanding, agreement and peace.

"Wishing to assure *you of* our will to remain close to you, of our solicitude and frequent prayers (for you), we send you, with paternal benevolence, a special apostolic blessing."

Although the letter does not have the *implication given it by* the Arabic newspaper, it has caused concern in official circles in Jerusalem. A Foreign Ministry source has confirmed that the letter was known to the Israel authorities. The leaks to the press are believed *to be* from sources close to the jailed archbishop.

The French text, omitting the first paragraph acknowledging Mgr Capucci's letter, reads:

Nous avons grandement apprecié *l'assurance que vous nous donniez* que vous priez et offrez toutes vos peines et vos souffrances a nos intentions, et d'une manière toute *spéciale pour la réalisation* des buts particuliers fixes a l'Année Sainte, le renouvellement et la réconciliation.

Combien nous voudrions les voir se réaliser réellement dans le coeur de chaque homme et dans la société toute entière et quelle grâce ce serait, en particulier, si les populations de la Terre Sainte et de Jerusalem retrouvaient le chemin de la compréhension réciproque, de la concorde et de la paix.

Desirant vous assurer de notre volonté de vous rester proche, de notre sollicitude et de notre fréquent souvenir dans la prière, nous vous envoyons, avec une bienveillance paternelle, une particulière bénédiction apostolique.

# Lebanon in uproar over arms ship

From Paul Martin
Beirut, Nov 6

A new and dangerous crisis erupted in Lebanon today over the refusal of the Army to confront Christian Phalangists and arrest a steamer running an arms shipment to them. The ship is anchored in the Phalangist-held Junieh Bay.

Mr Karami, the Muslim Prime Minister, ordered the Army and Navy to seize the vessel, but after an overnight battle between army units and Phalangists the Army has refused to take further action.

After angry meetings with President Franjieh, who apparently countermanded Mr Karami's orders, the Prime Minister conferred with the Muslim political and religious leadership. Mr Kamal Jumblatt, the socialist leader, demanded that the Army sink the ship and that if Mr Karami's orders were not obeyed those responsible *should* be court-martialled.

Both sides have been smuggling weapons into the country for years, but the Junieh incident has put Mr Karami's standing among the Muslim electorate to the test. Indeed, he has made it clear that the affair could force his *resignation.*

Mr Jumblatt alleges that the arms smuggling is being supervised by Mr Tony Franjieh, the President's son, who commands the Christian militia in the northern stronghold of Zghorta.

When Mr Karami *ordered* a navy launch to search the arms ship last night, the commander of the navy unit assigned to the task reported that it was carrying cattle, not arms.

However, the head of the joint Lebanese-Palestinian coordinating committee insisted on searching the ship and took a force to the area. There was a clash between the army units and Phalangists who turned out *in force when church bells were* rung.

Since then, heavy detachments of Phalangists have sealed off the entire area of Junieh Bay where the ship is at anchor.

## Princess has lunch with leader of Venezuela

Caracas, Nov 6.—Princess Margaret today met President Carlos Andrés Pérez during her *private four-day visit* to Venezuela and was entertained to lunch at his presidential residence.

The Princess arrived last night via Lima on the way from Australia to the Caribbean.

## 51 women in election

Wellington, Nov 6.—Of the 409 nominations for New Zealand's general election 51 *are women, a record number.* The election is on November 29.—Reuter.

# Mr Rockefeller parries questions on presidency

From Patrick Brogan
*Washington, Nov 6*

Vice-President Rockefeller declined this morning to rule himself out as a candidate for the presidency next year. He gave a press conference to explain why he had withdrawn *as a candidate for the vice-*presidency and said that he would absolutely not speculate on the likelihood that he might seek the presidency.

He was given many opportunities to state an unequivocal *support for President Ford, and* declined them all. He said that he believed that Mr Ford would be nominated but claimed that a clause in the new campaign law precluded him from campaigning on his behalf.

*He said that he had decided* to stand down to avoid squabbles in the Republican Party. He had come to Washington to serve as Vice-President "to serve the country I love and to help in solving the problems we face and which I'm optimistic can be solved".

But he had not come "to get caught up in party squabbles, which only make it more difficult for the President in a very *difficult* time, when the problems of the country require his fullest attention". Therefore, with his concurrence, he had written him a letter announcing his withdrawal.

Mr Rockefeller acknowledged *that it was the opposition of* the conservatives in the party, led by Mr Ronald Reagan, former Governor of California, which was the crucial element in his decision. He was himself the basis for a lot of the squabbling.

He said that the President had not attempted to dissuade him from withdrawing. He was *asked whether* he had no desire to become President and replied: "Listen, I wouldn't have accepted the vice-presidency if I hadn't been ready to accept the presidency." He also remarked that he had never been *closer to the presidency* than now, a joke against himself which drew much laughter from the reporters there.

The Vice-President said that he believed that the Republican Party could only survive as a party of the centre.

# Russia's critics attacked

From Our Correspondent
Moscow, Nov 6

Western criticism of Soviet policy towards dissidents was attacked today by Mr Arvid Pelshe, who at 77 is the oldest member of the Communist Party Politbureau. He said people in the West would not find vulnerable targets in the *Soviet Union.* "*Human rights* are genuine and effective here."

He did not give any examples, nor did he mention the controversial Nobel Peace Prize award to Dr Andrei Sakharov.

Mr Pelshe, who was born in Latvia, is the last of the Soviet leaders to have been born in the nineteenth century. He was giving an address at the meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses to mark the fifty-eighth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

# in Portugal between try staff and police

Knipe

in Portugal's ocial Communica- detachment of gled today for e ministry's head- eighteenth-century centre of *Lisbon.* hours, the em- besieged in the s of the building lice were on the

in one of the in thoroughfares, the employees' surrounded the ting "murderers"

e police used their ear gas to disperse s and their sup- were picketing the prevent the entry nant-Colonel Luis Cunha, the Secre- te for *Information.* yed at the ministry, handles tourism and ters, are campaign- ing for the dismissal of Colonel da Cunha, alleging that during the Salazar dictatorship he was connected with the secret police.

Colonel da Cunha, whose previous post was as chief aide to President Costa Gomes, has *denied the allegations and* requested an official inquiry into the matter.

The campaign for the colonel's dismissal seems to be part and parcel of the struggle by the Portuguese left to resist the present moderate Government's authority and reassert its control over the various strategic areas of administrative power.

The demonstrators surrounding the ministry building today were well-disciplined and mostly young. Many of those *forming a control cordon* were teenagers and both they and the middle-aged women in the *crowd* responded like clockwork to the slogans called by the crowd organizers through their electronic megaphones.

# receives American e of withdrawal

orrespondent
6

American with- ich has been several weeks, was on the Interna- our Organization

dity with the ILO's will not come into years with, in the ntinuing American ull payment of con- These amount to f the total budget at almost $144m 976 and 1977.

States thus joins nations that have or notified their so, from the ILO otion 56 years ago. Albania, Lesotho frica, subsequently

al expectation is ed States will prob- Indonesia, whose hdrawal was given 965, and cancelled later before it itive.

oufident that many hange in two years, have accordingly taken this *development very calmly.* The American initiative reflects dissatisfaction with the ILO on the *part of the American Federa*tion of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations.

This broke out in June, with an American labour delegation walkout after the International Labour Conference voted to change *its standing orders* to permit the admission as observers of the Palestine *Liberation Organization* and the African National Congress of South Africa.

Draft legislation at present before Congress provides for payment of $6,700,000, representing half the 1975 contribution and arrears of $1,087,000.

Also for this year, full or part contributions paid so far by 96 of the ILO's 126 member states total $23,100,000 or just over 51 per cent of the year's assessed contributions.

After the United States the next largest contributor is the Soviet Union (11.28 per cent), followed by Britain (6.55 per cent), West Germany (6.38), France (6.07) and Japan (5.37).

## s agree to ge corde

v 6.—International agreed that fares nce's new super- rde flights from de Janeiro should ent above normal tes, a spokesman national Air Trans- tion (Iata) said

on the surcharge wo weeks of nego- South Atlantic nior officials from ber airlines meet- and British Air- e to launch their vices on January ch airline to Rio d the British from ahrain. The Lon- surcharge will not until next month ed to be the same Paris-Rio.—Reuter.

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## Execution of Dutchman denied by Iraq

From Our Correspondent
The Hague, Nov 6

The execution of a Dutch male nurse, Mr Leendert Alexander Aronson, aged 40, announced officially in Iraq on Monday, was denied today in a telephone call from the Iraq embassy in The Hague to the Dutch Foreign Ministry.

Iraq now says that Mr Aronson, who, it claims, has Israel *nationality and was spying* for Israel when arrested in Kurdistan in March, has been sentenced to death but the execution has not been carried out.

Mr Aronson's parents in Amsterdam heard the report of their son's execution *in a Dutch* radio news bulletin. It was their first news of him since a letter from Iraq in March.

Mr Max van der Stoel, the Dutch Foreign Minister, summoned the Iraq ambassador on Monday to protest at the secret trial and execution.

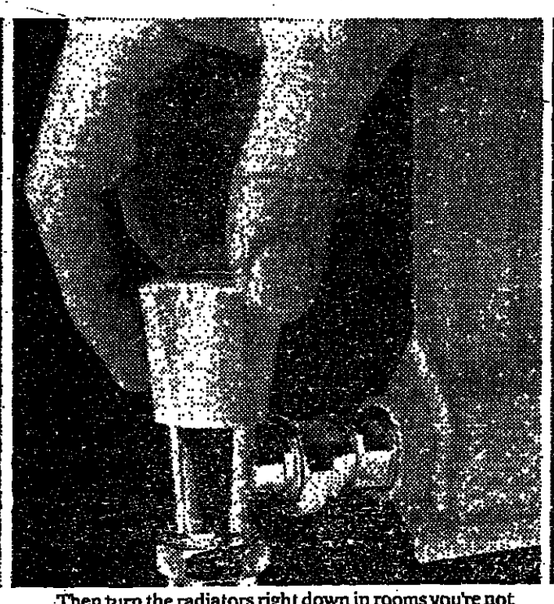
Tel Aviv, Nov 6.—Mr Yigal Allon, *the Israel Foreign* Minister, denied that Mr Aronson was a spy for Israel. Before leaving for official visits to Holland and Belgium, Mr Allon said Mr Aronson "had never been employed by any Israel security agency".

His execution illustrated the plight of Jews in the Arab countries and should arouse world demands to "let the Jews out", he added.—AP.

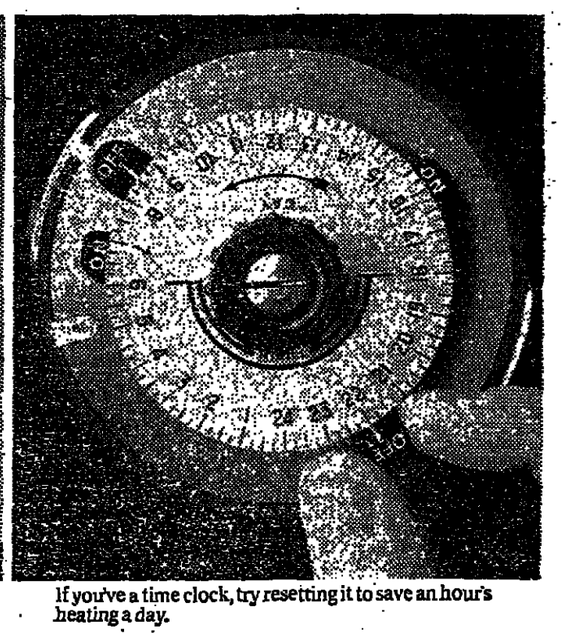

# How to save a third of your central heating bills.



Try setting your thermostat 3°F below last year. This alone could save 15% of the fuel you use.



Then turn the radiators right down in rooms you're not using. (Not forgetting to close the doors.)



If you've a time clock, try resetting it to save an hour's heating a day.

It may surprise you to know that these three small steps can save up to a third of your central heating costs.

A hefty saving like this is always worth a little effort. Even more so this winter, as the price of fuels has risen dramatically.

You probably won't feel much difference with the settings we suggest.

SAVE IT

Especially if you grow accustomed to them now, before it gets really cold.

And this year, try not to set and forget. If you check your controls more often, you'll find ways to save even more money.

A warm spell, for instance, a weekend away or a day's shopping are golden opportunities to switch off or turn down your heating.

You can also save a few bob painlessly by setting your time clock an hour or two later when you're having a lie-in.

With fuel prices the way they are, we can't promise that these measures will bring your next bill down to last year's level.

But they'll make it a lot more bearable.

**Department of Energy.**

Ask for advice and booklets at your Gas, Electricity or Solid Fuel Advisory Service Showroom or from your Fuel Oil Distributor.

OVERSEAS

# Huge industrial complex to be built on Pylos site despite protests by Greek conservationists

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Nov 6

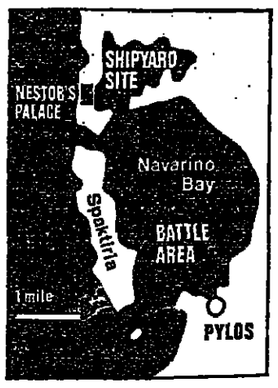
Greek conservationists are fighting to save Pylos and the Bay of Navarino in south-west Greece, one of the most enchanting historic sites in Greece, from unsightly industrial development and pollution.

Fourteen of the 18 members of the Archaeological Council, a watchdog of Greece's cultural heritage, resigned yesterday after the Government brushed aside its objections to the construction of a £268m industrial complex in the area.

An official announcement said the Karageorgis group of companies had been authorized to set up a shipbuilding and repair yard in the bay, as well as a steel mill, a cement plant, and a ship's paint factory, provided they were built not less than 13 miles from Pylos.

The Karageorgis project was held up for more than a year because the Archaeological Council had in 1972 proclaimed Pylos and the bay a national trust. The council was concerned about the preservation of antiquities in the area, and shipwrecks from the naval battle of Navarino in 1827 which ended Ottoman rule in Greece.

To bypass this ruling the Government passed legislation empowering the Minister of Coordination to overrule the council. The 14 members who resigned include some of the most respected names among Greek university professors of




archaeology, architecture and the fine arts.

In their letter of resignation they deplored the Government's action which, they said, "will set the precedent that will impair the effective protection of cultural values and the environment".

This walk-out was accompanied by protests from the Hellenic Society, the Society of Greek Architects and the Greek Society for Pollution Control. These organizations denounced the Government's decision "which opens the way for the destruction of Greece by unstudied investments which are applied in an undemocratic manner".

The Hellenic Society is urging the Government to restore the powers of the Archaeological Council, hold up the investments, and organize a round-table conference of experts to find a solution.

"Until these clear-cut demands are met the Greek people may perhaps wonder if something is not going well in our new democracy", the protest said.

Although the area is full of relics from prehistoric and classical times, it is a fact that Pylos is a misnomer for the present-day township which should not be identified with the Homeric kingdom. In fact, the palace of Pylos's wise King Nestor was discovered about eight miles to the north of the town.

Because of the lack of resources in the area, the local economy has declined rapidly. The population dwindled as local people emigrated in search of work. When the industrialization project was proposed, the people of Pylos gave it staunch support and denounced the conservationists who opposed the plan. Their slogan was: "Down with archaeology. Long live heavy industry. The ancient Greeks cannot starve. We do."

The plan is now expected to give work to about 5,500 people. The shipyard, which will eventually be able to build vessels of up to 125,000 tons, is to cost £65m. The steel mill with a capacity of 500,000 tons will cost £160m. The cement plant will have an output of one million tons and cost £42.4m.

# Bangladesh Chief Justice sworn in as President

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi, Nov 6

Mr Abu Sadet Mohammed Sayem, the Chief Justice, aged 59, was sworn in today as the new President of Bangladesh at a ceremony in Dacca. He succeeds Mr Khandakar Mushtaq Ahmed, who resigned last night. Mr Mushtaq's fate is not known.

Bangladesh has reestablished its telecommunications with the outside world. Trunk calls and telegrams began to be accepted this morning.

Dacca today witnessed a popular upsurge of feeling against the men who organized the coup of August 15 and killed President Mujibur Rahman. It was not the first.

On Tuesday a silent procession of 2,000, led by students on motor cycles and scooters, paid public homage to Shaikh Mujib, placing wreaths and flowers at his home.

Delhi, Nov 6.—President Sayem said in a broadcast that he had assumed office as head of a neutral and non-party Government to restore normality and to hold elections.

He announced the dissolution of the existing Parliament and said his objective was to hold elections by February, 1977, to set up a democratic government. For the present martial law would continue. The radio announced later that the Council of Ministers had also been dissolved.

President Sayem said that after the August 15 coup the people had expected that law and order would be restored and social justice would prevail. "But we were all disillusioned. Distinguished leaders were recently brutally assassinated in prison," he said.

"At this hour of national crisis, Mushtaq Ahmed asked me to shoulder responsibility as the country's President and I took over."

In a clear reference to India, the President said that his Government would "strengthen friendly relations with our close neighbours".—Reuter.

## Residents' association staves off economy cut

# New York neighbourhood insists on a fire station of its own

From Peter Strafford
New York, Nov 6

Woodhaven, in the New York borough of Queens, is indignant over a plan to shut down its fire station as part of the cuts required by the city's financial crisis. So far, at least, the Woodhaven residents have won. The fire station, which was supposed to close on November 1, is still open.

This is the result of strenuous activity by the Woodhaven Residents' Block Association, which has 6,000 families as members and has used all the political muscle it can.

"It is a matter of who yells", Mr Walter Wornick, the association's first vice-president, told me. Mr Wornick, a school supervisor, explained how the residents had gone to their representatives in the State Assembly, the State Senate, and the City Council, and to the office of the borough president. They told each of them that they wanted their fire station kept open.

"As far as I know, it will now stay open", Mr Wornick said, "at least until the next crisis." When that came, the association was ready to go to court, as it had done already this year, in an attempt to block closure. If a fire station was closed, it would be in another neighbourhood.

Woodhaven is one of those areas which seem a long way from the skyscrapers of Manhattan. Queens is full of residential areas and Woodhaven is typical in being a largely white area of blue-collar workers, most of whom live in two or three-storey houses rather than flats.

An overhead railway rattles across the main shopping street, shaking the shops and houses. The area has developed a sense of community, and this has been embodied in the block association, a relatively new concept, which has been in existence only for the past four years.

The basic aim of these associations is to bring together the inhabitants of one city block, or street, in various joint activities. One activity started by the city authorities in 1972 was the enrolment of members of the public as "blockwatchers", the idea being that they should keep their eyes open for suspicious or criminal behaviour in their street and report it to the police immediately.

The Woodhaven association belongs to this scheme. It also makes donations of books to the library, arranges tree plantings and mobilizes local citizens when there is a threat like the plan to close the fire station.

The fire station is a tall, ancient building built in 1912 and looks as if modernization has only just started. It has one fire engine, a pumper unit, manned by a total of 24 firemen, but it is Woodhaven's own. The residents maintain that they would be endangered seriously if it was closed down.

Mr Wornick said the engine was called out about 1,500 times a year, or four times a day on average.

Much of the argument turns on how long a fire engine from a neighbouring fire station would take to arrive at a fire in Woodhaven. The New York fire department points out that there are two stations near by, each only a mile and a half away, and that there would be no significant difference from having Woodhaven's own fire engine turn out.

This is not accepted by the residents. The block association points to the narrow streets in the area, which are usually congested.

At the fire station, Captain John Hart, the chief fire officer, said he was grateful for the residents' campaign. He was critical of the cuts, arguing that unlike the police, the fire department was being cut down constantly. There were now fewer firemen than there had been in 1939.

He admitted that firemen now got good money and good benefits from the city. But there was always a physical risk involved, and they deserved to be paid for that.

# Leftists lose two big towns in Angola

From Nicholas Ashford
Luanda, Nov 6

The left-wing Popular M ment for the Liberation Angola (MPLA) has lost trol of the important town Benguela and Lobito, acc ing to information reaching capital.

The towns are reported have been captured by combined mercenary-led f of the Angolan National Lib tion Front (FNLA) and Union for the Total Inde dence of Angola (Un which has been advanc northwards for the past weeks.

According to Portugu refugees who have fled f the area and have now arri in Luanda, Benguela was tured on Monday night Lobito about 24 hours la They said that the fight had been largely carried ou the white troops, most of wh appeared to be Portugu The MPLA resisted fiercely Benguela, where many peo were killed, but there was li fighting in Lobito.

However, the MPLA clai that it is still holding off the vading force to the south Benguela. A source close to MPLA said one of the adva ing columns had run into ambush and eight of armoured cars had been d troyed.

With only five days to before independence tensi has increased in the capit Last night an aircraft flew l over the city distributing le lets in support of the FNL Today MPLA reinforcemen could be seen moving up to t front line near Quifangon about 18 miles north of Luand There was also an exchange fire in Luanda port today i volving departing Portugue troops and the MPLA's milita wing.

Our Nairobi Corresponde writes: The Organization African Unity has so far fail to bring together the warri Angolan groups, with t MPLA maintaining its refus to recognize its rivals.

After lengthy meetings wi President Amin of Uganda, pr sent chairman of the OAU, was announced in Kampala t day that the three movement had agreed "in principle" t form a provisional governmen of national unity, as proposed by the OAU's political bureau. The statement added, however, that the three groups were "not unanimous" and it later became clear that the differences were fundamental.

The FNLA and Unita delegations told President Amin today that they were willing to unite with the MPLA, but that the MPLA was maintaining its refusal to recognize them. President Amin said he would again ask the MPLA to reconsider its stand and offered to visit Angola.

The FNLA and Unita now claim to control three-quarters of Angola, and their represen tatives in Kampala said they would declare unilateral inde pendence in their area if the MPLA carried out its threat to act unilaterally in Luanda.

Brazzaville, Nov 6.—Congo today denied reports from neighbouring Zaire that it forces had entered the Angolan enclave of Cabinda.

Yesterday the Zaire new agency Azap said heavy fighting was raging in the oil-rich en clave between the MPLA and the Cabinda independence grou Flec. It quoted refugees a saying that Congolese troop had gone into the territory.

A Brazzaville radio broadcast denying intervention by Congo lese troops, said the purpose o the Azap report was "to legiti mize the presence of foreign troops who have been operating in Angola for a long time".—Reuter.

Leading article, page 1

# Senate votes to delay Diego Garcia funds

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Nov 6

The Senate today voted to postpone new expenditure on the base on Diego Garcia until July 1 next year. Congress has already approved $13,800,000 (£6,900,000) in 1976. If the amendment voted today is accepted by the House of Representatives the Defence Department will have to wait six months for its money.

This is little more than a gesture, however, because construction on the base is now five months behind schedule and the $14,800,000 approved for 1975 is far from spent. There may be some slowing down of work next spring, but that is all.

The amendment was introduced by Senator John Culver, a Democrat from Iowa, who made a strong speech on the floor of the Senate attacking the base. He was particularly concerned with the plight of the people of the archipelago who were transferred to Mauritius.

He also attacked the State Department for allegedly making no effort to negotiate with the Russians a moratorium on the construction of bases in the Indian Ocean.

# Hospital nurses report sick in protest

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Nov 6

Nurses at Bellevue Hospital, New York, today staged a "sickout" in protest against the effects of the budget cuts resulting from the city's financial crisis. Daytime staff simply telephoned the hospital, one of the main ones in New York, to say that they were ill.

The emergency ward was closed almost completely, with only the most serious cases being accepted. The police and other emergency services were asked to take all other cases to other hospitals.

The municipal hospitals are one of the targets for budget cutbacks, and there are fears that some, or even all, might have to be closed eventually. One in Washington Heights, in the north of Manhattan, has already closed; another is due to close in the Bronx, and others are being considered for the axe.

The troubles at Bellevue are related directly to the closure of the hospital in Washington Heights, because many of the nurses there were transferred to Bellevue. Bellevue nurses complain that this has resulted in the laying off of some Bellevue nurses who are less senior.

More generally, they complain that they are no longer able to provide adequate care for the patients because of reductions in auxiliary staff and because nurses who retire or resign are not replaced.

ADVERTISEMENT

# CEMENT IMPORTS AND THE NIGERIAN PORTS CONGESTION

## Federal Commissioner states Government stand

The Nigerian Federal Commissioner for Transport Col. Shehu Yar'Adua has spoken of the measures taken by the Federal Government to stem the inflow of ships carrying consignments of cement to Nigeria. The measures, he points out are proving effective and would be more so if all concerned, particularly cement exporters, co-operate fully with the Nigerian Government.

Following is full text of the Commissioner's statement:

"When the new Military Administration took over the reins of Government on 29th July, 1975, one of its basic pre-occupations was to find out the root causes of the Port congestion. The old administration at no time gave the public to understand that the largest single cause of the congestion was an unprecedented volume of cement imports into the country by the Public Sector. Even after the change of Government, Government officials responsible for ordering the bulk of the cement gave the erroneous and rather incomplete information that there were only about 1.5 million tons of cement in the ships awaiting clearance at the Lagos Port, and 3.5 million tons more awaiting delivery.

Against the background of this understatement of the situation, the new Administration proceeded to take the following measures which were considered adequate for resolving the problem within a reasonably short period:—

(i) all cement consignments (including those belonging to the private sector) were taken over by the Federal Government;
(ii) placing of fresh cement orders was suspended pending the discharge of consignments at the ports;
(iii) import duty was suspended in order to reduce the cost of cement for the consumer and to eliminate the bottlenecks normally associated with customs formalities;
(iv) a few traditional cement importers who possessed accelerated discharge capabilities were appointed to off-load the cement;
(v) the inflow of ships especially of cement, but including general cargo, was rationalised to ensure that vessels could only come to Nigeria when the NPA was ready to clear them;
(vi) about 50 private jetties within the Lagos Port complex were requisitioned to streamline the discharge of cement;
(vii) the reactivation of derelict mooring buoys and the construction of new ones;
(viii) contract for a new barge terminal along the Badagry Creek canal was awarded to create new discharging points;
(ix) in addition to the equipment previously ordered by the Cabinet Committee, new orders were placed for barges, tugs, cranes, fork lifts, etc., to facilitate Port operation;
(x) the available berths were shared out between cement and general cargo to avoid undesirable scarcity of essential consumer goods like milk, sugar, salt, flour, etc.; and
(xi) the construction of larger and additional warehouses was commissioned to provide adequate receiving and distribution centres.

Unfortunately soon after these measures were taken, it became evident that the rate at which new cement consignments were arriving, far exceeded the high rate of tonnage then being off-loaded at the Ports. It therefore became necessary to further study the provisions of the cement contracts concluded by all arms of Government. The information thrown up was so startling that more pungent measures had to be taken if any meaningful impact had to be made. It was at this stage discovered that contrary to the impression earlier given, the total volume of cement actually ordered by public sector importers totalled 20 million tons and that the Ministry of Defence alone was responsible for 16 million tons and not 5 million tons as previously indicated. What was even more astonishing was the fact that the 20 million tons ordered were all supposed to be delivered within a period of twelve months.

In the particular case of the Ministry of Defence, Government discovered to its amazement that the type of contracts entered into were so indefensibly unorthodox that they defied prudence and international usage. They provided for payment as soon as the cement consignments were shipped, but before delivery and indeed before we had the opportunity of finding out whether the cement conformed to standard specifications.

Moreover, there was no uniformity in the contracts. Indeed, in some cases, suppliers were expected to ship two ships per month, each with a consignment of 10,000 tons; and yet in others, suppliers were allowed to vary the quantities by a margin of 10 per cent. Many others still, were given option for unlimited quantities without regard to the capacity of the available port facilities.

In spite of the warnings received from the Port Management regarding the incapacity of the Port to cope with these consignments the Ministry of Defence of the former administration went ahead and agreed to an excessively generous "demurrage" clause in their contracts. This demurrage clause assumed a discharge rate of 1,000 tons per day per vessel, an optimum which only very few developed countries can attain.

These contracts also provided for payment of demurrage in overseas banks upon certification of the relevent documents by the Master of the ship and the local shipping agent of the Supplier, without giving the Ministry of Defence or its representatives the opportunity of verifying the veracity and accuracy of the claims.

As soon as these absurdities were observed, new control measures were taken to combat the situation. In the first place, a Government Notice No. 1474 of 9th August, 1975, was published, proscribing the shipment of cement to Nigeria and enjoining shippers to give two months' advance notification before sailing for Nigeria. Although it took effect from the 18th of August, it was subsequently extended to 9th September, to enable ships to bring in consignments which were being loaded at the time of the publication.

The suspension of cement shipments was never meant to be a permanent order. Neither was it intended that the contracts would be cancelled. As a matter of fact, the Ministry of Defence did send cablegrams to all its suppliers advising that the suspension was contigent on the renegotiation.

In spite of these good-will gestures, some militant suppliers defied the order and continued to ship cement to our over-congested ports. Anxious to reach amicable settlements with suppliers, the Government set up the Ijewere Committee to renegotiate the cement contracts; and at meetings which were held, suppliers of the State Governments, the National Supply Company and a large number of Ministry of Defence suppliers indicated their sympathy with the plight of this country and readiness to co-operate. But a few unscrupulous Ministry of Defence suppliers were determined to suffocate Nigeria with unwanted cement. Between the final out-of-date of 9th September and the 10th of October, these uncompromising suppliers landed almost 100 new cement shipments to Apapa in defiance of Government instructions.

During the deliberations of the Ijewere Committee, it was discovered that the main motivation of these defiant suppliers was their determination to continue to collect the excessive demurrage payments fraudulently. The following sharp practices were unearthed by the Committee.

(i) Whereas some suppliers contracted for demurrage at N3,500 per day per vessel carrying 10,000 tons others contracted for payment at $4,100 per vessel per day.
(ii) Full demurrage payment at $4,100 per day were claimed on shipments varying from 500 tons to 2,500 tons whereas the minimum contracted consignment was expected to be 10,000 tons per vessel.
(iii) Suppliers having more than one contract, used single vessels to deliver split contracts, while claiming full demurrage for each consignment as if they were shipped on different vessels.
(iv) A number of the freighters used were too old and would not meet the requirements of seaworthiness. Some were in fact on their way to Breakers Yard when they were stopped, chartered and loaded for Nigeria, just to exploit the demurrage provision in the contract.

On its part, there was no question of Government abdicating its responsibilities or indeed of trucking to any form of blackmail. Not only was the economic and social survival of this country at stake, the political sovereignty of Nigeria as a free and independent country was also being challenged. I do not know of any responsible Government who could have closed its eyes and passively allow the demurrage racket to continue unchecked.

The following new measures were therefore taken to arrest the situation:

(a) Payment for cement consignments shipped in defiance of Government instructions (which have now been constitured into a set of regulations under the Ports Act) was suspended.
(b) The payment of demurrage was generally suspended to enable Government to distinguish between the fraudulent and the genuine claims.
(c) A delegation was sent to the Baltic Exchange, London, to solicit their support; which was willingly given.
(d) Precautions were taken to stop suppliers who were threatening to take away their undischarged ships in order to sell the cement, and to defray their suspended demurrage claims with whatever amount was realised; and
(e) Local shipping agents were enjoined not to accept any more cement shipments lest they ran the risk of forfeiting their operating licences.

I am relieved to announce that these new measures have started having some effect. By way of illustration, as a result of a crash programme recently launched, we are now able to increase the discharge rate of cement which stood at 2,000 per day at the end of July this year, to a total of 14,000 tons a day at present, made up of 8,000 tons in Apapa, 3,000 tons in Port Harcourt and 3,000 tons in Warri. From the end of November, the figure should increase further to approximately 24,000 daily. As long as we are able to stem the inflow of new cement ships, the prospects are bright of clearing the consignments we have at the ports within a relatively short period.

Currently anchored at mid-sea on the Lagos Port approaches is a bulk carrier capable of taking up to 150,000 tons of cement. Three more of such bulk carriers are expected and they are going to be used for off-loading, through conveyor belts, most of the cement vessels now lying at the Lagos Port. That will clear the way for the ships to leave our waters and to stop the payment of demurrage on them. From the bulk carriers, the cement would be removed by a massive lighterage operation which would later be complemented with a rail and road haulage operation.

I wish to conclude by reemphasising a point I have made earlier, namely: there is no question of Government taking any unilateral action to cancel the outstanding cement contracts. In fact, the Ijewere Committee made it abundantly clear to all suppliers that genuine claims submitted for compensation arising from the suspension would be given close consideration. On the other hand, this administration is determined to clear the present congestion and to do everything within its power to safeguard the interest of suppliers who have agreed to co-operate with Government.

*Issued by the Nigerian High Commission, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2*

# Congress demands papers on US intelligence

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Nov 6

The House of Representatives committee on intelligence has subpoenaed a series of papers from the State Department and other branches of government in its continuing investigation of the efficacy of America's intelligence system.

The most explosive allegation implicit in the subpoenas is that the Administration maintained a system of "double-bookkeeping" in its reports on arms control.

The suggestion is that intelligence reports on Russian compliance with the provisions of the first agreement at the strategic arms limitation talks (Salt I) in Vienna were suppressed, and favourable ones then distributed to support the official policy on arms control.

This may reflect a dispute which arose concerning the interpretation which should be put upon certain Russian installations in the Far East.

The committee also subpoenaed documents on the worldwide military alert in October, 1973, during the Middle East war. It came immediately after one of the major crises of the Watergate affair.

Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, went up to Capitol Hill again this morning to testify before the committee and argue against delivering yet more secret papers to congressmen. On the other side of the Capitol, Senator Frank Church disclosed that the National Security Agency read up to 150,000 telegrams a month sent by people in the United States to destinations abroad.

# Mr Whitlam ahead in nerve war

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Nov 6

The Australian constitutional crisis today entered its twenty-fourth day with both sides still deadlocked. Both Mr Whitlam, the Prime Minister, and Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Opposition leader, are displaying stubbornness in what has emerged as a political war of nerves, with Mr Whitlam perhaps ahead on points.

The Opposition-controlled Senate is still refusing either to pass or reject the budget Bills and Mr Whitlam is still insisting that Parliament will continue to sit until the budget is passed.

The Prime Minister again has rejected the Opposition's offer to pass the budget immediately if he would agree to a general election before July next year; and he still maintains that there will be no Lower House election for at least a year. Sir John Kerr, the Governor-General, is under pressure to provide some remedy in a situation where precedence offers little guidance.

# Stadium 'in time for Olympics'

Montreal, Nov 6.—The main stadium for the 1976 Olympics next July will be ready in time but may lack some of the "trimmings" in the original plans, Mr Fernand Lalonde, the Quebec Solicitor General, said.

Mr Lalonde, head of the Quebec Government Olympics watchdog committee, described as "not quite exact" a newspaper report in Montreal yesterday that his committee had decided it would be almost impossible to have the 70,000-seat stadium completed in time for the opening of the Games on July 17.

He told the Quebec parliament last night that the committee had thought it prudent to ask the Games organizing committee "to define its essential needs for the Games so that if the stadium cannot be completely finished, we could still hold the Games".

The latest cost estimate of $730m is still regarded as too low by many experts. The organizing committee has said it expects a deficit of at least $250m.—Reuter.

# Señora Perón will not resign

Buenos Aires, Nov 6.—President Isabel Perón announced early today: "I have not resigned and I have no intention of resigning." She appeared on television in a five-minute speech, broadcast from hospital.

Señora Perón appeared strong despite having been taken to hospital on Monday because of a gall bladder ailment. "I exercise my full presidential powers, with a complete knowledge of the things that happen", she said.—UPI.

# N Korea expels Australia mission

From David Bonavia
Peking, Nov 6

Mr John Watson, the Australian Chargé d'Affaires in Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, said on the telephone tonight that he and the four other members of the mission were encountering no harassment after an expulsion order served on them. Earlier Pyongyang radio had accused them of "sabotage" and other hostile acts, and there were fears in Peking for their safety.

However, Mr Watson said: "We are packing right now." He and his staff were due to leave Pyongyang by train on Saturday and arrive in Peking on Sunday.

When asked whether the North Korean protest Note—ordering the embassy to leave for "unfriendly behaviour" and "abuse of diplomatic immunity"—was delivered in a diplomatic manner, he said: "That depends what you mean. They gave me a Note and asked me to leave immediately."

On the accusations about his embassy's activities in North Korea, Mr Watson said: "There is nothing to them at all." None the less, according to an Australian source in Peking, there are fears that the North Korean authorities may mount a "popular demonstration" to humiliate the embassy staff as they leave.

Last week the staff of the North Korean embassy in Canberra suddenly left the country, asserting that the Australian Government had restricted their activities. Today's protest accused the Australian Government of "openly threatening and blackmailing" the mission in Canberra.

The departure of the North Korean diplomats is widely believed to have been in anticipation of Australia's vote in favour of the South Korean proposal at the United Nations regarding the solution of the peninsula's political problems. However, Canberra also had forbidden the embassy in Canberra to place political advertisements in Australian newspapers or to circulate a propaganda brochure, which was regarded as offensive to South Korea.

Since the setting up of the Australian mission last April, the embassy staff in Pyongyang have had to battle with the nightmarish North Korean bureaucracy and live with the almost unbelievable personality cult surrounding President Kim Il Sung.

As representatives of a country which fought on the United Nations side in the Korean war and which still maintains relations with South Korea, their position was difficult; but their main problem has been the refusal of the North Koreans to accept that a diplomatic mission should do anything more than jerk its limbs in unison with the dance of adulation which is performed constantly around President Kim.

On one occasion, the Australians were rebuked for having had the temerity to buy an ice cream in public without permission.

Canberra, Nov 6.—Diplomatic sources here said that the withdrawal of the embassy staff did not amount to a breaking of relations between the two countries. However, they added that it was about as close as any two countries could be to a total break.—Reuter.

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# ENTERTAINMENTS

lephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

## A AND BALLET

DEN. 240 1066 ROYAL OPERA Thur. 7.30 Un ballo Tomor. 7.30 Il barbiere Wed. 7 Carmen. Some available. ROYAL BALLET Swan Lake Tue. 7.30 Manon.

01-836 3161 NATIONAL OPERA ed. 7.30 La Boheme: War and Peace: Tue. rry Widow: Thur 7.30. Makropulos Case.

LLS TH., Rosebery Ave., 72 recorded booking inf. From Wed. until Dec. 13 CONTEMPORARY CE THEATRE

## CONCERTS

UTUMN AT PE MALTINGS th November, 3 p.m. MBER CONCERT GOOSSENS—Oboe rd November, 3 p.m. ESTRAL CONCERT ings String Orchestra Cecil Aronowitz now: Festival Office. 072 885 2935

## THEATRES

ATRE. 01-836 7611 Mat. Thur., Sat. 3.0 ANGELA BADDELEY S ACKLAND in LE NIGHT MUSIC ravishes the senses, a rilliant genius."—Guardian.

836 5878. Last perfs. 0: Tomor. 3 & 8.15. MICHAEL ALBRIDGE LIES! y by Trevor Baxter.

'S. 836 1171/3212 ll. 5.30. 8.30. Tu. 3.50 Y AS A SANDBAG Musical by Ken Lee. Don't Miss It." D. Exp.

836 6404 hakespeare Company: ooking info. 836 5332 Mat. Wed., Sat. 2.30 rnard Shaw's RUE TO BE GOOD H . . is richly funny"— IAN McKELLEN rises to lights." Sunday Times. SON—must end Nov 29.

RE CLUB. 836 3554 rt St. (adj.). Leics Sq. Instant (temp. membership Evns. Tues. to Sunday at SS. MIRIAM MARGOLYES EDY'S CHILDREN ter." C. Barnes, NY Tms.

THEATRE. 836 6056 ISON. Derek GRIFFITHS BLACK MIKARDO usical of 1975." S. Times. Wed., Sat. 5.0 & 8.15.

77 6877. Opens Dec 18. ANNY LA RUE w family Xmas Show EEN DANNIELLA

30 2578. Eves. 8. Sats. 8.30. Mats. Thurs. 3 AYLEY MILLS S LEIGH LAWSON OUCH OF SPRING ted by Allan Davis OUS COMEDY." Ev. News

930 3216. Pic. Circus. Mat. Thu. & Sat. 5. Season ROSENCRANTZ AND ENSTERN ARE DEAD rd's superb comedy." FT

E. 836 2108. Eves. 7.30 s Wed. & Sat. 2.30 AEL CRAWFORD in BILLY NEW MUSICAL CRAWFORD—A WHOP- DERFUL STAGE STAR." World. "HE AND HIS A TREAT." S. Express.

836 8243 0; Fri., Sat. 6.15, 9.0 ! CALCUTTA ! IN ITS 6TH YEAR ingly beautiful."—S. Tel. y is stunning."—D. Tel.

ORK'S. 836 0122. Evs. 8. 8. Thurs. 3. "PERFECT veneered diplomat" Tms. E.N. "SUAVE" D.Ex. ESLIE PHILLIPS ne roly-poly comic ROY KINNEAR ENDID"—D. Tel. R'S LAST STAND ith many Jokes" Times.

YORK'S. 01-836 5125 Goolden, Ian Talbot in D OF TOAD HALL 22—Jan. 17. Book Now.

836 2238. Tomorrow 7.0. Fri. & Sat. 6.30 & 9.0 FROM AMERICA ARLES PIERCE SHOW

836 4601. Evenings 8.15. d. 3.0. Sat. 6.0 & 8.40. BRIERS "Marvellous" Gdn BSENT FRIENDS AYCKBOURN'S FINEST. PLAY."—Harold Hobson.

EATRE. 437 1592 PLAY OF THE YEAR Standard Drama Award NALD PICKUP in ORMAN CONQUESTS LAN AYCKBOURN NNERS Tnt. Mon. Wed. TOGETHER Tomor. 5.30, 5: R'ND & R'ND THE mor. 8.30. Wed. 3.0.

858 7755. Evgs. 8.0. 30. Noel Coward's FAL- IELS. Booking now for PIE XMAS SHOW. Dec.

722 9301. Evgs. 8. 5. Brecht's A MAN'S A horoughly entertaining". REMARKABLE". F. Std.

930 9832. Evgs. at 8. 8.15. Mat. Wed. 2.30 OM TRUMPHS." E. News GEL STOCK in BETZI uglas Home is one of the rs in the country. EN- TERTAINMENT." S Tms.

D. 326 1916. Evgs. 8. Shelia Hancock & Hugh PLAY BY PLAY. br ck.

THEATRE. 352 7488. 0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30 KY HORROR SHOW ICAL OF THE YEAR." tandard Drama Award.

NGEL MARIONETTE THEATRE ssage, N.1. 01-226 1787 ov. 8th, 11 a.m. CLOWN STORY 8th, 3 p.m., NOAH 9th. 3 p.m., NOAH

37 3686. Evenings 8.0. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30 IGHT. HELEN MIRREN. ERY. JOHN MOFFATT. 'S in ANTON CHEKHOV'S E SEA GULL LINDSAY ANDERSON e. Superlative." D. Mail.

EATRE. 01-629 3036. 15. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 LAW, Barbara FERRIS ndale LANDEN in ETICAL ORDER Frayn a comedy is sperience."—E. Stan.

5 2051. From Dec. 29. CHRISTMAS SHOW Sat. 10.30. 2.0. 4.0

8 7656. Food 248 2835 Mat. Th., Sat.: 4.45 rnard Miles, Seal Peter Reeves ON REVIEWED ute to England's wittiest —HERBERT FARJEON Farjeon is still intimit- and see for yourself for itation." "Written with ance not often matched ATS FROM 75p to £2.50 DINNER AND THEATRE ET FOR £4.95.

3 7686. Food 248 2835 17. Booking now. Swift's VER'S TRAVELS 'Abo. William Rushton

01-405 0072 rfs. Tnt. Tmr. 8.0. CE FORSYTH one-men "laughter show

01-405 0072 ONLY THEATR CYMRU R MILK WOOD t 8.30. Fri. Nov 14, at at. Nov 15. at 6.0. 8.45.

01-405 0072 1. 24. Booking now: JAN. BERNARD MILES Mermaid Theatre's anine Production of SURE ISLAND

S NATIONAL THEATRE 7.30. Tmr. 2.15, 7.30: BOY OF THE ERN WORLD J. M. Synge Tues. at 7.30: MISANTHROPE thu. 2.15 & 7.30: RA BRITANNIA s held for sale day ance from 10 a.m.

5854. Mon. to Th. 8.0. at 6.0 & 8.40 RIST SUPERSTAR

01-437 7373. Dec 17 daily 2.45 and 7.30. RON MOODY NEY in PETER PAN

437 7373. Nov. 26. 27 THE BLACK WATCH CTACULAR. Highland performers. Book now

56 3611. Mon.-Thurs. 5.15 & 8.30 Bristol lusical Story of the & Sullivan Partnership A ! TARANTARA ! " D.M. "This delight- N. "Full of the and Hobson, Sun. Times.

6 8611. From Dec. 15. 's WINNIE THE POOH. 2 p.m. & Tu. Sat. 11

437 4506 Fri. & Sat. 6. 8.40 A ZULU must compulsively en- show in London." F.T. ssion indeed" S. Exp. ing to Feb. 1976.

## THEATRES

PRINCE OF WALES. 01-930 8681 Evenings 8.0 (Mon. Nov. 10 at 7.30). Fri., Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. HARRY SECOMBE "Lovable charming, excellent singing." D.Mir in THE PLUMBER'S PROGRESS

QUEEN'S. 01-734 1166. Evenings 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 ALAN BATES in OTHERWISE ENGAGED A new play by SIMON GRAY Directed by HAROLD PINTER

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 734 1593. At 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '75

REGENT. 637 2707. Evenings 8.30 Fri., Sat. 7.0 & 9.15 2ND YEAR OF SENSATIONAL STAGE SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES LET MY PEOPLE COME AN ADULT MUSICAL "Never a dull moment."—E. News. 100 tickets held for sale at door.

ROUNDHOUSE. 267 2564. Last perfs. Ton't at 8: Tmor. 5 & 8.30. PROSPECT THEATRE COMPANY PILGRIM "BEST NEW MUSICAL . . . VERY EXCITING . . . SEE IT!" Eve. News. Opn 12 Nov. Music Theatre Im Avignon Le Pavilion au bord de la Riviere

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745. Last perfs. Ton't. 8. Tmr. 5 & 8.30. MICHAEL HORDERN CONSTANCE CUMMINGS STRIPWELL By Howard Barker "Superb performance by Michael Hordern." Financial Times. "Highly entertaining." Guardian.

YOUNG WRITERS FESTIVAL. Theatre Upstairs. Until Tomor. Ton't. 7.30. Bunch of Five Plays Tomor. 3 p.m. Double Dragons. 7.30 p.m. How Do You Clean a Sunflower?

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evs. 8 Mats. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 and 8 AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN 23RD YEAR

SAVOY. 836 8888. Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. at 2.30 & Sat. at 5. Barbara MULLEN and Derek BOND in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S MURDER AT THE VICARAGE

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE 01-836 6596 Evs. 7.30. Mat. Wed., Sat. 3.0 ARTHUR LOWE JOHN LE MESURIER. CLIVE DUNN in DAD'S ARMY "Funny and touching . . total artistic success."—Sunday Times.

SHAW. 01-388 1394. Evenings 8.0. FURTHER ASPECTS OF MAX WALL Last 2 weeks.

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 DORIS HARE Richard CALDICOT. Andrew SACHS NO SEX, PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH Directed by Allan Davis LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH 5th Year

THEATRE ROYAL. Stratford. E.15 534 0310. Evgs. at 8.0. MRS GASKELL'S CRANFORD.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8. Sat. 5 & 8. Mats. Tue. at 2.45 Margaret LOCKWOOD Paul DANEMAN & Barrie INGHAM DOUBLE EDGE "Superb who-dun-it . . . the cleverest who-dun-it I have seen for years." —D. Tel.

VICTORIA PALACE. 834 1317 Evgs. 8.0. Wed., Sat. 6.0 & 8.45 MIKE YARWOOD in "THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE" ". . . greatly enjoyable revue". —Exp.

WESTMINSTER. 834 0283. Nov. 12-29 Wed., Thur., Fri. 7.30. Sat. 2.30 SONG OF ASIA Cast of 45 from 14 Nations.

WESTMINSTER. 834 0283. Dec. 3 to Feb. 7. Evs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30 Chichester Festival Theatre Prod. FOLLOW THE STAR A new Family Christmas Musical Dir. Wendy Toye (Extra Mats. Dec. 18 & 30)

WHITEHALL 930 6692/7765 Evgs. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15, 8.45. "Funniest play in London." Vogue. WHAT THE BUTLER SAW Dir. by Lindsay Anderson. "I came away aching with laughter." D. Mail.

WINDMILL THEATRE 437 6312 PAUL RAYMOND presents LET'S GET LAID Twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0 2nd SENSATIONAL YEAR

WYNDHAM'S. 836 3028 Mon.-Fri. 8. Sats. 5 & 8. JOHN GIELGUD RALPH RICHARDSON National Theatre Production HAROLD PINTER'S NO MAN'S LAND Directed by PETER HALL "GREAT ACTING AT ITS HIGHEST PITCH". Ev. News. Limited Season.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 6363 Tnt., Tue., Wed. 8 OTHELLO. Sat. 5 & 8.15, Mon. 8, MACBETH. Nxt. Fri. 2 p.m. FANTASTIC FAIRGROUND for families & children: 8 p.m. ALL WALKS OF LEG (from JOHN LENNON). Hilarious.—Times.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051. From 8.15. Dng. & Dncg. At 9.30 New Revue SWEET TEMPTATION and at 11 p.m. ROY CASTLE. Opening Tuesday next: SALENA JONES

## CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861 Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: GONE WITH THE WIND (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 7.45. 2. LOVE AND DEATH (A) Wk & Sun. 2.00, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Tonight & Sat. 11.30.

ACADEMY ONE 437 2981. Joan Micklin Silver's HESTER STREET (U). Progs. 1.46, 4.00, 6.15, 8.35.

ACADEMY TWO 437 5129. Stuart Cooper's OVERLORD (AA). Progs. 2.30, 4.40, 6.50, 9.00.

ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819. Marcel Carnes LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A). Show times 4.45, 8.0.

CASINO. 437 6877. EARTHQUAKE (A). You'll FEEL it as well as see it in SENSURROUND. Sep. perfs. daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Last weeks.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). THE FORTUNE (AA). Cont. progs. Dly. 1.20, 3.35, 5.55, 8.15.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. LES VALSEUSES (Making It) (X Ldn.) Progs. 1.56 (not Sun.), 4.0, 6.15, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11 p.m.

DOMINION. Tott Crt Rd. (580 9562). James Caan ROLLERBALL (AA). Sep. progs. Wk. 1.15, 4.15, 8.00, Sun. 3.00, 8.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.30.

EMPIRE. Leicester Square. 3 DAYS OF THE CONDOR (AA). Progs. Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.30 p.m. Sep. perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 727 5750 Double Bill—GOALKEEPER'S FEAR OF THE PENALTY (A). 2.15, 5.45, 9.26 & THE CANNIBALS (A). 12.45, 4, 7.45. Sep. Perfs 7.45. Fri., Sat. FRENZY (X) & MARNIE (X) 11.15.

ICA. Mall. 930 6393. 1 & 1.30 Three new ANIMATED WINNERS (U): Chabrol's LES BICHES (X); 9.0 Godard's SYMPATHY FOR THE DEVIL with Jagger, Stones (X).

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE. 930 5252. "See! Hear! Feel!" TOMMY (AA). The Film Event of the Year Sep. perfs. 1.30, 4.50, 8.00. Sun. 3.30, 8.00. All seats may be booked.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) SHAMPOO (X). Sep. perfs. Wk. 1.15 (not Sun.), 4.45, 8.15. Shampoo at 1.65 (not Sun.), 5.30, 8.5. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. All seats may be booked.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). BITE THE BULLET (A). Cont. progs. Wk. 2.00, 4.50, 7.50. Sun. 2.30, 4.50, 7.50. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.15.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011 2) "See! Hear! Feel" TOMMY (AA). The Film Event of the Year. Sep. progs. Wk. 1.20, 4.30, 8.00. Sun. 4.30, 8.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45.

ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—THE JUNGLE BOOK (U). For info. 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. progs. Wk. 2.30, 5.45, 8.45. Features 3.05, 6.20, 9.20. Sats. progs. 11.15 a.m., 2.30, 5.45, 8.45. Sun. progs 2.45, 5.55, 8.45. BKBLE. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45.

PARIS PULLMAN. Sth Ken. 373 5898 Saura's LA CAZA (The Hunt) (X). Prs. 4.00, 5.55, 8.10.

PLAZA 1 & 2. Regent St., 839 6494. Box office open 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (not Suns.). 1 Glenda Jackson, Michael Caine, Helmut Berger. THE ROMANTIC ENGLISHWOMAN (AA). Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Sep. perfs. Bookable eve. only. Late Show Sat. 11.15. 2 GONE WITH THE WIND (A) in 70mm. Progs.: Sep. perfs. daily 2.15, 6.50 All seats bookable. Late Show Sat. 11.15.

PRINCE CHARLES. Leic. Sq. 437 8181 2nd Great Year EMMANUELLE (X) Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.) 2.15, 6.15, 9.00, Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats B'kble. Lic'd. Bar.

RITZ, Leicester Square 437 1234 BUG (X). Progs. daily 2.15, 4.55, 8.55. Late Show Fri & Sat. 11.30 p.m.

SCENE 1. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. Cont. Perfs. Dly. from 12.55 DROWNING POOL (A). Progs. 1.05, 5.00 and 8.50. PRISONER OF 2ND AVENUE (A). Progs. 3.10, 7.00. Lte Show Fri. and Sat. 10.55.

SCENE 2. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. Cont. Perfs. Dly. from 12.30. Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 12.05. YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN (AA). Progs. 12.30, 2.45, 5.05, 7.25, 9.45. Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 12.05

SCENE 3. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470 THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. 2.00, 5.20, 8.40. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats Bkble.—All Perfs.

SCENE 4. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. 2nd YEAR. The Film Everybody's Talking About. THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. Perfs. Dly. 12.30, 3.00, 6.15, 9.00. Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 11.30. Box Office Open Daily 10-8. Sun. 12-8. Seats Bkble.—All Perfs.

WARNER WEST END, Leicester Square. Tel: 439 0791. 1. VENIAL SIN (X). Sep. progs. 3.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11.00. 2. FIVE FINGERS OF DEATH (X). Cont. progs. 2.40, 4.35, 6.30, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11.00. 3. Watch for opening on Nov. 20th with PERMISSION TO KILL. 4. Telly Savalas, James Mason, Robert Culp. INSIDE OUT (A). Cont. progs. Wk. 2.10, 4.15, 6.20, 8.30. Sun. 3.30, 5.40, 7.55. Late show Sat. 11.00.

## ART EXHIBITIONS

ABBOTT & HOLDER'S SPECIAL EXHIBITION 200 SELECTED WATERCOLOURS 10 a.m.-5 p.m. daily until Nov 15 At Alpine Club Gallery, 74 South Audley St., W.1. 01-748 3416.

ACKERMANNS 3 Old Bond Street, London. W.1. 01-493 3288 ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ENGLISH SPORTING PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS 15th October-8th November Weekdays: 10-5.30: Sats. 10-1.

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 629 6176. BRITISH PAINTINGS 1900-1975 including BERNARD DUNSTAN exhibition. Until 5 Dec. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30: Thurs. until 7.

BRIAN KOETSER GALLERY. 38 Duke St., St. James's, S.W.1. 01-930 6309. Exhibition of fine Dutch and Flemish Old Master Paintings of the 16th and 17th Centuries. Until December. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30: Sats. 10-1.

BRITISH MUSEUM. The World of Franklin and Jefferson. An American Revolution bi-centennial exhibition presented in London by the American Embassy. Until Nov. 16. Wkdys. 10-5, Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—Turner Watercolours. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6.

COLNAGHI'S, 14 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-491 7408. ROMAN LANDSCAPE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY and J. M. W. TURNER: Prints from the Liber Studiorum. Until 28 Nov. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6: Sats. 10-1.

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St., St James's, S.W.1. 839 3942. FRIEDRICH MECKSEPER Paintings and Etchings, until 28 Nov.

GALLERY 21, 133 Grafton St., W.1. Gerd Winner—"Making a Print" Graphics & Canvasses, 1969-75. Until 15 Nov. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1.—01-493 6832.

GERALD M. NORMAN GALLERY 8 Duke Street, St James's, S.W.1. AUTUMN EXHIBITION Fine Early English Watercolours Until Nov. 21. Sats. 10-1.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank, SE1 (Arts Council): Burne-Jones until 4 Jan. Mon.-Fri. 10-8. Sat. 10-6. Sun. 12-6. Adm. 50p; children, students, OAPs 25p. 10p all day Mon. Tues.-Fri. 6-8 p.m. Also admits to New Work I until 1st Dec. The Gallery will be closed Fri. Nov. 7 until 2 p.m.

HAZLITT, GOODEN & FOX 38 Bury Street, St. James's. London, S.W.1. JOHN MARTIN Loan Exhibition in aid of The National Art-Collections Fund until 21st November Mon.-Fri. 10.00-5.30.

HEIM GALLERY 59 Jermyn St., S.W.1. GERMAN BAROQUE DRAWINGS Loan Exhibition from German Museums Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30. Entrance 30p.

LASSON GALLERY Exhibition of OLD MASTERS Until 22nd November 83-84 Jermyn Street, S.W.1. 01-839 6981. Daily: 10.30-5.30. Sats. 11-1.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: Contemporary Paintings and Drawings. Weekdays. 10-5. Saturdays. 10-1. 30 Bruton Street, W.1. 493 1572/3.

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M. NEWMAN LTD. 43a Duke Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. ART IN EUROPE 1830-1960 Monday to Friday 10 a.m.-5.30 p.m. Closes 18th November, 1975.

NORWICH SCHOOL 1810-50 60 Etchings by Crome Cotman Stark Stannard Lound Daniell Middleton Collett Vincent Illustrated Cat. 30p. WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY 38 Albemarle St., W.1. 493 0722.

PHOTOGRAPHERS GALLERY 8 Gt. Newport St., W.C.2. 240 1969 Till Nov. 30, DOISNEAU/HARBUTT Tues.-Sat. 11-7; Sun. 12-6: closed Mon.

REDFERN GALLERY. Robert Young New Paintings and Drawings. Nov. 4-26. 20 Cork St., London, W.1

ROLAND, BROWSE & DELBANCO, 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-730 7984. ROBIN PHILIPSON. Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30, until 14th Nov.

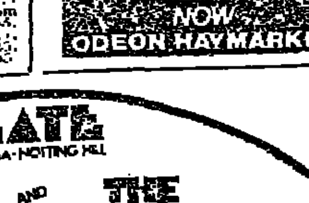
ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS LANDSCAPE MASTERPIECES FROM SOVIET MUSEUMS Until 30 November. Wkdys. 10-6. Suns. 2-6. Adm. 50p (Mondays 30p). Students and pensioners half price.

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# THE ARTS



Theodor Angelopoulos: The Travelling Players

## The Fox in the London Film Festival's attic

The West German cinema is distinctly in the ascendant at the nineteenth London Film Festival. Out of more than 50 features from 22 countries, no fewer than nine, as well as two co-productions, are German; France is the nearest competitor, with half a dozen features, and Britain—unusually—is close behind with four feature films, all made independently of the normal commercial feature film industry.

Italy, which once upon a time was a mainstay of the London Festival, has this year only two films, both by the reliable old veteran Roberto Rossellini. The countries which have recently enjoyed or promised renascence, like Canada, Sweden, Switzerland and Iran, are not looking so good this year (the two Iranian pictures were both in the 1974 Tehran festival); though I'm sorry to see no Australian film: the producers of the outstanding Australian film of the year, Ken Hannam's *Sunday Too Far Away*, apparently refused it to the festival. This is sad because a festival showing can considerably enhance the commercial prospects of a film of this sort, with few conventional box-office attractions.

The star director, indisputably, is Rainer Werner Fassbinder, with three new feature films, all released within the last half year, and all revealing him very near the top of his form. In *Fox (Faustrecht der Freiheit)* indeed he is at the top of his form as *faux-naïf*.

Fassbinder has the gift of the great cinema story-tellers, of sustaining a positive anxiety to know what happens next. In *Fox* he provides plenty of happenings. Fassbinder himself plays the hero, a rough young homosexual who works the fairgrounds as "Fox the Talking Head" until his showman friend is sent to prison, leaving him high and dry. Fox thereupon wins half a million in a lottery. The money, rather than his unprepossessing physique, attracts the attention of the young heir to a failing family printing firm. He and his well-bred family systematically take Fox for every penny, and then kick him out to die alone and bewildered. Fassbinder shows that they have taken much more than the money: making Fox emotionally dependent, they have robbed him of the defensive brutality of his class and upbringing. The parable about political and erotic exploitation is given added force by being set in a vividly depicted homosexual milieu.

Fassbinder pays subtle and significant homages to the school of leftish, realist, proletarian films made in Germany around 1930, and styled "Zille-films" from the characters of street and low life portrayed by Heinrich Zille. There are specific and deliberate allusions to the director Piel Jutzi. The main character of Fox is called Franz Biberkopf like the main character—an honest worker exploited by a gang of criminals—in Jutzi's adaptation of Alfred Döblins's *Berlin-Alexanderplatz*.

The title of *Mutter Küsters Fahrt zum Himmel* is a play on the title of Jutzi's most famous film *Mutter Krausens Fahrt ins Glück* (1929). Mutter Küster is the victim of a much more complex system of exploitation than Mutter Krausen, who simply foundered under the dead weight of inflation-era poverty. Played by Brigitte Mira (the old lady in *Fear Eats the Soul*), Mutter Küster is a wife and mother in contemporary industrial Germany. One day her husband runs amok in his factory, kills one of his bosses, and commits suicide. The excited attentions of the yellow press break up the family, leaving Mutter Küster broken and confused.

She first turns for help to a couple of very well-heeled Communists; and when she discovers too late that she is simply being exploited as a handy political martyr, flees to an anarchist group, only to find herself made the figurehead of a terrorist attack.

At the Berlin Festival in June, the film alienated once and for all Fassbinder's left-wing admirers, who had in any event always been dubious about his political nonconformism. Fassbinder does not accept any easy political allegiances, but admits the heretical view that the Left, too, has its villains and errors and exploiters of the proletariat.

*Anngst vor der Angst* also had a fairly rough critical handling when it received its premiere on German television, perhaps because it was seen as a psychological case history rather than another episode of Fassbinder's panoramic portrait of the contemporary German working class family. Here they all are again: the sisters and brothers and in-laws, the servile husbands and over-cherished children, the meannesses and the pathetic little gestures of infidelity.

Brigitte Mira plays an unusually unsympathetic role, a *loathsome, managing mother-in-law*; Irm Hermann creates another of her silent grey monsters, the malicious sister-in-law who believes in culinary solutions for all emotional problems, and is always at the window or door-cranny when there's something nasty to be seen. Margit Carstensen is admirable as the wife who feels her grip going, fears insanity, and claws at such dubious handholds on sanity as sleeping with the lecherous corner chemist.

I hope to deal in detail with some other festival entries later (the festival does not open until November 17), but as a quick guide to optimists still hoping to book seats, I would also strongly recommend from the West German films Werner Herzog's obsessive *The Enigma of Kaspar Hauser*, which I reviewed from Cannes; and Bernhard Sinkel's *Lina Braake*, about an aged couple who are so resentful of relegation to an old people's home that they start up a new career in bank fraud. As a former lawyer, Sinkel gets the details right, as well as the people.

Wim Wenders's *Wrong Movement* and Jean-Marie Straub's greatly-admired film version of Schoenberg's *Moses and Aaron* are both very much a matter of taste; and neither of them is really mine. I have not seen Hans-Jürgen Syberberg's *Karl May*, but as an impressionist biography of the popular writer deeply and significantly admired by Hitler, and with some of the great stars from the cinema of the Third Reich (Kristina Söderbaum, Attila Hörbiger, Lil Dagover) it looks promising.

Walerian Borowczyk is also a matter of taste. *La Bête* is a characteristic combination, it seems, of exquisite images and sadistic and bestial eroticism; and is irresistibly advertised as "necessarily explicit . . . anyone who might feel offended by it is advised not to attend." Borowczyk returned to his native Poland to make what sounds an easier film, *Story of Sin*, a nineteenth-century melodrama of a well-bred young lady's discovery of *l'amour fou*.

The French entry in the festival also includes Louis Malle's first film since *Lacombe Lucien*, *Black Moon*, a fantasy about a France of the future torn by a vicious sex war; Jacques Tati's gentle comic pot-pourri, *Parade*; and the two latest films of Claude Chabrol. *Les Innocents aux Mains Sales* is a complex thriller, definitely of Chabrol's second grade; *Une Partie de Plaisir* a strange exercise in which Chabrol's favourite scenarist, Paul Gégauff, has *recorded the* breakup of his marriage, which he himself re-enacts with his wife.

Directors seem to have been unusually industrious this year. As well as Chabrol and Rossellini (*The Messiah* and *Italy Year One*), Satyajit Ray is showing two new pictures, a contemporary story, *The Middle Man*, and a magical comedy, *The Golden Fortress*.

It is, too, very much women's year. *Adoption*, by the Hungarian director Marta Mészaros, won the main prize at the Berlin Festival, which is some measure of the quality—impeccable observation and acting—of a modest, black-and-white film about a plain, middle-aged working woman who desperately needs a child to love.

*Take It Like a Man, Madam*, made by a group of Danish directors calling themselves collectively The Red Sisters, shows that a film about the woman's question need not be solemn or portentous to make its point. It supposes, with considerable comic gusto, a dream world in which the roles of the sexes are reversed—the girls run the offices, the men muddle in the kitchens, and tired business ladies pinch the bottoms of cowboy strippers.

Agnès Varda's *Daguerreotypes* takes her back to her origins in an affectionate impressionist documentary of the Paris streets; Marguerite Duras's *India Song*, still to be shown, was based on her own play—intended for our own National Theatre, until the author got tired of waiting.

The real heavyweights of the festival, though, are *Chronicle of the Years of Embers*, Mohammed Lakhdar-Haim Hamina's epic of Algerian history from 1939 to 1945, seen through the fate of one poor family; *Theodor Angelopoulos's* epic of Greek history from 1936 to 1952, this time reflected in the experiences of a touring theatrical company, *The Travelling Players*; Marcel Ophuls's embattled *The Memory of Justice*; and Akira Kurosawa's first film for five years, made in the USSR, *Dersu Uzala*. I hope to write about these and the English-language entries in a subsequent article.

### Bug (x)

### Ritz/ABC, Fulham Road/ABC, Bayswater

*Bug* muddles together elements from *The Birds*, *Earthquake*, *Willard*, *The Frogs*, and a great deal of wanton silliness. Somewhere in the wilds of California there is an earth tremor, and out of a rift creep mysterious prehistoric creatures that are biologically somewhere between cockroaches and cigarette lighters. They go round maliciously igniting motor cars and ladies' hair, until one of those movie high-school science teachers with the vocation and know-how of a Curie or a Fleming sets himself to study them. He breeds them and becomes caught up in their mysterious super-intelligence. The finer scientific points are to say the least elusive. It was directed without any very clear awareness of whether or not it was meant to be funny, by Jeannot Szwarc, from a story by William Castle and Thomas Page, author of the original novel.

**David Robinson**

### Survival

### Anglia

**Stanley Reynolds**

Most men, Henry David Thoreau said, lead lives of quiet desperation. He built a hut in the woods to get away from it. We've got television instead of Walden Pond: "Living life in a living room", Stephen Sondheim and Jule Styne wrote, and Ethel Merman bellowed in *Gypsy*. Leading our battery hen existences we must have the little machine in the corner and the machine must have some brave and resourceful chaps who go to far-off places with strange-sounding names and bring back our fantasies for us: chaps who scale razor-sharp icy Himalayan breastwork, sail the Cape one-banded, fly oceans in silver planes, and do the nature films.

The last are perhaps the most popular matinée idols of our fantasies. One of them was a young Californian girl named Lee Lyon. She was killed by a rampaging elephant while making a television film about elephants being airlifted by helicopter from the farmlands of Rwanda to the Kagera national park. Wednesday's half-hour Anglia *Survival* series, normally devoted to wildlife preservation, was called *Lee's Story*. It was both a tribute to the brave photographer and the actual story she was working on at the time. As it was, I thought the airlift of the elephants only mildly interesting. The farmers of Rwanda evidently have elephants just as our farmers have rabbits; they eat the crops and so the adults were shot, and the young brought to the national park.

The film was naturally a bit ghoulish, opening with the film of the charging elephant taken by Lee Lyon who, Duncan Carse, the narrator, said, kept filming just that second too long. Apparently, when they film wild beasts, the camera men or women stand by an open car door ready to leap inside to safety. Had Miss Lyon not been killed I don't think the *TV Times* would have devoted its first, second, third and fourth pages to it. This is not a slur on that magazine. It is just as well that we are reminded now and then how dangerous it is bringing us vicarious adventure.

### Double Edge

### Vaudeville

**Charles Lewsen**

What a debased form of non-entertainment the thriller has become. Take this piece of tepid codswallop, representing Miss Margaret Lockwood in the justice business again: this time in her chic room at Dorset College, Oxford, researching a book on the attempted shooting of a Home Secretary, while outside the room students are demonstrating against the said Rt Hon gentleman's presence in the university.

Not a bad situation for a drama, you might think; not without possibilities for confrontations between the generations on the nature of justice or the need for dispassion in scholarship. Lelise Darbon and Peter Whelan have preferred to disregard the human possibilities, content to play a game in which we are expected in turn to point the finger of suspicion at Miss Lockwood, Paul Daneman as the Home Secretary, and Barry Ingham as —no, guess: he has long hair, a common accent and a windcheater: right, a Trotskyist.

Now, granting that the convention of the thriller does not make it easy for character to develop naturally out of situation, I really think we could have been offered a bit more dramatic guts. Since Miss Lockwood is the only person in Great Britain to believe Mr Ingham innocent, could she not have evidenced a touch of sexuality towards him?

And since Messrs Ingham and Daneman turn out, in the end, both to be in the employ of the Red menace, and to be "two of a kind" (I quote), could the director, Anthony Sharp, not have persuaded the gentlemen to exchange the odd meaning glance? [illegible] this is 1975. I think.

Perhaps it would have suited Messrs Darbon and Whelan just as well, and perhaps saved the management some money, if they had hired three robots to perform this mechanical dance. It would be quite intriguing to see a female researching machine reveal, for five minutes halfway through the proceedings, that she has a grudge against the Home Secretary's dead wife, who has been shot instead of him. However, when Miss Lockwood offers the information, only to drop it at once, one feels cheated.

But what is the point of searching for good meat in a nut cutlet? Suffice it to say that Messrs Darbon and Whelan have produced a piece of plasticated thistledown which has distinction only as a sedative, *can do nothing to enhance the* reputation of futility, and will not take the place of entertainment.

### Count Basie

### Ronnie Scott's

**Miles Kington**

It's odd that at a time when it's nostalgically fashionable to recreate prewar dance orchestras, Ronnie Scott's should be packed by a man who is a genuine prewar bandleader, has led his own big band almost non-stop for 40 years and yet sounds as up to date as this morning's news. Not modern, just timeless. The style has changed gradually over the years, from the swing era brashness of the 1930s to a smooth, rippling near-blandness hiding a knock-out punch, but it has been a considerable change when viewed *in toto*. Play two Basie records 40 years apart and you might be forgiven for wondering what the connexion was, till you noticed ticking through both the effortless precision-built supertuned Basie rhythm section, the engine which has powered all his bands. Basie's wry piano, Freddie Greene's jogging guitar, the loping bass and drums all combine miraculously to give the impression of being simultaneously solid steel yet lighter than air. Impossible to mistake, impossible to describe.

The other focal point of the band, though, is in the trombones and the lower reaches of the saxophones, because they provide the deep rich, dark-brown material out of which Basie's arrangers can carve such astounding instant climaxes, such pin-point flicks of accent, such sudden switches of direction. Listening to Basie must be a little like sparring with Ali; the band strolls along, fooling you into thinking you can see it all coming, then cuffs *you round the ear and strolls* along again before you knew you had been hit. The sure-footedness and deftness of such a large group (18-strong) makes all other big bands look like British heavyweight boxers.

Part of the credit must go to the drummer, who against all precedent, is a young white musician called, I'm afraid Butch Miles. With his delighted smiles and bared teeth he looks fresh out of the Buddy Rich school of acting, but he has felt his way right into the Basie sound and never overacts in his playing. Not that there are any stars in the band—the soloists, apart from Basie, don't compare with his prewar roster—nor does it really need any; the sound of the band is what matters. Basie has been through some nondescript periods since the war, but 1975 is a vintage year; you have till tomorrow to arrange a tasting of a dangerously intoxicating sound.

### BBC SO/Boulez

### Festival Hall

**Alan Blyth**

*In his thoughtful note to Wednesday's performance of the complete Klagende Lied*, that is with the "Waldmärchen" movement included at the beginning, Hugh Wood said that only a number of bearings would prove whether or not the work should be given in this form. On the strength of this outing, it certainly seemed as if Mahler himself knew best when he decided, for whatever reason, to suppress the first part, which in terms of story detracts from the otherwise arresting effect of the succeeding parts and in musical terms is surely less inspired than the extraordinarily mature (for a 20-year-old) "Der Spielmann" and "Hochzeitsstück".

Admittedly the less favourable impression received of "Waldmärchen" was in part due to a less confident and secure performance of that movement as compared with the rest, but as soon as "Der Spielmann" began, the interpretation reached out to another higher level of achievement.

Mahler himself wrote of how "characteristic and new" the instrumentation seemed, how "original" the style, as indeed they must have been in 1881, and his own stricture that it is "a little inflated and overloaded" seems unfair: those tremendous orchestral outbursts reflect the immediacy with which the composer at the time felt the awfulness of the murderous legend.

As in his records of the work, Boulez stripped away some of the neo-romantic sentimentality of the music, and revealed its fierce splendour. He did not linger too long over details, and why should he when they were made so clear in the first place? The macabre, impassioned and histrionic elements of the score were all piercingly conveyed.

The soloists did not always ride the work's heavy texture. Yvonne Minton had the most taxing task, as the mezzo line often lies low, but for the most part her keen story-telling made its mark. Stuart Burrows's sweet tenor and Catherine Ott's *light soprano had their* moments, particularly at the spine-chilling close of the whole work. Marius Rintzler was the sturdy bass in "Waldmärchen". The BBC Chorus and the Symphony Orchestra, although not always observant of dynamic marks, sang and played as if their hearts were in the matter.

In the first half, the strings on their own had the other, *so different late-Romantic* score, *Verklärte Nacht*, to themselves. It was a precise, logical account of Schoenberg's early outpouring, one that emphasized the contrapuntal threads, sometimes at the expense of the harmonic skein. It had the virtue of showing more and closer links with later works than does a more indulgent reading.

### Australian Ballet

Miss Anne Woolliams has been appointed artistic director designate of the Australian Ballet. She will take up her appointment on September 1, 1976, for a term of two years.

Anne Woolliams began her career as a dancer, and in 1950, at the suggestion of Vera Volkova, accepted the first of many subsequent assignments as a teacher. In 1963 John Cranko invited her to join the artistic staff of the Stuttgart Ballet. She became assistant director to Cranko in 1969 and worked closely with him on all the works he created for the Stuttgart company—including *The Taming of the Shrew*, *Eugene Onegin* and *Romeo and Juliet*. After Cranko's death in 1973 she was artistic director (in collaboration with Dieter Grafe as administrative director) and toured Japan, the United Kingdom and Australia with the Stuttgart Ballet during the 1973-74 seasons. She is at present director of the Stuttgart Ballet School, which she founded in 1964 in association with John Cranko.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

I 46 a main board director and Mr P. Nicholls.

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# SPORT

Football

## West Ham now the equal of the '65 side

By Norman Fox

By losing Derby County and Rangers from the European Cup and all but Liverpool from the Uefa Cup, British football invited a thundercloud of criticism after Wednesday night's performances. The fact that there are now four British clubs left in the three Continental competitions compared with two at the same stage last season seems to have been overlooked—perhaps because there is no comfort in dwelling upon statistics when standards and the quality of opponents are the criteria.

This time last year Leeds remained on the road to that sad European Cup final in Paris which they lost to Bayern Munich and which later led to their suspension, but in the Cup Winners' Cup the draw for the quarter-final round contained not one British name compared with three. West Ham United, Celtic and Wrexham, this season. And as for the Uefa Cup, traditionally dominated by clubs from the British Isles, we are left with Liverpool, old reliables, a situation that is no worse, or better, than last year when it was Derby who went through to the last 16—and no farther.

It might be appropriate to remember that this week only one leading club, Ipswich Town, were a complete flop—a fact that inspired their manager, Bobby Robson, to talk of refunding the money the supporters paid to go to Bruges for the return leg of a Uefa Cup tie that Ipswich started with a three-goal lead but quickly conceded. Even here, though, the warnings of a difficult game in Belgium were seen and reported in these columns after the game at Portman Road.

Derby brought the worst disappointment, but their match with Real Madrid is reviewed elsewhere and it must only be added that the champions of a country must be representative of its total strength—arguably even more than the national side—and to lose a 4—1 lead, albeit at the artistic hand of a wonderful Spanish team, is a bad and familiar commentary on the capabilities of the best team the Football League can produce. Scotland's champions, Rangers, were also outclassed by St Etienne, who, after reaching the semi-final round of the European Cup last season, seem heading for similar feats along with Dinamo Kiev, Haiduk Split and PSV Eindhoven, teams in excellent form and capable of stopping Bayern Munich winning the trophy for the third successive year.

While football writers were comparing the Real Madrid of the present with the team who seemed unbearable in the late 50s, in the East End of London others were suggesting that West Ham's performance in beating Ararat Yerevan, from Armenia, proved that the new team had risen to the standards of the 1965 side who won the Cup Winners' Cup. Ron Greenwood agreed and the team manager, John Lyall, was delighted with the way his players had absorbed knowledge from the first leg and used it to such obvious advantage at home. Whereas so many British managers and players spend too much time crying over spilt Champagne, Mr Lyall believes in learning something from every game. His ideas combined with Brooking's creative ability could take West Ham to the final. In the meantime, Brooking's recall to the England team seems beyond argument.

With Celtic and Wrexham also left in the Cup Winners' Cup, at least this European competition should bring some pleasure for Britain. Despite their modest station as a third division club, Wrexham stand really a chance against such famous names as Anderlecht, Eintracht or perhaps Celtic. They have shown their character by beating Stal Rzeszow, of Poland, fairly comfortably though not as easily as Celtic dismissed Boavista Porto 3—1 at Celtic Park.

There is no complete outsider left in any of the competitions, the last to leave being Athlone Town from the Republic of Ireland. Their 0—0 Uefa Cup home draw led to thoughts of fairytales at the return leg in AC Milan's massive San Siro stadium. Athlone kept cool and played sensibly, but it was not enough. Italy's "golden boy" Rivera made a subdued comeback and it seemed that his listless performance spread indifference throughout the team. Liverpool will want to avoid the two Moscow clubs, Torpedo and Spartak, and the experienced Barcelona side. Liverpool's own vast experience of Continental matches could help compensate for all the other disappointments suffered by England, nationally and at club level, over the past month.

## Real game is a world apart from Derby's

By Geoffrey Green
Football Correspondent

"El Delirio" screamed the headlines of a Spanish newspaper yesterday morning. Inside, following pages of photographs and print of the European Cup tie between Real Madrid and Derby County in the magnificent Bernabeu Stadium on Wednesday night came another headline, inches high; "Realismo".

It was reality indeed. "I'm not squealing", said Des Anderson, the assistant to Dave Mackay, the manager of Derby, "but our Saturday match against Leeds cost us dearly. We lost Lee, stupid boy, through suspension; we lost Rioch through injury; and two more played in Madrid with pain-killing injections—McFarland and Newton. Yet, though we're now out of this competition and with that its great prestige, we can now concentrate on our own league title and with the grace of the good Lord we shall be near the front again and next year perhaps, a little bit older and a little bit wiser we may do better."

But it was Bobby Charlton who truly put his finger on the button. "Never mind that Derby got beaten", he said. It was sad. But for me—watching as a neutral—and, I believe, for you too; for years we have both shared those two imposters victory and defeat—for me to see the beauty of football as was played by Real the other night was a joy to remember. It made me feel happy that the game I tried to play was not a waste of time."

The football that Real played was a quintessence of the game and a world apart from Derby. The skills, the technique, and above all, the accuracy they displayed made the English side look like labourers in the presence of a Goya. They killed the ball stone dead on chest, thigh or foot as if it were a lump of cotton wool. Derby resembled a side hunting an elusive ping pong ball on the stone of an eighteenth century kitchen floor.

Yet what Derby had to offer was a traditional British spirit, an esprit de corps and it was this that gave such an exciting plot to the struggle. For three and a half hours (including extra time) here was a marvellous seesaw of events. Real, beginning 4—1 down from a fortnight ago at the Baseball ground, pulled back yard by yard to 4—2, 4—3, and 4—4, at that point ahead for the first time because of their away goal. Next came that flash of lightning by George from 25 yards out which put Derby ahead again at 5—4 on aggregate. Then, within seven minutes of an English victory, there followed that penalty by Pirri that led to extra time and the final conclusion when Santillana, with masterly dexterity, scored a goal that deserved to win any match. The Spanish Armada this time reached its objective while we were still playing bowls.

No recriminations even about that penalty that saved Real with so little time left. "It was never a penalty", said Miljan Miljanic, the Montenegran manager of Real, one of the truly good people of football who within two seasons has put his side back on the paths of greatness by making them work and train really hard. In the final analysis it balanced a doubtful penalty given against Real at Derby earlier, not to mention a shot by Pirri deemed offside by the Soviet linesman, the distinctive Bakhramov, whom the West Germans have never forgiven for the World Cup of 1966 and Hurst's third goal for England during extra time then.

The Spaniards got their goals at telling moments—five minutes after the start; two more within 10 minutes of the second half; their saver seven minutes from the end and the winner five minutes into the extra half hour. "We didn't play well", agreed all the Derby team later. "We allowed them to get their tails up and we did too much ball watching. But give them their due. They took us to the cleaners."

So, after England's defeat by Czechoslovakia a week ago, our football looks to be on its knees again. We appear to have returned, for the moment at least, to the 1950s when Hungary took the scales from our eyes.

Derby, however, returned in full heart yesterday ready for their match at Highbury tomorrow. They could well be below strength, with McFarland, Newton, and Powell doubtful and poor Bourne probably out for the rest of the season with a cartilage injury. That is the cost of one of the most exciting European Cup ties one has been privileged to see.

## European football round-up

EUROPEAN CUP: Second round: Ujpest Dozsa (Hungary) 3, Benfica (Portugal) 1 (aggregate 3—3); Juventus (Italy) 2, Borussia Monchengladbach (WG) 0 (2—0); Real Madrid (Spain) 5, Derby County 1 (6—5); Akranes Reykjavik (Iceland) 0, Dynamo Kiev (USSR) 2 (0—3); RWD Molenbeek (Belgium) 2, Rajduk Split (Yugoslavia) 3 (2—7); Bayern Munich (WG) 2, Malmo (Sweden) 0 (2—1); PSV Eindhoven (Netherlands) 4, Rech Chorzow (Poland) 0 (7—1); Rangers 1, St Etienne (France) 3 (1—4).

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS' CUP: Second round: Banac Banja Luka (Yugoslavia) 1, Anderlecht (Belgium) 0 (3—1); West Ham United 3, Ararat Yerevan (USSR) 1 (4—2); Celtic 5, Benfica (Portugal) 1 (3—1); Eintracht Frankfurt (WG) 1, Atletico Madrid (Spain) 0 (3—1); Sachsenring Zwickau (EG) 1, Floreutina (Italy) 0 (2—1). Zwickau won 5—4 on penalties; Haladas Vasutas (Hungary) 1, Sturm Graz (Austria) 1 (1—1); RC de France 1, Den Haag (Netherlands) 0 (3—1); Stal Rzeszow (Poland) 1, Wrexham 1 (1—1).

UEFA CUP: Second round: AC Milan (Italy) 3, Athlone Town (Republic of Ireland) 0 (3—0); Stal Mielec (Poland) 3, Carl Zeiss Jena (EG) 0 (1—0). Stal Mielec won 3—3 on penalties; Porto (Portugal) 2, Dundee United 1 (3—3); Ajax (Netherlands) 4, Hertha Berlin (WG) 1 (7—2); Dinamo Bucharest (Eg) 1, Honved Budapest (Hungary) 0 (2—2); AEK Athens (Greece) 3, Inter Bratislava (Czechoslovakia) 1 (3—3). Inter Bratislava won on away goals; Bruges (Belgium) 4, Ipswich Town 0 (4—2); Barcelona (Spain) 4, Lazio (Italy) 0 (7—0).

Levsky Spartak Sofia (Bulgaria) 2, MSV Duisburg (WG) 1 (4—4). Levsky won on away goals; AS Roma (Italy) 2, Oester Vaxjoe (Sweden) 0 (2—1); Hamburg SV (WG) 4, Red Star Belgrade (Yugoslavia) 1 (6—1); Liverpool 6, Real Sociedad (Spain) 0 (9—1); Royal Antwerp (Belgium) 1, Slask Wrocław (Poland) 0 (2—3); Colonge (WG) 0, Spartak Moscow (USSR) 1 (0—3); Sporting Lisbon (Portugal) 2, Vasas Budapest (Hungary) 1 (5—4); Torpedo Moscow (USSR) 5, Galatasaray Istanbul (Turkey) 0 (7—3).

## Francis puts in request for a transfer

Trevor Francis will not be leaving Birmingham City, according to the club chairman, Keith Coombs, who said last night: "Trevor Francis is an essential part of the future of Birmingham City, and under no circumstances will he be leaving the club."

Earlier in the day Francis, the England under-23 forward, shook the club by putting in a transfer request. Willie Bell, the manager, said: "Francis told me he had been unsettled for some time, and his request will be considered at next Thursday's board meeting." Francis, whose transfer value has been put at well over £200,000, would say only "It is true I have asked for a move."

Middlesbrough have granted a transfer request by Brian Taylor, a 21-year-old defender. Taylor feels that his first team prospects are limited through the outstanding form of Stuart Boam and Willie Maddren. Middlesbrough do not want to stand in his way and are prepared to receive offers. Taylor, 6ft with 20 first team appearances, would become a £100,000 move to the Wolverhampton Worksop.

Ian Evans, the Crystal Palace defender, has been called up by the Welsh manager, Michael Smith, for the squad to meet Austria in the European Championship on November 19. He will replace either John Roberts of Birmingham, or Dave Roberts (Oxford United) who are both out because of injury.

### Today's fixtures

SECOND DIVISION: Bristol City v Orient (7.30); Sheffield United v Notts County (7.30).
FOURTH DIVISION: Southport v Crewe Alexandra (7.30); Tranmere Rovers v Stretford (7.30).
RUGBY LEAGUE: Player's No. 6 Competition (Second round): Hull Kingston Rovers v Leigh (7.30).

### Leeds take no action

Norman Hunter, sent off with Derby's Francis Lee on Saturday, will not be disciplined by his club. Jimmy Armfield, the Leeds manager, said last night: "I have received the referee's report and a letter from the FA informing me that Hunter can't play against Newcastle on Saturday—but I haven't disciplined Hunter. I think the matter should now be allowed to die."

### Yesterday's results

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Arthurian League 5, Old Boys League 0.
SCHOOLS MATCHES: Herschel HS 3, Langley GS 0; John Hampden 0, Cheney Oxford 0; Lancing J. Winchester 2.
FA CUP: Fourth qualifying round replay: Rossendale United 1, Blyth Spartans 0.
LONDON SENIOR CUP: Third round replay: Metropolitan Police 3, Uxbridge 0.
RUGBY UNION: Lydney 0, Glamorgan Wanderers 12; Glamorgan 14, Cardiganshire 8.
SCHOOLS MATCHES: Cheltenham 19, Cheltenham GS 0; Hardye's 3, Bishop Wordsworth 6; Windsor GS 16, Eton 17.

Tennis



Fred Hoyles at his Lincolnshire home yesterday.

## Hoyles to take over at Wimbledon

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Fred Hoyles, who has been Michael Gibson's assistant in the task of refereeing the Wimbledon championships, is to succeed him next year. In the past five weeks, since it was announced that Captain Gibson would not be renewing his agreement next April, the potential advantages and disadvantages of four candidates (not counting a couple who hardly came under starters' orders) have been carefully assessed. The job has gone to the man who, from the start, was an obvious if slight favourite.

Mr Hoyles, aged 52, is a county councillor and farms near Spalding. Though not immediately striking as credentials for a tennis referee, these activities at least suggest that he is accustomed to refereeing in the widest sense and may also be something of a philosopher. Such qualities will be useful, possibly essential, in his new post.

In addition Mr Hoyles has had a good deal of more relevant experience at Wimbledon itself and as a referee both at home and overseas. He kept turning up in all sorts of places, quietly assimilating knowledge about the business of running tournaments: and politely keeping his face straight and his mouth shut when presented with obvious examples of the way tournaments should not be run.

On every count he can be regarded as a safe, conservative choice—"a sound man", as one of his colleagues described him yesterday. "I'm honoured by the appointment", said Mr Hoyles. "Wimbledon has a great reputation for its organization and I see no reason for any immediate alteration. Of course, it may be that in the future, in the natural course of events, there will be changes in the game maybe changes at Wimbledon."

Assistants tend to blossom in unexpected ways once they have made the adjustment from the discreet anonymity of the wings to the more blatant responsibilities of a place on the stage. Mr Hoyle's character will emerge more clearly as he deals with the host of teasing problems, many demanding instant decisions, that will come his way. Already he has demonstrated that, though familiarity sometimes breeds contempt, it can also breed respect.

Captain Gibson, who is in Edinburgh to officiate at the Dewar Cup tournament, said: "I think Fred Hoyles is an excellent choice. He has been my right-hand man at Wimbledon for the past eight years, in which time he has been invaluable. He knows all the background and what goes on at the Wimbledon championships better than anyone else."

## Early British successes in qualifying round

Mark Farrell, dropped from the international squad a month ago, and the unrelated Robin Drysdale, the man who has replaced him as a future Davis Cup player, were among the winners in the opening qualifying round of the Dewar Cup tennis tournament at Meadowbank Stadium, Edinburgh.

Both defeated overseas opposition—the left-handed Farrell from Liverpool succeeded 6—2, 7—6 against Mansuar Bahrami of Teheran and Drysdale beating Nikki Kelaides, of Greece, 6—1, 6—2.

Farrell, a Davis Cup player last year, met with all sorts of problems against the industrious Bahrami but always his heavier shot pulled him out of trouble. He was unlucky with some umpiring decisions but he refused to be unsettled and went on to win four successive hard games to take the opening set.

At 2—2 in the second set, Farrell outplayed his opponent in a brilliant rally of two dozen shots, but after hitting a superb winner the umpire said, "I am sorry but I was unsighted". Farrell, too breathless to argue, lost the replayed point and went 3—3 down.

At 3—3 Farrell had another fine spell, winning three games in succession and as the set reached the tie-break he made his experience tell to take it at 7—4 for a hard earned 6—3, 7—6 win in 65 minutes.

By comparison Drysdale who had capped his first full season by gaining Davis Cup selection had a 43-minute victory by 6—1, 6—3 over Kelaides. He used his powerful service and accurate volleying to hammer out a 5—0 lead in the first set for the loss of only nine points and 4—0 in the second, conceding only four.

MEN'S SINGLES (first qualifying round): A. Gimenez (Spain) beat M. Stevens (US), 6—1, 6—0; A. Parmi (NZ) beat B. Nunna (India), 6—3, 6—4; P. Hulka (Czechoslovakia) beat N. Kelaides (Greece), 6—1, 6—3; M. Farrell beat M. Bahrami (Iran), 6—3, 7—6; E. Deblicker (France) beat J. Munmola (Spain), 6—2, 6—7, 6—4; J. Singh (India) beat J. Smith, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2; T. Gullikson (US) beat T. Ryan (SA), 6—3, 7—6; A. Neely (US) beat M. Meyers (US), 6—3, 6—4; 6—4.
WOMEN'S SINGLES (first qualifying round): Miss J. Metcalfe (US) beat Miss L. Riechford, 6—1, 6—2; Miss M. Gurdal (Belgium) beat Miss N. Brouwer (Netherlands), 6—3, 6—0; Miss S. A. Walsh (US) beat Miss P. Bostrom (US), 6—2, 6—0; I. Fernandez (Colombia) beat Miss S. Mappin, 4—6, 7—6, 6—0.

STOCKHOLM: G. Siltwell (GB) beat F. McNair (US), 7—5, 6—2; B. Borg (Sweden) beat R. Taylor (GB), 6—0, 6—4; R. Hewitt (SA) beat J. Lloyd (GB), 6—3, 6—3.
PARIS: French indoor championship: S. Barker (GB) beat M. Lemle (US), 6—1, 6—1; G. Coles (GB) beat R. Tomanova (Czechoslovakia), 6—4, 6—2; R. Casals (US) beat T. Hallidat (US), 6—3, 6—3; I. Nastase (Rom) beat M. Jansovac (Czechoslovakia), 6—3, 6—3; R. Wade beat P. Tregaarden, 6—3, 6—3.
TORQUAY: Men's singles quarter-final round: M. Cox beat K. Wooldridge, 6—1, 6—4; T. Gorree (Netherlands) beat R. Beyon, 6—2, 6—4; R. A. Lewis beat C. F. McHugh, 6—3, 6—3; R. Robinson beat K. S. Reynolds, 6—7, 6—3, 6—0. Women's singles quarter-final round: Mrs A. Jones beat C. Bartlin, 6—3, 6—7, 6—4; Burton beat B. Thomason, 6—3, 6—4; A. Cowe beat J. Lloyd, 7—5, 6—3; Mrs K. Wooldridge beat J. Mathews, 6—0, 6—3.

## Wood for Bangkok

Norman Wood, of Turnberry, is to partner Brian Barnes in Scotland's team for the world cup golf championship in Bangkok, from December 4 to 7. Wood replaces Bernard Gallacher, who has had to take over duties at Wentworth after the death of the club professional, Tom Haliburton.

## Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Pittsburgh Penguins 5, New York Islanders 5; Buffalo Sabres 4, Boston Bruins 0; Toronto Maple Leafs 7, Detroit Red Wings 3; Montreal Canadiens 3, Atlanta Flames 1; St Louis Blues 3, Minnesota North Stars 1; Chicago Black Hawks 4, Philadelphia Flyers 3; Los Angeles Kings 5, Washington Capitals 3; Kansas City Scouts 3, California Golden Seals 2.
WORLD ASSOCIATION: Calgary Cowboys 4, Quebec Nordiques 3; Houston Aeros 6, Minnesota Fighting Saints 4.

Rugby Union

## Brainwashing our star backs out of their collective minds

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Peter Brown, of Gala and Scotland, that versatile forward and unconventional goal kicker who won the last of his 27 caps two years ago, was ever a leader of independent and refreshing judgment. He has long nurtured a dislike for nine or 10 man rugby but concedes that most successful sides within his ken last season were those with a powerful ball-winning combination in their front five who played the percentage game of kicking set piece possession into the opposing half and attacking almost exclusively from there. Developing this theme in Durham University's centenary magazine, he concludes—and few will disagree with him—that the worst offenders are the current international sides.

Having made an honourable exception of Wales under John Dawes—"the only side showing any appreciation of moving and running the ball skilfully"—he then cocks his snook at the attitude in his own country. "Scotland in particular have obviously laid much emphasis on forward domination and placement punting of the ensuing well-timed set possession. As a result such magnificent running attacking players as Louis Dick, David Steele, Ian McGeechan and primarily Andy Irvine have been employed in a secondary capacity, much to the detriment of their own confidence and resulting efforts".

Brown holds that Irvine's ability to take on and beat a man by sheer pace and panache is a boost to any team he plays in. He considers that he is at his most lethal from first time set piece possession from within his own half, running at a conventional defensive line up, and he believes that in such circumstances he will set across the gain line five times out of eight.

This, to Brown, is more than enough to justify Irvine being invited to have a continual go, and to present him with good set piece possession for his forays. "This naturally prevents placement kicking to the opposition half and increases the odds of breakdown in Scotland's own half. Accordingly, the percentage game is opted for; Scotland sit in the opposition half; have 70 per cent of the play; the ball rarely passes half back; the centres, wings and full back become frustrated and uncertain; the crowd is uncharitable in its vocal support; the whole team's performance suffers; and the forwards leave the field uptight mentally having considered, rightly that they had churned back enough possession to win three games but that the backs had let them down".

Brown, perhaps, conveniently is forgetting that even Welsh back play went through a predictable period when John P. R. Williams invariably was used as an injection into the threequarter line. Variety and surprise are equally important. But many will agree with him in principle, if not in this particular detail, and will warm to his contention that "the dedicated effort to ignore class backs is nothing short of tragic". He refers to "current international casualties like Irvine and David Duckham", and he contends that perhaps "this is only the start of what is a concentrated coaching effort heading towards brainwashing all our star backs out of their collective minds".

Well, England have a new coach in Peter Colston, a quiet, perceptive observer who himself was a back in his playing days with Bristol. His predecessor was John Burgess, who was versatile enough to have performed for his club, Broughton Park, both at flank forward and for a time at stand-off half. Whatever may have been supposed, Burgess put considerable emphasis at training on back play.

Burgess must carry his share of a corporate cross for some of the selections (and non selections) on that tour, but in spite of all the injuries with which England were beset—in key position at that—the side was beginning to find a more relaxed and fluid identity. Burgess himself, a man of the most forceful character and one of complete integrity, made a conscious effort to mellow his approach to the players in Australia. But, shortly after their return, he resigned from the post as coach and was quoted as chiding "those of little faith". His departure did nothing for continuity, and I want now to pay a belated tribute to his dedicated efforts. Having said that, I, and surely everyone concerned with the success of English rugby at the highest level, must wish Peter Colston well at so testing a time.

Garick Fay yesterday joined the Australian touring team and will probably play his first match against Midlands Counties East XV at Leicester on Wednesday. Fay has joined the team because Glen Eisenhauer has dislocated a shoulder.

### Autumn of Samuel's career means a transformation up the valley

## Centenary boost for Pontypridd

By David Parry-Jones

The precise position depends on which of a multiplicity of merit and championship tables you consult, but in each and all of them the name of Pontypridd currently figures in the top three. It is as if Cardiff City were to be contesting the leadership of the Football League's first division—and about as surprising, since last year Pontypridd finished seventeenth in the Welsh domestic list, below such clubs as Glamorgan Wanderers and South Wales Police.

Perhaps the writing was on the wall, though, at the fag end of the season when the club's cup run extended to the semi-final and a 10—9 defeat by Aberavon. They began in September where they had left off in April, gobbling up a whole string of victims, including Llanelli, and of their three defeats one has been at the hands of an Irish Wolfhounds XV with nine internationals.

"A transformation, I'd call it", says Pontypridd's genial and bulky president, Sam Simon, "dating from the arrival of Gary Samuel". A scrum half, Samuel had been loyal to Cardiff for a decade, playing in the shadow of men like Hullin and Gareth Edwards. In 1974 he decided to move up the valley for the autumn of his career, bring with him a talented young partner in Stuart Lewis, a youth international stand-off half.

Then, two months ago, the British Lions flank forward, Tommy David, returned after a two-year sojourn at Llanelli. Other acquisitions have been Barwood, a speedy wing from Abertillery, Attwill, formerly a Cardiff prop and Colin Riley, back from Pontypool.

"Their experience is invaluable to us", says the president, "both in training where they work hand in glove with Joe Smith, a former centre who now coaches us, and of course, in the matches. David is a driving flanker, always going forward and taking the whole eight with him; our captain, Bob Pemberthy, gets up as high as ever at the line out although in his thirty second year; and Samuel is the general who decides how to capitalize on the quality possession we're getting.

"And success breeds success. Formerly top players would bypass us and go down the valley to Cardiff for their rugby. Now we are becoming the kind of club men want to play for. This very week Howard Evans, a Bridgend lock, has decided to join us—he's a local man, anyway, but he's happy to settle now for the style of rugby we are playing.

That style is effective. In nine weeks this season Pontypridd have scored more tries than in the whole of last year. Significantly the wings, Juliff and Barwood, have crossed for 12 and nine respectively.

It is a happy coincidence that success on the field comes at a time when Pontypridd are celebrating their centenary. Since the early matches at Taff Vale Park they have played at a number of venues, but it seemed a cruel blow when three years ago their last pitch was obliterated by the new motorway to Cardiff. And yet, a blessing in disguise—for it encouraged the committee to think big and adopt an expensive and ambitious scheme for a new stadium at Pwllgwaun.

"We've come up with a complex equal to anything in Wales", says club secretary Stan Thomas. "A splendid grandstand, clubhouse and dressing room, as well as the most modern floodlights in Wales which cost us £7,000 and were paid for in a matter of months." The attractions of the site, close to the town centre with its big car parks, combined with winning rugby are certainly drawing the crowds. Seven thousand people paid £2,000 to watch the Cardiff game last month, and more gate money has already been taken this year than in the whole of last. "But, besides taking people's money, we make them feel welcome here", says Sam Simon. "I believe guests should be accorded the warmest hospitality we can offer."

Since 1875 the club has provided nine international players, including the Wales stand-off half of the post-war period, Glyn Davies, and a No 8 of the 50s, Russell Robins. Tommy David gained his two caps while at Llanelli and it would undoubtedly delight his new club if he could turn back the years this spring and win back a place in the national side from Pontypridd's ranks.

"We think he can do it", says the club president, "just as we think we can crown this year by topping the unofficial championship table.

Rugby League

## Wales suddenly find their traditional fervour

Wales 23 France 2

Rugby League's World Cup series ended at Salford with Wales and France striving to avoid being labelled wooden spoonists. Victory went to the Welsh and the margin of 23—2 lifted them above New Zealand to third place in the championship table.

Playing his last representative game after a long run of international appearances for Wales—under both codes—and Gt Britain, Watkins, before his home crowd, opened the scoring with a penalty goal only for Guilhen to equalise. A minute later Gallacher, Jones and Mantle put Francis through fro a try which Watkins improved.

Mantle created an opening which sent Gregory over. After a long period of desultory play Wales suddenly found their traditional fervour and after a neat passing bout Willicombe scored a try, to which Watkins added an easy goal.

Turner, who replaced Francis during the interval, sparked off an early raid which led to Bevan diving over for another unimproved try. The game again deteriorated into passive resistance by two uninspired sides and when the French captain, Calle, did get through for an unobstructed path to the line Banner raced back to save with a great tackle. Banner again got the crowd cheering when slick passing led to him diving through and Watkins added an easy goal.

When the sides did let the ball flow there were some nice moves but these were too few to relieve the general boredom. Watkins, who was especially brilliant in the opening stages, was awarded the Man of the Match trophy, but the later stages were dominated by his former Salford club mate, Banner. Mantle showed fine form until he was injured. Evans won the scrums 19—12 and Hallacher was another to catch the eye.

Final Table

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 198 | 69 | 13 |
| England | 8 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 167 | 84 | 12 |
| Wales | 8 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 110 | 130 | 6 |
| N Zealand | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 121 | 149 | 6 |
| France | 8 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 40 | 214 | 3 |

Boxing

## Stracey takes on much more than Napoles

By Neil Allen
Boxing Correspondent

John Stracey, of Britain, will challenge José Napoles, of Mexico for the world welterweight boxing title in Mexico City on November 29 for a purse of £20,000.

The confirmation of Stracey's big chance came yesterday after many weeks of argument by Napoles's camp. At one stage the Londoner, who will be returning to Mexico City for this world championship seven years after being eliminated in the 1968 Olympic boxing tournament there, had high hopes that his match with Napoles would be staged in London.

If the deal had come off, then Stracey would have expected to have been paid close to £40,000, as well as having the vital backing of his own supporters against a man regarded, when at his peak, as one of the best world champions at any weight in the past 20 years. Instead Stracey will leave tomorrow for the new world, knowing full well that the average Mexican sports enthusiast, when his blood is up, can be about as biased as Judge Jeffreys.

The last British boxer to challenge for the world's 10st 7lb title was Stracey's former stablemate Ralph Charles, who, at Wembley in March 1972, was knocked out in seven rounds by Napoles. The last Briton to win this championship was the late Ted Kid Lewis in 1917 in one of his many contests across the Atlantic with the American Jack Britton.

At least youth is on Stracey's side. Napoles, who was born in Cuba, but is now a Mexican citizen, was 35 last April and has been boxing professionally since 1958, whereas Stracey is only 24. But Stracey will have to be in better form than ever before if he is to defeat the wily veteran in the unfamiliar thin air of high altitude Mexico City.

Squash rackets

## Members buy up challenge match tickets

By Rex Bellamy

Members of the Squash Rackets Association, who were granted priority in buying tickets for next Wednesday's challenge match between Qamar Zaman and Geoffrey Hunt, at Wembley, responded so eagerly that the event was sold out before the box office could be opened to the general public. This may be accepted as evidence that the limited spectator space at distinguished squash events can be sold at high prices: in this case between £2 and £10.

Those disappointed in the quest for tickets may be consoled by the fact that the match will be recorded by BBC television for viewing the following Saturday. But so far the most spectacular squash (for example, the sudden violence of wicked kills) has been less effectively televised than relatively tedious sequences of drives to a length. In short, television seems to cope adequately only with the least attractive phases of a match. It remains to be seen whether this technical dilemma can be solved.

The Wembley event, sponsored by H. R. Owen, features the game's four most highly ranked players—Zaman v Hunt and Mohibullah Khan v Gogi Alauddin.

Golf

## Bembridge fails to survive by five strokes

Lake Buena Vista, Florida, Nov 6.—Maurice Bembridge, of Britain, failed by five strokes to survive the cut after the third round of the United States professional golf qualifying school tournament here yesterday. Bembridge took 74 for a 231 aggregate which left him well outside the cut of 226, which reduced the original field of 370 to 140. He had previous rounds of 76 and 81.

The 108-hole tournament ends on Saturday when the leading golfers will be awarded membership cards for next year's United States professional circuit.

The American, Jerry Pate, held a four-stroke lead with a total of 208 after the third round.

208, J. Pate, 70, 67, 71; 213, G. Moch, 72, 70, 71; S. Galbraith, 68, 71, 74; 215, A. Bean, 67, 74, 70; G. Humphries, 73, 71, 70; 214, J. Harris (all US), 71, 72, 71; 221, M. Bembridge (GB), 70, 81, 74.—Reuter.

Cricket

## West Indians short of practice

Melbourne, Nov 6.—Bad weather is upsetting the West Indian cricketers' preparations for the first Test against Australia in Brisbane later this month. With the tour just started and the Test only three weeks away, the West Indians can do without idle days. But torrential rain here has seriously restricted their activity and threatens to disrupt their match starting at the Melbourne Cricket ground tomorrow against Victoria.

Usually, the Victoria match presents a chance for touring batsmen to play themselves in on a good pitch but now they may find themselves struggling against Walker and Hurst. The weather has also taken its toll on two members of the team, the opening batsman, Fredericks, and fast bowler, Holder, who have been ruled out of the Victoria game with throat infections.

At least Victoria's promising batting line-up will face similar problems to the West Indians. The batting order boasts outstanding young players Yallop, Stillman and Hibbert, but they will have to face Roberts, Boyce and Julien in difficult conditions.

VICTORIA (from): I. Redpath (captain), R. Robinson, R. Baldry, J. Scholes, L. Stillman, P. Hibbert, G. Yallop, M. Walker, A. Hurst, F. Laughlin, H. Bright, L. Rolfe.
WEST INDIANS: G. Lloyd (captain), C. Fredericks, L. Baichan, L. Rowe, A. Kallicharran, V. Richards, David Murray, A. Roberts, K. Boyce, A. Padmore, B. Julien.—Reuter.

NEW DELHI: North Zone 299 for 6 dec. and 291 for 6 dec.—Sri Lanka 266 and 171 for 2 (B. Warnapura 76*).

Northamptonshire are hoping to sign Jim Yardley, 29-year-old left-handed batsman released by Worcestershire. He was one of five players dispensed with for "economy reasons".

Table tennis

## Neale deposed in men's ranking list

For the first time since 1966 Denis Neale is out of the first two places in the new English table tennis ranking list issued yesterday.

Neale, a 31-year-old Yorkshireman and the national champion, drops to No. 3 after an indifferent start to the season.

The top 10 rankings (former positions in brackets) are:

MEN: 1, D Douglas (Warwickshire) (3); 2, N. Jarvis (Cleveland) (5); 3, D. Neale (Cleveland) (1); 4, J. Walker (Cleveland) (6); 5, A. Barden (Middlesex) (7); 6, G. Parker (Lancashire) (9); 7, P. Day (Cambridgeshire) (6); 8, L. Horsham (Essex) (3); 9, P. Taylor (Bedfordshire) (12); 10, D. Brown (Essex) (15).
WOMEN: 1, J. Hammersley (Buckinghamshire) (1); 2, L. Howard (Surrey) (2); 3, C. Knight (Cleveland) (2); 4, S. Lisle (Cheshire) (3); 5, K. Rogers (Leicestershire) (4); 6, S. Heaton (Essex) (8); 7, A. Stevenson (Leicestershire) (5); 8, M. Lindley (Yorkshire) (9); 9, A. Mitchell (Middlesex) (11); 10, A. Tierney (Cleveland) (—).

Equestrianism

## Cross-country event back to the Saturday

Next year's Badminton Horse Trials, a vital event for selection for the Olympic Games, will be held from April 8 to 11, with the cross-country section taking place on the Saturday.

James Gilmore, the press officer, said yesterday: "The Duke of Beaufort has agreed with the proposal, in view of the widespread disappointment caused by the abandonment of last year's event and to give as many people as possible the chance of seeing the potential members of the team for the Olympic Games in Montreal."

Before 1973 the cross-country stage, the most spectacular event of the trials, was held on the Saturday, but because of the tremendous increase in crowds causing a serious traffic problem

### Wilkie is Sportsman of the Year

David Wilkie, who won two gold medals at the world swimming championships in July, has been voted Sportsman of the Year, by the British Sports Writers' Association.

### HA team at Fenner's

The Hockey Association have announced a party of 13 players from whom the team to meet Cambridge University at Fenner's next Wednesday, starting at 2.30, will be chosen.

HOCKEY ASSOCIATION XI (from): R. L. Barker (Old Kingstonians); P. J. T. Scehlik (Beckenham), D. R. Whitaker (Southgate); P. C. Freeing (Old Kingstonians); B. J. Cotton (Bishop's Stortford, captain); I. A. Thomson (Hounslow); N. R. Saksena (Blackheath); I. S. McGinn (Southgate); J. C. French (Westcliff); B. R. Dickens (Redditch); S. D. L. Lenn (Bury St Edmunds YMCA); R. H. Brookeman (Hounslow); S. S. Khenor (Slough).

Yachting

## Great Britain II breaks a 105-year-old record

Sydney, Nov 7.—Great Britain II won the first leg of the round-the-world clipper race when it reached Sydney Harbour today, breaking a century-old record for the journey.

The 77ft ketch, manned by a British service crew, beat the 1870 sailing record of 69 days set by the wool clipper Patriarch, by 42 hours 10 minutes and 11 seconds.

The French contender, Kriter II, which was damaged in a collision with a whale on October 11, has yet to finish. Kriter II had halved the British yacht's lead of 60 miles during an eight-hour period in the night.—Reuter.





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# helping hand from two sources

chael Seely

money in racing will re- much needed boost next Sir Desmond Plummer, n of the Horse Race Bet- ry Board, announced yes- that the £1m increase was thead. This sum was first last July on the condition oper machinery was set up ember 30 to enable a mini- rage scale for stable staff egotiated by next June.

terms having been met to rd's satisfaction, the money released in 1976. Sir Des- aid: "I should like to con- e all those who have so hard to achieve what usly a big step forward in relations."

s also good to hear of an nt reached between the s of the Jockey Club and stoms and Excise Depart- hich afford a further mea- relief for owners.

the present system, all oney is credited to owners' with the Jockey Club eatherbys, who then make tutory percentage deduc- r the jockey, trainer and and apprentice training. amount to 21.75 per cent racing and 24.25 per cent eplechasing.

ms and Excise regard s fees paid by owners for rendered and consider ey are liable for VAT at ent in all cases where the ts are registered for the his applies to all trainers and many jockeys. It has been estimated that owners would have been liable for payments amounting to £113,000 in 1976. The Jockey Club accountant, Ernest King, has therefore suggested that if the percentage payments were in future to be made directly by the racecourses to the individuals concerned they will be regarded as prizes and therefore as unlikely to be subject to VAT. Customs and Excise having confirmed this, the Jockey Club are now amending the relevant rules.

Lord Leverhulme, the senior steward, commenting on the arrangement, said that although the change in the rules seems complicated they are necessary to save owners from paying a large amount of VAT each year. The new system will come into effect at the start of 1976 and the entry forms for the first races to be affected will be sent out next week. When you consider that out of £106,465.50 won by Grundy in the Derby about £1,700 may have been paid over in VAT, the value of the new agreement reached can be realized.

This afternoon there is a mixed meeting at Doncaster where tomorrow's William Hill November Handicap takes pride of place at the fixture. There is also racing at Cheltenham where the continuing firm ground has already led to the disappointing acceptance for Saturday's big handicap, the Mackeson Gold Cup. Similarly only 31 runners will face the starter this afternoon in all six races.

At Doncaster I am going to take a chance that the best bet could be Faridina, one of four in the field who won last time out, running in the Spurt On Sprint Handicap. Trained by Ian Walker, Faridina turned an apparently competitive race at Haydock Park last Saturday into a procession. The biggest danger may come from Sicasanta who won a three-year-old sprint by three lengths at Wolverhampton.

Of the other two flat races on Town Moor, Partridge Brook can win her 5th race of the season for Michael Easterby by beating Fir's Hill in the Guys and Dolls Plate and Stan Mellor's Rojo, second in his last two races, may turn out to be the best of a moderate lot in the Back End Maiden Plate. The most valuable races at both Doncaster and Cheltenham are the Embassy Premier Steeplechase qualifiers. This is the new name for that excellent series previously known as the Wills Premier Steeplechase which once again will culminate in a final at Haydock Park on January 24.

In the Doncaster heat, Gummers How, the winner of five novice events in succession for David Gandolfo, may make his experience tell against the representatives of Ken Oliver and Arthur Stephenson, Basil Thyme and Cumbria. In the Cheltenham race I am taking Sir Garnet, bought by Red Rum's trainer Donald McCain out of Gordon Richards's stable at the Ascot sales this summer, to beat his solitary opponent Flicky Prince, a decisive winner at Ludlow. Sir Garnet, the winner of three novices' steeplechases last spring, revels on the firm ground and was in second place when falling five fences from home in the race won by Exhibit B at Ascot.

## Barry to ride Red Rum at Newbury

Red Rum's trainer, Donald McCain, last night confirmed that Ron Barry will ride the dual Grand National winner in the Hennessy Gold Cup at Newbury on November 22.

McCain said that both he and Barry were "delighted" with the decision, which was reached after informal talks at the Southport trainer's home last night.

Barry, who has ridden Red Rum once before, to victory in the Gordon Foster Handicap at Wetherby in October, 1972, added: "I am very pleased to get the ride. No plans have been made for the future. We shall have to see what happens in the Hennessy."

STATE OF GOING (official): Cheltenham: Firm. Doncaster: Flat course good; steeplechase and hurdle, good to firm. Newcastle (tomorrow): Good to firm. Windsor (tomorrow): Good to firm. Cheltenham (tomorrow): Firm. Doncaster (tomorrow): Flat, good; steeplechase and hurdle, good to firm.

## ncaster programme

ision (IBA): 2.45, 3.15 and 3.45 races]

**OPEFUL HURDLE** (Handicap: £573: 2m 150yd)

4-00 Alf's Carino (G. Pacitto), J. Calvert, 4-11-7 .... B. Fletcher
32-0 Admiral Wolf (R. Roberts), M. W. Easterby, 4-11-5 C. Tinkler
0-22 Highway Robbery (CD) (W. Hobson), B. Richmond, 4-11-5 J. Francome
34-4 Esterel (CD) (L. Nicholson), C. Tinkler, 5-11-1 .. G. Griffin
04-1 Bechet (F. Mitchell), J. Kersey, 4-11-2 .... Mr G. Kersey 7
0-00 Coffee Bob (CD) (Miss C. Tanner), P. Green, 4-10-7 S. Holland
012- Hop-It-Paddy (C. Lewis), T. Corrie, 4-10-4 .... P. Russell
34-0 Reekie Linn (J. Lang), C. Crossley, 5-10-4 ...... R. Crank
0030 Misty Dream (C. Linc), G. Wallace, 5-10-1 .. Mr J. Kerly 7
0-f0 Pee Wee (A. Armstrong), S. Brookshaw, 4-10-1 .. J. Suthern
p00- Pasko (K. Stanberry), B. Richmond, 4-10-1 .. M. O'Shea 7
0-04 Summer Serenade (G. Tufts), R. Carter, 4-10-1 .. D. Briscoe
0-03 The Specialist (R. Baggaley), P. Felgate, 4-10-0 R. F. Davies
0-00 Sister Pat (P. Ryan), E. Magner, 4-10-0 ........ K. Gray 3
dmiral Wolf, 3-1 Esterel, 9-2 Alf's Carino, 6-1 Hop-It-Paddy, 8-1 10-1 Highway Robbery, 12-1 The Specialist, 20-1 others.

**ACK END PLATE** (£483: 1¼m)

0 Arthurs Choice (Mrs A. Eyre), C. Boothman, 5-9-0 P. Harman 7 9
1420 Cherabor (J. Rowley), A. Jarvis, 4-9-0 .... J. Seagrave 4
000 Force Ten (S. Donaldson), W. Stephenson, 5-9-0 ...... — 3
22 Rojo (Lady Ronaldshay), S. Mellor, 4-9-0 .. J. Mercer 10
1022 Somersel (H. Moyer), G. Balding, 4-9-0 .. L. Nicholson 7 7
000 Mexilhoeira (A. Stevens), Stevens, 4-8-11 .... S. Perks 1
030 Pirate's Dale (R. Sturdy), Sturdy, 4-8-11 .... J. Reid 3 2
3040 Ptarmigan (R. Dalby), C. Bewicke, 4-8-11 .... P. Cook 5
-000 Sirocco Siren (R. Sturdy), Sturdy, 6-8-11 .. B. Raymond 6
00-0 Star of Draycott (D. Coppenhall), R. Hollinshead, 4-8-11 T. Ives 8
10, 11-4 Somersel, 4-1 Cherabor, 6-1 Ptarmigan, 8-1 Force Ten, 10-1 Dale, 12-1 Mexilhoeira, 20-1 others.

**OWN FIELD HURDLE** (Handicap: £725: 2m 150yd)

-00 Calzado (N. Fox), J. Calvert, 7-11-7 ........ B. Fletcher
132 Wylam Boy (Mrs S. Leck), W. A. Stephenson, 6-10-8 T. Stack
3-0 Tuckers Boy (J. Axe), H. Wharton, 6-10-7 .. M. Blackshaw
3-0 Emma J (B. Simpson), W. Whiston, 7-10-2 .. G. Holmes
013 Grey Dove (G. Price), Price, 6-10-2 ........ Mr C. J. Price 7
11- Luck (J. Henderson), M. W. Easterby, 6-10-0 .. C. Tinkler
102 Old Chad (G. Farndon), J. Hardy, 4-10-0 .... Mr R. Page 7
113 Tommy Joe (Mrs B. Curley), W. Brennan, 5-10-0 B. Hannon
210 Whistling Penny (Miss J. Thompson), M. Camacho, 7-10-0
10- Inshalla (M. Brackenborough), G. Richards, 7-10-0 J. J. O'Neill
-01 Doodle Bug (C. Lees), T. Corrie, 4-10-0 ...... P. Russell
0110- Ebornezersdouble (J. Ryan), F. Carr, 6-10-0 A. Houghton 7
23- Brigant (T. Fairhurst), Fairhurst, 5-10-0 .... C. Fairhurst 7
ylam Boy, 4-1 Tommy Joe, 5-1 Luck, 6-1 Doodle Bug, 7-1 Brigant, rs Boy, 12-1 Calzado, Inshalla, 20-1 others.

**2.45 GUYS AND DOLLS PLATE** (2-y-o: £690: 1m)

1 311021 Fir's Hill (M. Murray), S. Norton, 9-5 .... B. Raymond 7
2 112221 Partridge Brook (T. English), M. W. Easterby, 9-3 .. E. Hide 1
4 u Norfolk Air (Miss E. Rigden), A. Budgett, 9-0 .. J. Mercer 2
6 00 Red Frame (J. Rowles), J. Leigh, 9-0 .... D. Nicholls 5 8
7 0 Stanaure (A. Richards), C. Brittain, 9-0 ........ — 3
9 Varanice (Mrs M. Bostock), N. Adams, 9-0 .. M. Kettle 9
10 Welcome Guest (Vilma Lady Bull), H. Cecil, 9-0 .. A. Bond 11
13 0 Double Venture (A. Kitching), J. Leigh, 8-11 .. C. Moss 4
13 43 Flameproof (D. Blackburn), Mrs Lomax, 8-11 .... G. Lewis 10
15 0 Ruby S (E. Hinde), B. Lunness, 8-11 .... M. L. Thomas 5
16 0 Super Six (F. Carr), J. Bethel, 8-11 ........ P. Eddery 6
7-4 Partridge Brook, 4-1 Flameproof, 11-2 Welcome Guest, 6-1 Norfolk Air, 8-1 Fir's Hill, 10-1 Stanaure, 12-1 Super Six, 16-1 others.

**3.15 EMBASSY STEEPLECHASE** (£1,501: 2½m)

5 2-11111 Gummers How (D) (M. Vigors), D. Gandolfo, 7-12-0 P. Barton 3
7 f21-1f1 Basil Thyme (D) (E. Collins), K. Oliver, 7-11-7 C. Tinkler
13 2f0-212 Cumbria (Mrs H. Waite), W. A. Stephenson, 5-11-4 T. Stack
4-5 Gummers How, 2-1 Cumbria, 7-2 Basil Thyme.

**3.45 SPURT ON SPRINT HANDICAP** (£690: 5f)

3 002421 Silver Tinkle (D) (S. Jo ), M. H. Easterby, 3-8-13 M. Birch 7
5 00220 Hallie (Sir R. Sykes), W. Elsey, 3-8-12 .. S. Salmon 3 10
6 d30200 Bunny Boy (D) (J. Rodgers), P. Rohan, 3-8-11 J. Seagrave 11
7 021101 Silver Camp (D) (Mrs R. Mason), R. Mason, 3-8-8 T. Ives 3
9 100002 Princess of Verona (D) (Mrs R. Adam), V. Cross, 3-8-8 E. Johnson 5
10 000431 Faridina (D) (Miss H. Monteith), I. Walker, 3-8-7 R. Fox 3 9
11 021001 Sicasanta (CD) (Sir D. Vestey), P. Cundell, 3-8-6 P. Cook 6
12 273300 Taracross (A. Stevens), Stevens, 3-8-5 ........ S. Perks 2
14 000200 Talaria (Mrs H. Collins), M. Masson, 3-8-2 .... M. Kettle 1
15 341040 Beaufort Street (CD) (E. Stevens), A. Dalton, 4-8-2 C. Eccleston 12
16 033300 Bala Girl (D) (G. Morley), B. Lunness, 3-7-12 M. L. Thomas 8
17 132004 What A Picture (D) (W. Patterson), P. Makin, 3-7-8 D. Cullen 4
100-30 Silver Tinkle, 4-1 Silver Camp, 6-1 Faridina, Sicasanta, 7-1 Habilite, 8-1 Princess of Verona, 10-1 Taracross, 12-1 Bunny Boy, 25-1 others.

## Doncaster selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.15 Admiral Wolf. 1.45 Rojo. 2.15 Wylam Boy. 2.45 Partridge Brook. 3.15 Gummers How. 3.45 Faridina.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 Fair View. 3.45 Faridina.

## ltenham programme

sion (BBC2): 1.30, 2.05, 2.40 and 3.10 races]

**JTHAM HURDLE** (Handicap: £536: 2m 200yd)

2323- Topping (L. Dowman), K. Ivory, 4-11-7 ...... T. Bridge
-0040 Moss Royal (P. Bomford), P. Bomford, 9-11-6 ..M. Stephens
0-03 Headmaster (R. Barrett), D. Barons, 8-11-3 ...... P. Leach
00030- Dr Hines (O. O'Neill), O. O'Neill, 4-10-5 ...... M. James
0-0 Willoblige (Mrs M. Easton), Mrs Easton, 8-10-0 .... C. Brown
100-00 My Christine (E. Phillips), M. Tate, 4-10-0 .... A. Phillips
-2203p David's City (Mrs F. Walwyn), F. Walwyn, 5-10-0 .. J. Howard
00000- Emperor's Jade (T. Crawford), F. Rimell, 9-10-0 ... T. Heath
Moss Royal, 3-1 Topping, 5-1 Headmaster, 6-1 David's City, 8-1 Dr 10-1 My Christine, 16-1 Emperor's Jade, Willoblige.

**ICKLETON STEEPLECHASE** (Handicap: £653: 2m)

-31-33 Golden Sol (CD) (W. Whetherley), R. Turnell, 8-11-7 A. Turnell
4-322 Bramblestown (CD) (Miss E. Dillon), F. Rimell, 8-11-3 J. Burke
21u3 Sandwilan (D) (M. Spedding), S. Wright, 7-11-1 .. R. Hyett
12-22 Master Eye (CD) (M. Gosling), F. Cundell, 12-10-13 B. R. Davies
4242 Marungu (CD) (K. Kemble), C. Bewicke, 8-10-0 .. R. Barry
olden Sol, 11-4 Bramblestown, 9-2 Master Eye, 6-1 Sandwilan, 8-1

**BASSY PREMIER STEEPLECHASE** (£1,621: 2½m)

-1-2f Sir Garnet (A. Kay), D. McCain, 6-12-0 ........ R. Barry
-031 Flickity Prince (C. Bosley), G. Bosley, 9-11-7 .... K. Bosley 7
Garnet, 6-2 Flickity Prince.

**2.40 LANSDOWN HURDLE** (4-y-o: £850: 2m 200yd)

402 200-12 Mrs Parsons (CD) (C. Cleary), F. Rimell, 12-3 .... J. Burke
410 0 Ladysmock (D. Bird), T. Healey, 11-7 ........ R. Dickin 3
1-6 Mrs Parsons, 7-2 Ladysmock.

**3.10 CHELTENHAM STEEPLECHASE** (Handicap: £894: 3m 1f)

503 31p0u-4 Cuckolder (Mrs S. Embiricos), R. Turnell, 10-11-6 .. A. Turnell
505 pp42-31 Lingus (E. Bell), K. Oliver, 10-10-7 ........ N. Tinkler
507 2314-10 Widden Hill (CD) (J. Allen), J. Allen, 10-10-1 .... A. Webber
508 0-11243 Kuluwand (D) (A. Barclay), G. Balding, 10-10-0 .. R. Linley
5-4 Cuckolder, 5-2 Lingus, 7-2 Widden Hill, 6-1 Kuluwand.

**3.40 COWLEY HURDLE** (Novices: £762: 3m)

603 0-11431 Warrenbayne Prince (C) (Mrs J. Aubin), J. Gifford, 5-12-1 R. Champion
605 640-022 Bills Bounty (K. Dudfield), S. Wright, 6-11-5 ...... R. Hyett
606 00b Bill's Brother (K. Rolph), P. Allingham, 6-11-5 .. A. Mawson
609 00-00 Energy Saver (J. Blair), J. Berry, 5-11-5 ...... N. Tinkler
612 0-022 Lorac (K. Small), L. Small, 9-11-5 ...... Mr J. Darlington 7
616 Mr McMandy (E. Holland-Martin), J. Ormston, 5-11-5 K. B. White
616 Nadir (G. Schjelderup), G. Balding, 8-11-5 ........ T. Dahl
620 p00-000 Proceed (Dr P. Green), D. Barons, 5-11-5 ........ S. May
623 f Straight Thorn (Mrs M. Hill), A. Hill, 7-11-5 .. Mr C. King 5
625 0314-04 Walberswick (Miss D. Squires), D. Nicholson, 6-11-5 R. Dickin 3
9-4 Warrenbayne Prince, 3-1 Walberswick, 9-2 Mr McMandy, 6-1 Bills Bounty, 8-1 Lorac, 10-1 Nadir, 12-1 Energy Saver, 16-1 others.

## Cheltenham selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.0 Headmaster. 1.30 Golden Sol. 2.15 Sir Garnet. 2.40 Mrs Parsons. 3.10 Lingus. 3.40 Mr McMandy.

## de Park results

STAINSBY BECK PLATE llies: £311: 5f)
s, br f, by So Blessed—Sincerely (G. Reed), 9-1 A. Barclay (1-3) 1
b f, by Porto Bello—Lamb (C. Cleary), 9-1 T. Ives (5-1) 2
f, by Manacle—Siceliot don), 8-8 J. Seagrave (16-1) 3
AN: 15-2 Skiddy River (4th), a, Raver, Summer Oak. 7
in. 11p: places, 10½p, 28p; sl, 29p. S. Hall, at Middle- 2l.

LEVEN HANDICAP (3-y-o: n)
b f, by I Say—Cuccetta ncer), 8-3 B. Hood (16-1) 1
Luke, b c, by Town bby's Amigo (Mrs J. n), 9-5 O. Gray (7-1) 2
c, by Willipeg—North- mocracy (W. Clayton), .. L. G. Brown (14-1) 3
AN: 11-2 fav Love In May, 10-1 Gay Pal, 14-1 Lady naysoni, 16-1 Philmarnic, Borough, Hod On, Tunstall al Boy, Bold Saint, Peggy Bill, Largs, Song of Solo- an.
in, £1.17; places, 31p, 31p. J. Etherington, at Malton.

2.0 (2.1) LONDONDERRY HANDICAP (£505: 1½m 116yd)
Alverton, ch h, by Midsummer Night II—Alvertona (S. Joel), 5-9-0 .... M. Birch (2-1 fav) 1
Salvo of Conkers, ch f, by Salvo—Hi Conkers (T. Johnson), 4-8-1 L. G. Brown (7-2) 2
Fair Georgina, ch m, by Silver Cloud—Etoile d'Arcot (Mrs C. Pugh), 5-7-10 P. Steed (8-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 8-1 Rethink, Va-Nu-Pieds, 11-1 Final Game, 12-1 Peterhof (4th), 14-1 Slobara, 20-1 Priddy Nice, 33-1 Revertis, Lucky Joe, Broomstone. 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, 36p; places, 17p, 16p, 27p. M. H. Easterby, at Malton, ¾l, ¾l.

2.30 (2.33) LUSTRUM BECK PLATE (2-y-o: £311: 6f)
Handa, gr f, by Roan Rocket—Hecla (H. Wills), 8-8 G. Lewis (8-13) 1
Glensmere, gr c, by Current Coin—Pardwin (P. Chalmers), 8-11 M. L. Thomas (13-1) 2
King St Clare, ch c, by Dike—Clariden (Dr T. Molony), 8-11 E. Hide (8-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-2 Moon Blink, 12-1 Saturn Sun, 16-1 Hydrographic (4th), 20-1 Doreen's Silver, 25-1 Byker Bank, Chesswood, Prince Melody, Love in Flames, Mujet, River Sirene, Rosia Boy. 14 ran.
TOTE: Win, 13p; places, 11p, 20p, 20p. B. Hobbs, at Newmarket, ¾l, 1l. Wribben Hall did not run.

3.0 (3.2) NORTH YORKSHIRE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £406: 6f)
Our Song, ch f, by Song—Hornton Grange (Mrs D. Hicks), 7-7 C. Nutter (14-1) 1
Abercorn, ch c, by Aberdeen—Golden Ears (Mrs N. Napier), 9-7 ........ O. Gray (8-1) 2
Saxelby Melody, b f, by Highland Melody—In Lieu (D. Coupland), 8-10 .... T. O'Ryan (6-1 jt fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 jt fav Mandrew, Oxton Lady Inhabit, 8-1 Kelso Belle (4th), Hard Held, 9-1 Only Child, Purple Princess, 14-1 Calmin, 16-1 Right On, 20-1 Rhondda Prince, 25-1 Ma's Baby, 33-1 Milbil, Solo Spy. 16 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.83; places, 30p, 26p, 18p, 34p. Sir M. Prescott, at Newmarket. ¾l, 1½l.

3.30 (3.33) DURHAM PLATE (£311: 1¼m)
String Along, ch f, by Crepello—Popkins (R. Moller), 8-8 G. Baxter (7-2) 1
Chasseur, br g, by Queen's Hussar—First Huntress (J. Waller), 3-8-9 .... M. L. Thomas (5-1) 2
Blessed Boy, b c, by So Blessed—Boruna (D. Robinson), 3-8-5 B. Raymond (6-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 3-1 fav Running Scared (4th), 7-2 Highview Lord, 14-1 Polonium, 16-1 Piccadilly Rose, 25-1 Abalona, Ribero's Overture, 50-1 Yom Kippur, Double Lie, Kitty H. Raymag. 13 ran.
TOTE: Win, 45p; places, 18p, 29p, 17p. H. Wragg, at Newmarket. 2½l, hd.
TOTE DOUBLE: Alverton, Our Song. £35.30. TREBLE: Saychelle, Handa, String Along. £24.50.

## Newbury NH

1.0: 1. Station Master (5-2); 2. Shivers Regal (5-1); 3. Expresso Bongo (8-1). 10 ran. Fiery Coin, 7-4 fav. The Dealer did not run.
1.30: 1. Cool Affair (4-9); 2. Snow Track (100-30). 3 ran.
2.0: 1. Santon Brig (2-1 fav); 2. Fire Red (11-2); 3. Straight Fair (7-1). 6 ran.
2.30: 1. Persian Camp (evens fav); 2. Osbaldeston (3-1). 3 ran.
3.0: 1. Croft Amie (7-1); 2. Apple of My Eye (11-8 fav); 3. Just Because (4-1). 8 ran.
3.30: 1. Gunner Smith (3-1); 2. Wayward Scot (15-8); 3. Buckle (11-10 fav). 3 ran.

## Uttoxeter NH

1.15: 1. Capuchin (6-4 fav); 2. Tradaree (100-30); 3. Goldy's Boy (7-1). 6 ran.
1.45: 1. Charlie Tip (33-1); 2. Hopeful Curtis (100-30); 3. Triple (9-2). 10 ran. Ballysilly, 6-4 fav. Alro-Slim, Delight did not run.
2.15: 1. Going to Roost (11-2); 2. Hard Cash (4-1); 3. Eyton Rising (33-1). 5 ran. West End Lad 3-13 fav. Maniphe did not run.
2.45: 1. Even Melody (5-4 fav); 2. Johns Knapp (6-1); 3. Sunshine Sam (5-1). 7 ran.
3.15: 1. Roaring Wind (5-4 fav); 2. Night Talk (13-2); 3. Psalm (33-1). 6 ran. Valse did not run.
3.45: 1. Delbounty (4-1); 2. Our Muffier (11-8 fav); 3. Harry Churchills (5-2). 6 ran. Robert's Joy did not run.

**Togetherness for Thompson and his wife is running 26 miles 385 yards**

## omen's lib reaches marathon proportions

Allen

Correspondent

orting of international supposed to be com- these days but few in British athletics seem alized that Ian Thomp- European and Common- rathon champion, and oth ran in a marathon l last month.

n, who has never been his five outings over nal 26 miles 385 yards, r 24 min 30sec and his wife, Margaret, com- course, in spite of an ramp, in 3hr 7min 47sec, t ever by a British

n tells me: "The race at Korso, just outside nd it was one I needed remember what it was I didn't take it too no special diet before- I had decided I would But instead, I took the held it, from before I got rather fed up. s second about three nind me. I had no bad just a couple of c of them on my heel sock wrinkled up."

the race made no it provided a vital l boost for Thompson plagued by an upset en he had an abyssmal ,000 metres in a race ndan Foster at Crystal August 29. Now he is iously for the inter- arathon at Fukuoka, t month, though he ing for a formal invitation through official channels.

Thompson hopes to run so fast in Japan that he will be able to make out a case, to the British selectors, for being allowed to miss our official Olympic marathon trial next May. He says: "I will really need about eight days acclimatization in Japan to get over the time change, and that's why I'm becoming rather anxious about receiving an official invitation and all the details."

Ideally, Thompson would like to have no marathon races at all in 1976 before the Montreal Olympics, but concentrate instead on two periods of high altitude training, perhaps in St Moritz in March or April, and a second on the north American continent, with other British Olympic long distance runners, just before the Games open next July. In the meantime he hopes that his wife, a club runner over 1,500 and 3,000 metres, will get below 3 hours when she next runs a marathon at Barnsley on November 30.

"We in Britain", he adds, "are only just getting used to the idea that women can run the marathon without suffering ill effects. But this i. already accepted in the United States and Europe, with some women mentally as well as physically capable of under 2hr 45min." The 1908 Olympic marathon, in which the Italian, Dorando Pietri was disqualified after being helped to the finish line, was won by John Hayes of the United States in 2hr 55min 18.4sec.

Brendan Foster, like Thompson, is another possible Olympic medal winner concerned about qualification for our team for Montreal. He still has to make a definite decision about doubling up in the 10,000 metres as well as the 5,000 metres, though I suspect it is a foregone conclusion that he will go for both. By next Easter, he says, he will have made up his mind after considering, together with his coach, Stan Long, his current form on the training track and in road races.

Mr Long telephoned me this week, full of his customary enthusiasm, to talk about the international cross-country race which Gateshead Harriers are organizing on November 29. Visitors like Jos Hermans, of Netherlands, holder of the world record for 10 miles, 20,000 metres and one hour, and Knut Kvalheim of Norway, will be up against Foster, David Black, Tony Simmons, Bernard Plain, and Christopher Garforth. But, Mr Long added on the question of British team trials: "Personally, I believe that athletes like Thompson, Foster and David Jenkins, who have proved their worth so often before, should be excused formal trials subject to proof of their racing fitness."

Foster himself is concerned about whether the British Olympic trial for 10,000 metres will come before that for the 5,000 metres. For the moment, however, he is aiming to run at Gateshead, then in the International Athletes Club's cross-country race at Crystal Palace three weeks later, and also make a Christmas-time trip to South Africa.

Recalling that Foster had once told me he would not contemplate racing in South Africa as a matter of principle, I asked him why he was going there. "It's a private trip with my wife, because I would normally have arranged to train in Spain at that time of the year, but now the situation there is too unsettled. I shall definitely not be racing in South Africa nor having any contact with official organizations. I am going there because I have to go south to get the light weather and Mike Tagg told me it was a good place to train. Of course, I'll be able to take a careful look at the country while I'm there."

The least publicized world athletics record of 1975 was surely the 440 yards time of 51.3sec by Irena Szewinska, of Poland, in the meeting sponsored by Coca-Cola at Crystal Palace last August. Mrs Szewinska was officially racing over the shorter 400 metres, which she won in 50.12sec, but then ran on to the yards mark. I was at the meeting but heard no announcement of the record and I had to wait until this week, when I read a report in the American magazine *Women's Track and Field World*, to find out what I, and many of the public, had missed.

From the same publication came the startling news that any athlete from Taiwan who wins an Olympic medal at Montreal will be offered "monetary rewards as an incentive and to free them from worry for making a living after retirement". The plan includes a possible reward of 100,000 dollars for any world record set by an athlete from Taiwan. The magazine editor, Vinie Reel, cheerfully points out that if this record scheme is retroactive then Taiwan owes the now retired sprinter and hurdler, Chi Cheng 900,000 dollars. Mr Reel is Chi Cheng's husband.

# Is it right to set deadlines for women to give birth?



John Minshall

How do women who have had labour induced feel about it, and do they want induction again? A study out this week analyses reports by women themselves of 614 induced and 224 non-induced labours after they had attended antenatal classes. The accounts came from places as far apart as Edinburgh and the Scilly Isles, and were written by women to their antenatal teachers within a couple of weeks of the birth, usually from notes or a "log-book of labour" made at the time.

One fact that stands out is that few women had any opportunity for discussion about induction or acceleration by hormones beforehand. They often did not really know why they were being induced, or what was to happen, and some thought that if they asked questions they might be considered "difficult" and that this might affect their treatment.

Women who actually said that they preferred to wait, unless it was medically necessary, sometimes found themselves in an invidious position: "I was informed that I would be having the baby within the next 24 hours, so they might as well induce me. I reacted rather definitely, and said I'd rather they didn't break my waters or put me on a drip. I was immediately branded as 'a nervous one' who had been 'reading too much and watching too many TV programmes'."

When discussion did take place, it was usually a matter of the doctor telling the woman what he intended, rather than giving her the facts so that she could come to her own informed decision. One woman said that her obstetrician reassured her that everything was normal, but then said: "I see your baby is due on Thursday. If you have not had it by then, come in that day and we'll induce you." She asked if *she could wait until she started labour* before being admitted, as she wanted to have a natural birth. "What on earth do you mean by 'natural'? All birth is natural", the obstetrician said, and told her, without any reason, that she must come in the next day.

The women who had had babies before sometimes compared the induced with a previous non-induced birth, and of 53 of these, two-thirds described the induced labour as particularly painful, even though second labours are usually rather easier.

One problem with many of the labours was that although women usually wanted their husbands with them, they were sent out for the giving of injections, examinations and bedpans, and since there were more forceps deliveries (29 per cent, as compared with 18 per cent in the non-induced births), they were often told to leave for the actual birth of the baby.

Women did not especially appreciate having short, sharp labours, which the oxytocin drip sometimes produced, and would have preferred a slower and gentler birth. Those who said that they really enjoyed their labours were compared with those who hated their labours, and it emerged that length of labour was irrelevant. Friendly emotional support was very important, however, and although many women commented on getting encouragement and praise from at least one member of the hospital staff there were many other instances of lack of support, often in the same hospital, which left them feeling confused, unhappy and isolated.

The most important factors in having a happy labour were emotional support, being able to choose whether and when to have pain-relieving drugs and, following on these, having a chance to discuss induction, and having one's husband there right through the birth. Many husbands who were present said that they "wouldn't have missed it for anything" and the woman said: "I couldn't have managed without him."

Pethidine is one of the most widely used obstetric analgesic drugs, and many women in the study had it. It was, however, a very poor pain reliever, and women disliked it because they said it made them "dopey" or "woozy" without taking away pain. Of 133 women who described the effects of pethidine, 84 per cent said they disliked it, and some of these had been given it against their wishes. More than a quarter of these babies were delivered by forceps, and the same proportion were sent to intensive care units. It is known that pethidine, especially if given in large doses, is associated with "flat" babies who not only do not breathe easily at birth, but who also may have a poor sucking reflex.

On the other hand, pethidine does not seem to have had such a bad effect on the mothers and babies who were not induced. Only 5 per cent of these women disliked the effects of pethidine, and whereas a quarter of the babies were still delivered by forceps, only 6 per cent needed to go into intensive care units. So it may be the combination of hormone induction and pethidine which produces the sad effect of four out of every 12 babies having to be separated from their mothers in intensive care units.

Nearly half the women who had epidurals with induced labours were delivered by forceps, but this is not surprising because the woman with an epidural often has little or no urge to bear down, and so may find it difficult to push the baby out. Just over a quarter of the babies born with epidurals also went into intensive care.

Few women coped with no pain-relieving drugs, and when they were able to do so they had unstinted encouragement, praise and understanding from husband, midwives and doctors. There was a marked contrast in the need for drugs in the induced group, where only 8 per cent managed without them, and in the spontaneous labours, where half the women had none (except, perhaps, for gas and *oxygen through a few contractions*).

Not only seeing and hearing, but also touching and holding the newborn baby without delay, is one of the psychological mechanisms by which attachment between mother and baby develops in all mammals. Research has shown that women who hold their babies immediately usually gaze in their eyes, stroke them lightly with their fingers, and then explore them all over as they get to know them through touch. It is sometimes difficult to feel a rush of love for a newborn baby, or even that it is really one's own child, and this is likely to be harder still when the infant is "whisked away" to a special care nursery.

In nearly half of these induced labours the psychological process of bonding through physical contact was interrupted, or never got going, in the hospital. Women said: "I did so want to cuddle and touch her before she was wrapped", and "It was sad to see Mark, and hear him crying, inside his incubator, and not to be able to cuddle him. Finally, he was trundled away."

Anaesthesia, removal of the baby, and routine hospital procedures all interfered with the feeling that the baby belonged to the mother, and she to it, and in some cases where women had sought help later for depression or anxiety, they said that this had led to prolonged effects on the mother-child relationship.

It is impossible to say that induction of labour is in itself the cause of all these distressing occurrences. New methods of "active management" are producing labours which are very different from the kind a woman used to have in her own bed, with nappies airing in front of the fire, and a midwife sitting beside her. The aim is to reduce the perinatal mortality rate by yet one more decimal point, but women, and their babies, are paying a price for this. Many of the old-style births were painful, too, but there were two types of security that have been lost: the security of the familiar surroundings of one's own home, and that of natural labour which was not forced into new patterns by induction, the drugs to keep the uterus contracting, and then more drugs to deaden the pain which results.

For many of the 614 women in this study, induction of labour was associated with failure to inform and discuss with the woman the implications of treatment for her and the baby; extremely painful labour; inadequate emotional support, and lack of choice as to if and when to accept drugs for pain relief; exclusion of the husband from part of the labour, and often from the birth; forceps deliveries; babies in intensive care; babies who did not have to go into intensive care, but who were slow to breathe or slow to suck; the separation between the mother and her newborn baby.

**Sheila Kitzinger**

*Some Women's Experiences of Induced Labour*, evidence to the Department of Health and Social Security from the National Childbirth Trust, is written by Sheila Kitzinger, and is available from the NCT, 9 Queensborough Terrace, London, W2; price £1.

# A plea for help from the man who finds jobs for the disabled

Arthur Carr runs the only private employment agency in this country specializing in finding work for disabled people. But unless he finds £600 *to pay his printer, £200 for* rates arrears, and £200 for a telephone bill, he will go out of business. Effectively he is broke already: in the past two months four members of his staff have been sacked and he is taking on no new cases. He delivers his letters to employers by hand. But he is a tenacious man, and he has a few points to make before he goes under.

His almost inevitable disappearance is particularly relevant at a moment when unemployment among physically or mentally disabled people is four times as high as the national average. As he points out, this is the very moment he should be strengthening, not winding up, his operation.

Since 1944 there has been a legal obligation on all employers with more than 20 staff to take on at least 3 per cent of workers who are registered disabled. The latest Incomes Data Services study published yesterday, shows that this quota is far from being kept. It is known that some 64 per cent of private employers fall below the goal, despite the efforts of the Employment Services Agency.

Enforcement is made all the harder by the Government's own poor record. Only three out of its 29 departments actually conform to the quota (legally they are not obliged to): Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (3.29 per cent), Employment (4 per cent), and Population Censuses and Surveys (3.05 per cent). The nationalized industries do not disclose their figures.

*The Government is reviewing* the quota system—there are decided feelings for and against it in the Confederation of British Industry and among the unions—and the Secretary of State is expected to make some sort of announcement by the end of the year.

Mr Carr came into the agency business in 1962 after running a secretarial service for Labour MPs. He started out as a perfectly ordinary commercial agency, "then up my stairs came the first epileptic, and that was the end of emulating Alfred Marks. I found myself identifying more with the disabled than with shorthand typists."

He split the agency in two, keeping a commercial section to pay its way, and ran a free service for the disabled. By the end of nine years he had built up a list of 3,000 possible employers who received from him a list of disabled people looking for work each week. The list was exceptional in that it contained very full biographies of the applicants, for only that way, Mr Carr felt, could employers really consider what they were prepared to do.

In 1973, by which time he was placing about 300 workers a year, the growing demands for his services from social workers, hospitals, probation officers and welfare departments led him to apply for charitable status. It was granted in the spring of last year, and during 1974 he received £14,000 in donations. This year they are dwindling, and he estimates that in any case he needs £30,000 to keep the unit going.

One of the difficulties in finding work for people who are more or less disabled is that registration is voluntary: 70,742 are registered but there are probably twice that number who could be. Mr Carr believes that as many as 200,000, out of the total number of unemployed in the country are not working because of mental illness.

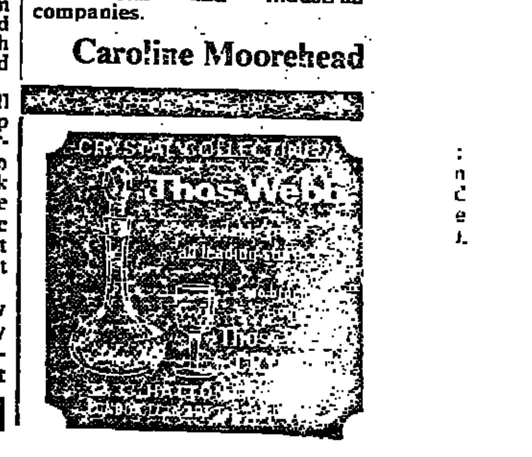
His service is unique in that he looks for jobs not only for the registered disabled, who hold green cards, but for people like epileptics, the mentally sick, and ex-offenders, many of whom will not register themselves because they feel there is a stigma attached to holding a green card. He is also remarkable for the amount of time he spends on his applicants who often come to him as a last resort, after brief and unsatisfactory encounters with social service departments and voluntary bodies.

Mr. Carr has appealed to all the London boroughs for help but only Islington has come forward with any, and it is also the only borough to offer work to three of his applicants. The irony is that while the public sector refers cases to him, it is only the private sector that offers the jobs.

His present problem is simply survival. But he is also keenly interested in the wider implications of his work, pointing out that it is clearly impossible for private enterprise to provide jobs for 140,000 physically disabled people, as well as all the mentally ill who feel they have to hide their disablement. With more than 60 per cent of firms and 26 government departments all falling short of the quota, he feels the moment has come not to prosecute the offenders, but to change the law. All the more since the very nature of disablement has changed since the law was formulated, from wartime injuries to handicaps that are more flexible and change with time, and unemployment benefit is a small fraction of the money that may eventually go to the disabled who cannot find work and to their families.

His suggestion is to reverse the 1944 Act, return the responsibility for employing the disabled to the government, in the form of sponsored or financed rehabilitation and training centres within all the large commercial and industrial companies.

**Caroline Moorehead**



1.28, a main board director and Mr P. Nicholls ... sion on January 1 in succession to ...
... operates over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and Overseas

PARLIAMENT, November 6, 1975

# Full resources of Government and industry will be applied to strategy agreed at NEDC

House of Commons

The National Economic Development Council having endorsed the Government's new approach to industrial strategy, the full resources of Government and industry would be *applied* to make it work, the Prime Minister stated when he was questioned about yesterday's meeting at Chequers.

MR WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said that at the meeting there was a long and constructive discussion on the Government's new approach to industrial strategy. The Government's proposals would be published as a White Paper as soon as possible.

These proposals (he said) represent an approach, not an immediate solution, to our industrial problems but, as the result of yesterday's meeting, it is now a common approach shared by the Government and the representatives of the unions and management on the NEDC.

MR WRIGGLESWORTH (Teesside, Thornaby, Lab)—This new united approach to developing the long-term industrial strategy is widely and warmly welcomed on this side of the House. Does he not regret the carping and unhelpful criticism of the Opposition spokesman on industry (Mr Heseltine) which sought to create division?

*Is he satisfied that City interests* representing investment, being one of the keys to the success of this policy, are adequately represented on the NEDC and in discussions with the Government on this policy?

MR WILSON—I know that the approach made yesterday has been warmly welcomed and it was welcomed in our meetings by the TUC and CBI.

We are used to Mr Heseltine going off at half cock on every single issue without even understanding what it is about. Of course we realize the problems the *Opposition Front Bench have in* these matters. I think he should have given more time to considering something which has been welcomed.

For some time now—I think it began under the previous Government—two members of NEDC are appointed as being not exactly spokesmen for but able to speak on behalf of the City and financial institutions.

## Investment

MR GRYLLS (North-West Surrey, C)—What do the Government intend to do to increase *profitability* in industry and commerce, and investment?

*MR WILSON—The most important* thing to do is increase investment and see it goes to the right places. That is what we were talking about yesterday. We saw the boom of Lord Barber where investment went anywhere but into industry. *We have to ensure we get a* much better return on investment in terms of productivity than we have had in the past as compared with other countries. This matter was fully discussed yesterday.

As to the reference to profit, he will be able to study the White Paper, when it is published. We shall be grateful for any constructive suggestions from Mr Grylls to consider in conjunction with the experts proposals put forward by the CBI and TUC.

MR WELLBELOVED (Bexley, Erith and Crayford, Lab)—While welcoming the commitment by the CBI, TUC and Government to a high output, high wage economy, the first requisite is to get the work force of this country back into full employment. Some contributory factor towards achieving *that aim would be to have an* urgent interim report on the Chrysler United Kingdom situation, and to give serious and urgent consideration to prompt introduction of selective import controls.

MR WILSON—If Mr Wellbeloved studies the statement I made in public yesterday, he will see I said a high *output, high earnings* economy based on full employment.

*We spent some time* yesterday discussing the present unemployment situation. We are concerned to see nothing happens in the immediate future which makes it more difficult for British industry to respond to the challenges of *expanding world trade. We do not* want to see, as in *past* cycles, strains following so quickly that the brakes have to be put on.

With regard to the Chrysler situation, my meeting with Mr Riccardo on Monday was followed by a *meeting between Chrysler* management and the Secretary of State for Industry (Mr Varley) and officials of the department. Mr Riccardo subsequently talked to union leaders, and, I understand, MPs.

The position is being urgently considered by the Government. This is a highly critical situation and for that reason I do not wish to add to my earlier statement just yet. A full report will be made available as soon as possible.

## Profitability

MRS THATCHER, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C)—We welcome the Prime Minister's objective of a profitable industry and the *need for investment* to give a good return. Will he spell out a little more clearly than the papers have yet done what his proposals mean when they say that in the immediate future his Government must give priority to industrial investment over social objectives and consumption?

What immediate steps does he *propose* to take to give effect to that strategy?

MR WILSON—When Mrs *Thatcher has had a chance to study* the White Paper—(Conservative cries of "Answer")—I have no doubt that helpful, constructive . . . (renewed Conservative shouts of "Answer") . . . I am going to answer: I am not having one sentence taken out of *context. She* will no doubt have an opportunity to comment after due time for reflection.

We have said there should be a much greater emphasis on investment. Of course, her own government were lamentably unsuccessful in this matter. (Renewed Conservative shouts of "Answer".) Most of the money they provided went into property development. (Labour cheers and Conservative protests.)

As we proceed from a situation of world depression and unemployment in this and other countries through recovery to a much higher level of industrial activity, it will be essential that the resources are available for expanding production.

For that reason, as the Chancellor has explained yet again this afternoon, and as I have said many times, we are reviewing all Government expenditure for that particular period.

MRS THATCHER—In other words, the Prime Minister has no positive proposals, but only talk. (Conservative cheers and Labour protests.)

MR WILSON—I have made clear to the House, and I do not know if she put questions to the Chancellor this afternoon on these matters, *that in accordance with the prac*tice of previous governments, but I hope with much more success, we shall be examining, as one always does at this time of the year, expenditure for two or three years ahead for cuts in this area. If Mrs Thatcher says "nothing but talk", and we do get a little charming talk from her from time *to time*, I would like her to get up and tell us what she would cut now. (Labour cheers.)

MR CARTWRIGHT (Greenwich, Woolwich, East, Lab)—If the Government are to achieve their objective of encouraging workers to transfer from declining industries to expanding ones, they will have to put higher priority on *industrial training and retraining* with an imaginative approach to rehousing and other personal problems that arise. Manpower planning should be given full weight in the evolvement of his strategy.

## Retraining

MR WILSON—Yes. If there is one issue above all others on which *there was agreement* yesterday, it was on continued provision for training and re-training. The Chancellor, in successive Budgets, has greatly increased provision for industrial training. The view of everyone there was that we should *go further on training within in*dustry.

Everyone of us recognizes that in the present speed of technological advance and change, not only regional employment is needed, but the majority of the workforce, management and union, will need to have programmes of retraining, once, twice, or even three times in a working lifetime.

MR WIGLEY (Caernarvon, Pl Cymru)—If there is going to be a *strategy for both increased* investment and productivity, that presupposes, if there is going to be increased employment, increases in demand. How will this be stimulated?

MR WILSON—What we were concerned with yesterday looking beyond the present period of world depression, was that there should not be constraints or shortages of capacity when we get into boom as we have had in successive industrial cycles under successive governments of the two major parties.

MR HORAM (Gateshead, West, Lab)—Will he consider establishing a foreign investment review board to monitor the activities of multinationals in this country?

MR WILSON—I do not know whether machinery of that kind is required, but the monitoring of these *problems is a continuing* activity of government. I prefer to say as little as possible about the discussions on Chrysler.

I do not want to make things more difficult, but when the Government are faced with a situation *with this particular multina*tional, with all the problems that have arisen with which MPs are familiar—new models and other problems—and the Government have been presented with a pistol at their head, it is important that *discussions should continue* and the House be given a report as soon as humanely possible.

MR BAKER (City of Westminster, St Marylebone, C)—What time was spent at Chequers yesterday, apart from the time spent trying to pick a *winner* in British industry, on the whole performance of the public sector industries? Is not the performance of the public sector with low productivity and overmanning providing an immense burden on the rest of the country? (Labour cries of "Rubbish".)

MR WILSON—I do not agree with what Mr Baker said and someone with the high reputation he enjoys should not go on about picking winners. That simple phrase is not the basis of our White Paper. I am sure Mr Baker will have time to study the White Paper and can give us his considered and, by that time, I hope, wise views on this matter.

We know the great problem which many public owned industries have of being highly labour intensive, of their problem in relation to economic performance, but if you take it industry for industry and take the publicly owned railways here with the condition of the railways in the United States, where they are privately owned, you will find the problem is common to the whole world.

The Conservatives should get rid of their ideological preoccupation and address themselves to the problems.

## Unemployment

MR MENDELSON (Penistone, Lab)—When he reports to the House that the trade union representatives at Chequers were broadly in agreement with some of the long-term strategy the Government are proposing, surely the Prime Minister must be at least as well aware as anybody else that in recent discussions with the representatives of the TUC, they put on record their firm opposition to the present level of unemployment, to *the Chancellor's policy in not* proposing to take effective immediate *measures to curb this rising unem*ployment and to *his stated* expectation that it will rise at least to 1,200,000.

*Is Mr Wilson not committed to* tell the House, as a result of the Chequers conference and his general policy deliberations with the Cabinet, what Government policy is to deal this winter with unemployment now, before he advances his permanent long-term strategy for the approval of Labour and Conservative MPs and of the country?

MR WILSON—Mr Mendelson has not fully or quite accurately represented what was said by the TUC or CBI yesterday or in the separate meetings last week with them about the forthcoming world economic summit.

It is true that they express, as does the House, extreme anxiety about the present level of unemployment. In September the Chancellor announced policies of immediate help to the unemployment situation, including school leavers. It is becoming clear that that kind of help together with what he did in the Budget is more helpful than vast Keynesian proposals about which the House would have many anxieties at this time.

There is not only the present problem, but that of ensuring that industry can meet all the demands upon it when economic activity comes up.

For that and all the other reasons it is essential that we should look rationally at the prospects of industries which face serious *effects on their ability to survive.* That is Government policy.

# Cool thought needed on future of Lords

*Although it was hoped to prorogue* Parliament next Wednesday the House might have to sit next Thursday, Friday, Saturday and the following Monday, MR SHORT, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House (Newcastle upon Tyne, Central, Lab), said during questions about next week's business.

He said the proposal to prorogue on Wednesday was entirely dependent on the progress of business not only in the Commons but *between the Commons and the Lords.*

While I hope that it will take place on Wednesday (he said) I cannot give any guarantee whatever that it will be on Wednesday.

MR GROCOTT (Lichfield and Tamworth, Lab)—A quite disproportionate amount of time during the last few weeks and next week has and is being spent discussing *amendments received from the* House of Lords. Some valuable time could be spent in future deciding what the relationship between the two Houses should be and whether the other one is necessary. (Labour cheers and *Conservative protests.*)

MR SHORT—I think there is a discernible change in the way in which the Lords sees its function. A great many of us will have to sit down and consider what has happened during this session when this *session ends. (Labour cheers.)*

SIR DAVID RENTON (Huntingdonshire, C)—With regard to the amendments received from the Lords in this session, have not the vast majority either been Government amendments or amendments carried by the Lords *with a view to* helping the Government reach a reasonable compromise. (Conservative cheers and Labour laughter.)

MR SHORT—That is one way of putting it I suppose. I and many other people in the House and outside believe that the Lords is seeing its function in a rather different light under this Labour Government. (Conservative protests.)

We have got to sit down and consider this coolly and carefully at the end of the session.

MR CRYER (Keighley, Lab)—*Will he consider keeping the House* sitting on Thursday because of the expression of opinion from this side that the House of Lords has been deliberately trying to wreck Government legislation? (Renewed Conservative protests.)

*There is an urgent need not to* leave the matter till next session but debate here and now the abolition of the House of Lords which would be welcomed by the whole of the trade union and Labour *movement and* the vast majority of other people.

MR SHORT—It may well be necessary for the House to sit on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday. I do not know. We shall see how we go and what the state of play is when we come to the Lords amendments on Wednesday.

The Lords sees its function rather *differently* under this Labour Government than it did previously. *All of us must consider* this coolly and carefully when the session is over.

## Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 11.00: Debate on aid policy. Motion on European Communities (Definition of Treaties) (No 2) Order.

House of Lords

Today at 11.00: Cinematograph Films Bill, committee stage. Hare Coursing Bill. Second reading. Debate on EEC committee report on draft 1976 EEC budget.

# Borrowing for private investment not being crowded out by deficit

MR LAMONT (Kingston upon Thames, C) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to state the size of the public sector deficit for the current financial year.

MR HEALEY (Leeds, East, Lab)—It has never been the practice to publish forecasts other than at the time of Budgets.

MR LAMONT—It is an extraordinary insight into the rakish mind of the Chancellor that he apparently thinks the question "What would you cut?" ought to come before the question "What can you afford?"

The Chancellor ought to take an overall view of the level of public spending and after that every single department ought to make cuts to fall within it.

MR HEALEY—I take an overall view of public spending. That is why I took the decision earlier this year, and stuck to it through the year, that it would be a mistake to try to cut public spending in a year when unemployment is rising. It is not irrelevant to ask Mr Lamont and his various leaders on the front bench how they would cut the public sector and how big an increase in unemployment that would bring about.

MR BIFFEN (Oswestry, C)—It is evident that the public sector borrowing requirement is running at an annual rate of £12,000m. The *only inference from his Mansion* House speech is that he expects it to be running at a higher level next year.

MR HEALEY—The public sector borrowing requirement in Britain is a concept which is not used in other countries. The nearest equivalent which permits comparison to be made is that of the German Government deficit. Our deficit is running at about the same level of that of Germany and the United States and for the same reasons—that there are high levels of unemployment in all three countries which the governments are determined to bring down.

MR PARDOE (North Cornwall, L)—Some of us support him in his firm stand against the panicky and hysterical cries for public expenditure cuts from the fat cats on the Conservative benches. (Laughter and cries of "Where's Cyril?")

Would he comment on the evidence to the Public Expenditure Committee by Mr Wyn Godley that public expenditure has been out of control ever since the Pearce system was introduced and which went berserk under the last Conservative Government from 1971 onwards.

Is not the main and primary function of the Commons to control public expenditure? Why after all these years has the Commons been failing manifestly in its main function?

MR HEALEY—The facts revealed by Mr Wyn Godley about the failure of the last Conservative Government to control public expenditure deserves serious consideration by Conservative MPs. The Government are introducing cash limits on public expenditure in the coming year and we are getting a little bit bored of being preached at by the Conservative Front Bench to introduce cash limits when they never took a step towards it when they had an opportunity to do so.

SIR GEOFFREY HOWE, Opposition spokesman on Treasury affairs (East Surrey, C)—Would the *Chancellor begin to face up to his* responsibilities? Will he recognize that in successive Budgets his forecasts of the public sector borrowing requirement have been wildly and grotesquely wrong?

In his Budget statement this year he said that the borrowing requirement of £10,000m would be unacceptably high and incompatible with the Government's overall strategy. How far beyond that limit is that figure running?

When, if ever, will the point arrive when the Chancellor will decide to reduce public expenditure as the only effective means of avoiding monetary incontinence, unduly high interest rates, and total crowding out of private sector investment?

*MR HEALEY—I am not going to* make an estimate of the public sector borrowing requirement in the current financial year—(an MP: "You dare not")—nor have any Government done so in the past except at Budget time.

*If Sir G. Howe* read the newspapers he would have noticed there was a substantial and welcome increase in bank borrowing by manufacturing industry in the last month. There is no evidence that the size of the public sector deficit *is crowding out borrowing by pri*vate business for investment purposes.

I only wish that business in Britain—British business—was following the example set by American multinational companies—(cries of "Chrysler?")—which have been steadily increasing their investment in Britain in the last two years and propose a further *increase next year.*

# Cuts of £1,000m programmed

During further questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on public spending,

MR LAWSON (Blaby, C) asked: Despite Mr Healey's lamentable lack of courage in reframing from acting now, will he confirm that an essential element in his new industrial and economic strategy is to *reduce the share of gross national* product taken by public spending generally and by social spending—however worthy—in particular?

Does he still expect to be able to fulfil his Budget promise to phase out completely the price restraint subsidies in the nationalized industries by next April?

MR HEALEY—*It is my intention* to bring down the size of the public expenditure borrowing requirement drastically as recovery takes off. All the other countries *which have public deficits with a* comparable size to ours, such as Germany and the United States, have announced similar intentions.

I do not think it possible to achieve this objective without substantial cuts in currently planned public spending programmes in 1977-78 and 1978-79 and I told the House in July that for that reason the whole Cabinet agreed there was little room for further growth in public spending beyond next year and in those two following years.

*We also made it clear in the* statement we debated at Chequers yesterday that if we give first priority to industrial growth, as we now do, not only the Government but the CBI and TUC, that must mean a lower priority for private consumption and for some of our social objectives. The same view was taken by the Labour Party conference when it unanimously *accepted the document entitled* Labour and Industry which contained this undertaking.

MR ALLAUN (Salford, East, Lab)—Is it not obvious that further cuts in public spending in the next two years will only worsen unemployment? In view of today's survey by the CBI of forthcoming layoffs, is not unemployment reaching such levels that there will be more than sufficient workers in *the years ahead both for industrial* expansion and public spending on housing, health and education?

MR HEALEY—I have made it clear I do not propose to cut public expenditure this financial year. I also made clear in my Budget statement that the Government were cutting, and have now programmed these cuts in detail, for the next financial year of about £1,500m at current prices, and that in following years there will have to be further cuts in programmes.

*With regard to unemployment* and capacity, what must be accepted is that while it is possible for the Government to finance without undue inflationary consequences a public expenditure borrowing requirement of the current size, while there is a high level of private saving and a low level of company investment, that will not be possible without printing money once the economy recovers. Both sides of the House must accept that as an arithmetical and statistical fact from which there is no escape.

MR HURD (Mid Oxon, C)—May I congratulate Mr Healey on that last statement? Would it not be a kindness if he took every opportunity of ramming home to his supporters that there are going to be massive public spending cuts and the argument is between people like himself who find it politically easier to *delay them* and us who believe they should be made, however painful, if private industry is to have the resources and the opportunity to make new investment and create new jobs next year?

MR HEALEY—I do not need lectures from him on how I address my friends. If he is determined we should cut public spending this year he has a duty to fulfil an obligation—which his leaders have continually dodged—to tell us by how much—I do not even ask him to tell us where—and what would be the unemployment consequences of those quantities.

If Mr Hurd is not prepared to answer that question, and Mrs Thatcher has never been seen to do so, then all this rhetoric is so much hypocritical humbug.

SIR GEOFFREY HOWE—Is Mr Healey really saying that in face of the substantial excesses of the public expenditure borrowing requirement *as of now over the forecast* he made at the Budget, which he would be willing to reveal if he was giving a Budget next week, that he has no further plans in face of that for reducing public spending next year beyond those of his Budget statement?

If that is the position—the House believing the borrowing requirement is already beyond the £3,000m July Budget forecast—is Mr Healey not taking the gravest risk and is it not cruel folly on his *part to believe* he can run the economy of this country without planning substantial cuts in public spending next year?

MR HEALEY—I have made it clear why the answer is "No". I am not prepared to *have this* from his putative leader. He refuses to give any indication or idea of what increase in unemployment he is prepared to engender by cuts in *public spending this year or next* year of a size he refuses to tell the House.

# Government ready to resume talks on Belize

*MR MAUDLING (Barnet, Chipping* Barnet, C) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs to make a statement on the situation in Belize.

MR JAMES CALLAGHAN (*Cardiff, South-East,* Lab)—Her Majesty's Government have decided to increase the small garrison in Belize, a self-governing colony for whose defence we are responsible, in the face of increased Guatemalan military activ*ity on the border with Belize and* statements by Guatemalan ministers of their intention to incorporate Belize in Guatemala.

I hope these reinforcements will not be needed and can be withdrawn in due course.

*Our aim is to bring Belize to full* independence through negotiation with Guatemala and in company with a number of Caribbean and other states, we are co-sponsoring a United Nations resolution to that effect.

*In fact, talks which* proved to be abortive took place earlier this year, but despite their failure to yield any result, her Majesty's Government are of course ready to resume them.

MR MAUDLING said the Opposition *supported Mr Callaghan in* maintaining and carrying out Britain's responsibilities and in his efforts to find a solution to this difficult problem.

MR CALLAGHAN—The people of Belize have expressed through *universal suffrage their support for* the provisional Government which wants self determination and independence. It was the British Government's desire to try and bring about that situation.

MR LUARD (Oxford, Lab) said the situation in Belize was similar to that in the Spanish Sahara. Would Mr Callaghan seek to mobilize maximum support in the United Nations in order to see that the intentions of the people of Belize were maintained?

MR CALLAGHAN said there was widespread support for Belize aspirations for independence. The group of non-aligned countries which met in Lima some months ago expressed their support and so had 48 nations in supporting a resolution to the fourth committee of the United Nations which begins tomorrow.

Most countries in the United Nations were in favour of self-determination and independence for Belize, but Guatemala did not accept this. They asserted that Belize properly belonged to Guatemala.

MR FINSBERG (Camden, Hampstead, C) said that possibly a visit from a minister would give *confidence to the government of* Belize.

MR CALLAGHAN—I would certainly consider a minister going to Belize, although they seem pretty stout hearted themselves in this matter and wish to secure their own independence.

We are trying to make some arrangements with Guatemala as a precursor to independence to ensure, for example, that Guatemala and Belize can exchange information on economic matters. They could ensure that the rights of navigation are sustained and that no third country could start hostilities against one without the *other being informed.*

He had indicated to the Guatemalan minister when he had had discussion with him in September, that if there was an invasion of the British colony, Britain would fulfil her obligations to the colony.

# Freedom of press: Commons reject 'a dog's dinner on a lordly dish'

The Lords amendments to the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill were considered.

MR FOOT, Secretary of State for Employment (Ebbw Vale, Lab), moved that the House should disagree, except on two aspects, with a series of Lords amendments on the proposal for a charter on the freedom of the press.

He said the Government proposed that the Commons should reassert its previous views on this matter and send the Bill back to the Lords in the form it left the House on the previous occasion with only two variations. They saw no reasons for changing their views.

The first variation they proposed was on the question of how the Secretary of State would be able to exercise his power to establish a charter if the parties themselves had not achieved one. They did not believe that the way that had been suggested by the Lords should give rise to any controversy.

The other aspect in which the Bill differed was on the question of the supervisory body it was proposed to set up.

The Government had always considered that if a charter was established—and it was central to their idea that it should be established on a voluntary basis—the parties drawing up such a charter would wish to establish some kind of *supervisory body to which alleged* breaches of the charter could be referred.

They therefore thought this should be written into the Bill and that there should be established a review body, not with any legal powers, to carry out the voluntarily agreed charter. The Government could accept the Lords proposal on this aspect.

Apart from these two alterations they were asking the House—and it was a matter of major importance—to underline afresh the views which MPs reached on this subject a few weeks ago.

We want the Lords to know clearly as a result of the votes today (he said) that the Commons has deliberated on this matter again and has reasserted the views we held on the previous occasion. There is no departure in any sense at all from the principles we have enunciated.

The House of Lords had not taken account of the industrial relations aspects and because of that, had been misled into proposing a return, for journalists and *newspapers, to the provisions of* the Industrial Relations Act, of 1971.

The consequence of writing into the law provisions about compensation, injunctions, sanctions and such paraphernalia was that no *press charter would be drawn up.*

The Lords proposals could cause considerable disruption inside the newspaper industry. Relationships between different sections would be poisoned (he said) and the possibilities of recurring to a more *sensible state of affairs would be* impeded.

A further condemnation of the amendments was that the Lords had not thought through or explained the legal effects. It was proposed that editors should have *the unqualified right to publish* whatever they pleased and that any act or conduct which interferes with that could be held to be contrary to public policy. But it was uncertain how this would affect references to the Press Council.

And there were the undesirable activities of gossip writers and cheque book journalism to be considered. The Editor of *The Times* had yesterday made an estimable and courageous speech about the *recrudescence of the most miser*able of gossip mongering journalism.

I fully agree (he continued) with what he has said about the wretched way in which one or two newspapers are seeking to introduce this kind of journalism today again.

I am glad that the Editor of *The Times* should speak out so strongly against it. Most *journalists* think the business is utterly depraved and unworthy of their profession.

While the issue of whether or not the charter had been breached would not normally go before the courts, the powers of the High Court could be applied to enforce payment, including sequestration of funds. The Commons had never accepted that and he hoped it would be again repudiated today.

It was not known what the courts would make of the proposal that anything which offended the charter should be held to be contrary to public policy, but such precedents as there were suggested that the courts could have a field day in creating judge-made law based on breaches of public policy.

It would be a disgrace to the British legislature (he said) if law of this character were placed on the statute book.

The proposals which had come from the Lords, the rewriting of the so-called rights in a manner objectionable to one of the parties which would have to make the charter, and with the extreme form of sanctions Lord Hailsham had proposed, which would lead to sequestration, the obscurity of Lord Goodman's amendment, had *come from a place* which was supposed to be a revising chamber.

This is a dog's dinner on a lordly dish (he said) and I hope it will be sent back to the Lords in that spirit.

It appeared that the Lords, wittingly or unwittingly, wanted to interfere with the establishment of such a charter and thereby to interfere with what could be the best consequence of the whole controversy, the establishment of a proper system, a charter governing and arranging for maximum freedom.

MR LEE (Birmingham, Handsworth, Lab)—If the Lords persist in disagreeing or in putting further amendments or in otherwise altering the Bill, what will the Government do to the Lords? Can Mr Foot give us an unequivocal answer?

MR FOOT—I cannot answer hypothetical questions. I hope the Lords will treat seriously what is sent to them from this House again. What they have sent back is a series of unworkable provisions. I hope the Commons will reject them.

It is this elected House which should govern this country, not any other body.

## Principle breached

MR PRYOR (Lowestoft, C), opposition spokesman on employment, said in all the deliberations in the Lords the aim had been to *be as conciliatory as possible.* There was already exceptional treatment for the press in a possible closed shop situation so the principle of non-interference had been breached.

It was no good having a charter unless when the charter was broken there was a remedy for the person who had been aggrieved. There was no strong feeling in the National Union of Journalists against the provision being suggested and which the Lords had written into the Bill. Was Mr Foot saying that the NUJ was not prepared to draw up a sensible charter?

This was not the sort of issue which Parliament should leave open. It was the duty of Parliament *to lay down these rules and* the opportunities to be available to an aggrieved person. They should not leave it to chance.

The problem about the Government and Mr Foot was that he was a good talker and precious little *else. This* was another example of Mr Foot using his viciousness against the Industrial Relations Act and refusing to face the facts of the issue of press freedom.

The attitude of the House of Lords had been one of the utmost *conciliation. They had proved* themselves valuable as a revising chamber and had even been able to write into the Bill in certain parts that which the Commons, under its rules, were unable to write into it.

I hope and pray (he said) they are going to stand on their position of the individual requiring a remedy. The individual was the person that Parliament should *respect and legislate for.* If the Lords did not stand firm on the rights of the individual, it would not be doing its duty to the country and neither would the reputation of Parliament be enhanced.

*MR LEE (Birmingham,* Handsworth, Lab) said he had been having difficulty getting published by *The Times* a letter which supported the Bishop of Southwark and made the point that there had not been a time since the South Sea Bubble when the standard of morality of the City of London had not been better exemplified by the man who was rescuing the Slater Walker organization. His qualification was that he was a high stakes gambler in the Lucan set.

It was a good example of the morality in the City but the Editor of *The Times* had managed not to publish his letter because of the defamatory aspects of the case.

I wonder (he said) if the Conservatives who care about contributors' rights would consider correspondents' rights when their views were hostile to the editorial *opinion of the newspaper con*cerned.

If he could not get his comments into the columns of *The Times* at least he would get them into the columns of *Hansard.* (Laughter.)

MR GRIMOND (Orkney and Shetland, L) said one possibility would be for the Government to accept the Lords amendments and refer them at once to the Royal Commission on the Press. If it proved necessary an amending Bill could be introduced next year in the light of the findings of the Royal Commission. Whether the amendment was accepted or not, they should examine the matters again when the Royal Commission had reported.

MR BRITTAN (Cleveland and Whitby, C) said there was a threat, albeit remote, to the freedom of the press from a monopoly trade union. They were debating whether there should be proper protection against the exercise of such a threat. If that threat became a reality, the mere existence of a code which was unenforceable would be no sort of protection.

MR WALDEN (*Birmingham,* Ladywood, Lab) said the era of regulating trade unions through the courts was dead. Even if the Conservatives returned to power, under no circumstances would they legislate for the Lords amendments. They would not antagonize the trade union movement, whose cooperation they would need, for something as hypothetical as that.

The most important of the worries about the Bill was that the lunatic section of the NUJ would eventually get hold of an editor somewhere and make sure that newspaper was run as a Trotskyite *rag. If such a situation* were to occur the House of Commons would take steps to redress it.

MR AITKEN (Thanet, East, C) said this dispute was a clear case of peers and the people versus the Government. It was an extraordinary commentary on the times that the Labour Party could not use the words "law" and "trade unions" in the same sentence.

MR FOOT, replying to the debate, said the code originally proposed by Mr Alistair Hetherington was an admirable document and pointed the way for a solution to the problem. He hoped they would get a charter on that *basis.* It was one of their primary objectives to help secure that and one of their primary objections to what was proposed by the House of Lords was that it would interfere with that process.

MR HAYHOE, Opposition spokesman on employment (Hounslow, Brentford and Isleworth, C), said there had been no sign of compromise from the minister. There had been his usual blend of misrepresentation, backward looking dogmatism and the bluff and huff that they associated so well with him.

*Mr Foot had presented a lurid* and horrendous picture of how the provisions they were discussing would lead to an increase in cheque book journalism and other nasty and unpleasant practices. What the House had seen once more today was the central objection of the Government and their supporters to any legislation which would involve any access to the courts in support of freedom of the press.

MR STONEHOUSE (Walsall, North, Lab) said on other occasions he had attacked the excesses of the press. But (he said) I do believe that the freedom of the press is a most precious quality which we must fight to protect. On this occasion the Lords have spoken for the public good and I think the Commons should support the Lords amendment.

The first of the seven of Lords amendments was rejected by 290 votes to 241—majority, 49. Other Lords amendments were rejected by 286 to 243—Government majority, 43; and by 281 votes to 250—Government majority, 31. Lords changes were agreed to.

# More changes made to Community Land Bill

House of Lords

The Community Land Bill was further considered on report.

On Schedule 8 (Disposal notification areas),

The EARL of KINNOULL (C) moved an amendment to provide that a house owner with a garden of any size would not have to notify the local authority of his intention to sell his property within a disposal notification area. The Bill gave dispensation from notification only for those with gardens of *less than an acre.*

He said one might be dealing with Chatsworth House which had 50 acres or, at the other end of the scale, a house with only 0.4 of an acre. But between these examples there were thousands of people with gardens perhaps just over the acre.

LADY BIRK, Under Secretary for the Environment, said it made sense to link the exemption with the development land tax exemption. The line must be drawn somewhere.

The EARL of KINNOULL said he accepted that most houses did not come within this category but Lady Birk's argument was weak. People should be able to sell their homes without the gross interference of having to notify the authorities who would then have *three months to decide if they* wanted to purchase the property.

Other prospective buyers who perhaps would want to move in immediately would have to wait for the three months to elapse and would be deterred. There would be a death wish on the property.

The amendment was carried by 100 votes to 48—majority against the Government, 52.

*On Schedule 10 (Minor* and consequential amendments),

LORD SANDFORD (C), an Opposition spokesman on the environment, moved an amendment to protect the owner of land *against the consequences of plan*ning permission being granted to a third party.

LADY BIRK said the Government recognized that the Bill's provisions had implications for a situation where there was a planning application by a third party and there was a specific protection for the owner's position.

The amendment was carried by 60 votes to 28—majority against the Government, 32.

The report stage was completed.

House adjourned, 7.43 pm.

# Tighter control needed on CAP

MR JOEL BARNETT, Chief Secretary to the Treasury (Heywood and Royton, Lab), initiating a debate on the draft Community budget for 1976, said the Council of Ministers had declared that, bearing in mind, the economic and financial situation of member states, they had tried to make all possible *cuts in the light of* information to hand in September. The Government shared that view because of the overriding need to contain public spending.

The Council accepted the Commission's proposal that appro*priations should be fixed at the* maximum available under the regional development fund—some 500m units of account—(£4 m=£1)—which would enable the fund to operate at full stretch.

Because of the time lag between agreement to commitment and payment, about 100m units of account of the 1975 budget would have to *be carried forward to 1976. In view* of that, the Council felt a further 300m units would be sufficient to *meet* the payments likely to be made in 1976 and they accepted that if payments turned out to be higher, a supplementary budget might be required. The Councils' decision would not hinder the implementation of the fund or slow down spending.

The Government were concerned at the increase in the cost of the CAP. Given the complexity of CAP, mistakes were inevitable. Irregularities were small in relation to total expenditure, but nevertheless the Government and the Commission thought it an important matter.

The Government had taken a new initiative and Mr Wilson had asked that this financial control be discussed when the Council met on December 1 and 2.

There was little point in changing the amount reserved in the budget, which was an estimating procedure, if the agricultural policy remained the same and all the commitments were there. It would simply have to be provided later. The place where changes in policy would be pursued was in the Council of Agricultural Ministers, during the stock taking procedure which was going on.

MR MICHAEL SHAW (Scarborough, C), a member of the European Parliament, speaking for the Opposition, said the budget was out of balance, partly because the agricultural sector took too high a proportion of the resources, and partly because there had been a substantial cutback on other appropriations originally included in the budget prepared and submitted by the Commission.

The European Parliament was concerned that the draft budget gave no indication whatsoever that the Council were *prepared to apply* the same disciplines to agriculture as they applied elsewhere.

MR CORBETT (Hemel Hempstead, Lab) said that radical changes were needed in the CAP. The present policy took little or no account of the growing need to plan for the world production of food, to maximize production so that no one in the world need go hungry.

MR MILLS (Devon, West, C) said growth of the regional fund should be encouraged. EEC farmers should have the same discipline that the British dairy farmer had in dealing with the *Milk Marketing Board.*

MR POWELL (South Down, UUUC) said the EEC was totally incompatible with the fundamental notions of the British people about democracy and totally incomparable with anything within the comprehension of the House in terms of control over the Executive.

The EEC was a monstrosity which was autocratic, bureaucratic and undemocratic by its very constitution and nature, which would not be altered by direct elections to the European Parliament.

MR STEEL (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L) said he was concerned that the Government had interpreted the regional development fund as a source of revenue for the Government which would relieve them of some of their responsibilities in the development areas. That was of great concern to those who expected that the regional development fund of the EEC would be an extra source of finance to be of general assistance to industry.

# Tax at £500 a year each

MR EDWARD TAYLOR (Glasgow, Cathcart, C) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what was the total of tax receipts in the most recent 12-month period for which figures were available, expressed as a sum per head of the population, and what were the comparable figures two, five and 10 years previously.

MR SHELDON, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Ashton under Lyne, Lab)—In the 12 months ending June, 1975, total tax receipts on the basis used in the national accounts were equivalent to £493 per head of the population. Corresponding figures for earlier years were: for the year ending June, 1965, £163; 1970, £214; and 1973, £333.

MR TAYLOR—Is it not frightening to see how tax per head of the population has soared? One of the major factors which is crippling industry and enterprise and thereby creating more unemployment is the intolerable load of direct taxation. There is a desperate need to reduce direct taxation.

MR SHELDON—Nobody can be happy at high levels of taxation as it applies to the general population. A large element in this increase deals directly with inflation. If direct taxation were to be reduced in the way he suggests it would lead to higher levels of inflation not less.

# Next week

Business in the House of Commons will be:

MONDAY: Debate on [illegible] affairs. Motion on Companies (Limitation of Prices [Post Offices]) Order.

TUESDAY: Community Land Bill, consideration of Lords amendments.

WEDNESDAY: Remainder of debate on Welsh affairs. Prorogation.

Business in the House of Lords will be:

MONDAY: Community Land Bill, third reading. Police Negotiating Board Bill, consideration of Commons amendments.

TUESDAY: Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill, consideration of further Commons amendments. Petroleum and Submarine Pipe-Lines Bill, consideration of Commons amendments. Local Land Charges Bill, committee. Local Land Charges Bill, consideration of Commons amendments.

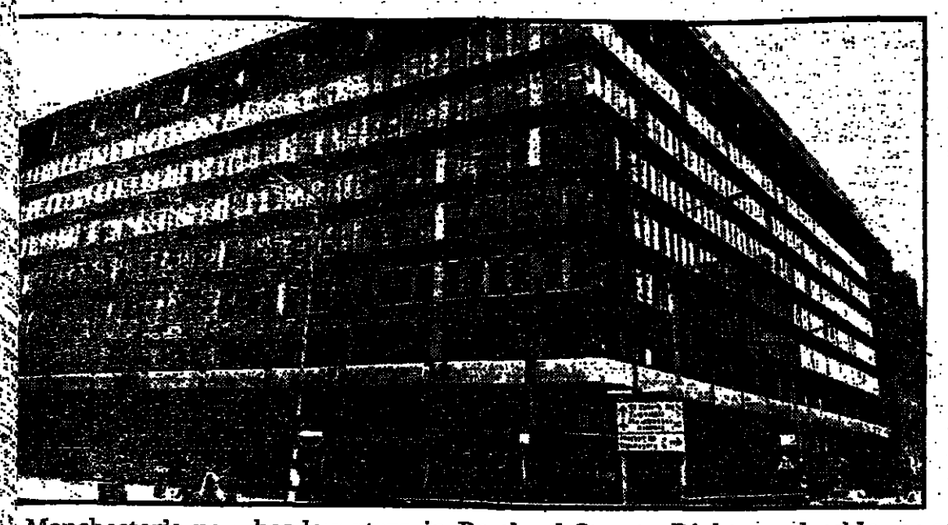
WEDNESDAY: Community Land Bill, [illegible] consideration of Commons amendments. Debate on direct grant schools. Prorogation.

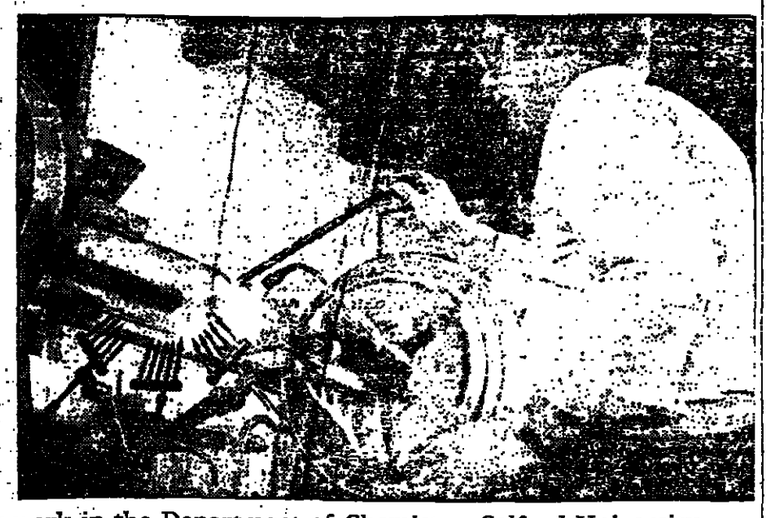
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a Special Report

# reater Manchester





Manchester's new headquarters in Portland Street. Right: a glassblower at work in the Department of Chemistry, Salford University.

## New county a powerful weapon in dealing with Whitehall

by John Chartres

e long gestation hich led to the the Greater Man- etropolitan County 1,750,000 people liv- en the Cheshire the Lancashire arly became Sel- ndaries of what is ater Manchester naturally into ing an important ded the South East North East highway Plan, and Selnec threatened a part of the lan- ssenger transport for the area did a time and it still ny of their buses, ly it was fought en the proud peo- wns like Wigan, and Bolton grace- epted that the anchester would part of the title w county to be der the reorgan- ocal government. arly 18 months of stence it is pos- take a certain f stock of the weaknesses, suc- failures of one of st operations in rganization pro-

No one pretends that all is perfect, least of all those who lead and administer the county council and its 10 constituent boroughs. Nevertheless enough seems to be emerging on the credit side to justify reasonable hopes for the future of an area which has suffered from many past injustices.

Alderman Sir Robert Thomas, leader of the controlling Labour group on the county council, and a father figure in local politics for many years, was one of those who disagreed on several counts with the way the new structure was designed.

However, he thinks that on the administrative side Greater Manchester is probably faring better than most of the new metropolitan counties, particularly in co-operating with his own and the largely autonomous borough authorities.

This is an area where abrasion can easily occur, particularly since officials in many of the new district boroughs are men used to having their own way as administrators of county boroughs answerable only to Whitehall and the ratepayers.

One important move towards achieving good relationships, particularly in such matters as road building—where the county and the boroughs share powers and responsibilities — has been the early establishment of a Greater Manchester Association of Metropolitan Authorities under whose aegis monthly meetings are held of both elected members and officers of all the authorities.

The rate burden in Greater Manchester has been frightening to hundreds of thousands of property owners during the past two years and criticism is often directed at the new and handsomely furnished county hall in the centre of Manchester City. It cost nearly £4.5m and the question asked is: "was it really necessary?"

Sir Robert agrees that there have been additional costs, particularly in professional staff salaries, but he believes that these should be looked at in the round since there must equally have been savings in the reduction of staff appointments in the dozens of small urban and rural districts which disappeared.

Certainly most of the 106 county councillors are acutely cost-conscious these days. A fair comparison, Sir Robert thinks, is almost impossible as local government reorganization has coincided with the worst period of inflation the country has ever known.

He feels that the formal creation of the county from a conurbation which had always naturally grouped itself together provides a powerful weapon in dealing with Whitehall. He and his opposite numbers in Merseyside and West and South Yorkshire are indeed exploring the prospects of putting up a joint front on such matters as economic planning, believing that an East-West grouping of four of the country's biggest industrial areas is a more natural one than the traditional North-west Region concept which has always placed a right-hand boundary down the Pennines, now "flattened" to all intents and purposes by modern motorway and rail communications.

On the general economic front Greater Manchester seems to be standing about halfway in any measurement of prospecity or the lack of it. Its unemployment is not as acute as Merseyside's nor Tyneside's; its dereliction and bad housing are not as visibly hideous as Glasgow's or Belfast's. Its potential for the attraction of investment, especially in the European context, is enormous.

One of its biggest tasks still lies in convincing the world south of the Thames and Severn estuaries that it is an attractive place in which to live and work.

Although dereliction, poor housing, lack of open spaces, and lack of visual appeal remain," enormous strides have been made and are still being made, particularly in the heart of Manchester itself. The reluctance of southerners to move north—as evinced by recent opposition to moving by a Civil Service department—remains a source of astonishment not only to the true natives of the county, but even more so to those who have made such a move in recent years.

The first of a series of survey reports which will form the basis of the county council's 10-year structure plan was published recently. The report on employment has given serious food for thought because it has disclosed that about 100,000 jobs—86,000 of them for men—were lost between 1959 and 1972; a rate of decline of 8 per cent compared with 1 per cent nationally and 6.3 per cent regionally.

The survey report suggests that the job loss up to 1972 was probably the result of local firms growing more slowly or declining faster, than those in other parts of the country rather than because of the collapse of one or two specific industries. The report suggests that on present trends there could be a lack of between 95,000 and 180,000 jobs by 1986.

The survey suggests that the county can best reverse the trends by self-help rather than expecting any large injections of government aid. In business circles there is a good deal of optimism that they will be reversed once the nation as a whole climbs out of the recession.

Manchester and District Chamber of Commerce, one of the largest and most influential bodies of its kind in Europe, probably has a collective finger as firmly on the pulse as any other organization, and the general feeling among members is that Greater Manchester is better poised than any other industrial region to take full advantage of the economic recovery when it does come, again because of the diversity of activity, its world-wide reputation for stability and integrity, and because of the "spade-work" which has already been done to develop trade with Europe.

One of the most difficult issues facing Greater Manchester is the future pattern of shopping. The city of Manchester has traditionally been the shopping "magnet" for the area now within the new county boundaries.

Vast investments are being made by private developers and the local authority in such schemes as the Market Street complex (now taking shape and filling an unaccustomed hole in the very heart of the city) and the Central Square development which is still being planned. However, the cost of travel and the inevitably high cost of parking in the centre—though Manchester is by no means an anti-motorist city—plus the simultaneous emergence of improved shopping facilities in the outlying boroughs is causing serious concern to traders.

## Loss of jobs cause for concern

by R. W. Shakespeare

Between 1959 and 1972 the area of the North-west which is now officially defined as Greater Manchester suffered a net loss of some 100,000 jobs, or about 8 per cent of the total job opportunities. Of this total a little over 85 per cent was in male employment. These figures are based on official statistics and are reported in a survey just published by the Greater Manchester Council.

All the evidence is that since 1972 the trend has continued and accelerated and that the total net job loss now probably stands at something over 10 per cent, with the most rapid decline taking place in the manufacturing industry.

This net loss of employment opportunities over many years is the crucial feature of the Greater Manchester economy which causes most concern, since it is of much more fundamental significance than the present level of male unemployment which at 4.8 per cent is only 0.3 per cent above the national average.

What is clear from the figures is that the steadily rising unemployment that has been experienced in Greater Manchester would by now be far worse if it was not for the fact that during the past decade the trend has been for young people to stay longer in full-time education. Fewer people have stayed at work after retirement age and there has been a net migration from the area of some 85,000 people of working age.

The sharp decline in employment in manufacturing industry has to some extent been offset by an influx of service industry and office employment, although the distribution of this type of activity (there has been a tendency to concentrate in a limited number of areas, like the city centre of Manchester) is open to criticism, and it has done little to counter the basic weakness of the area, which is the decline in job opportunities for male workers.

Industrial planners forecast that over the next decade the number of people looking for work in Greater Manchester will continue to outstrip the total of job opportunities that can be created and that by the end of that period there could be a net deficit of between 95,000 and 180,000 jobs.

Throughout the postwar years, the conventional wisdom has been that the difficulties of the Greater Manchester area, and indeed the North-west region as a whole, could be simply and conveniently explained by the rapid decline of traditional industry—notably textiles and coal mining—and the failure in the final analysis of national and regional policies to create the conditions that would attract sufficient new investment to the area to offset these losses.

There remains some truth in this line of argument. Indeed, it could hardly be otherwise when, over the past two decades, the North-west textile industry alone has seen its labour force cut by almost two-thirds from 240,000 to 83,000, and mills are still closing at the rate of one a month. Almost the entire industry has been on short-time working throughout this year and closure threats hang over many more workers.

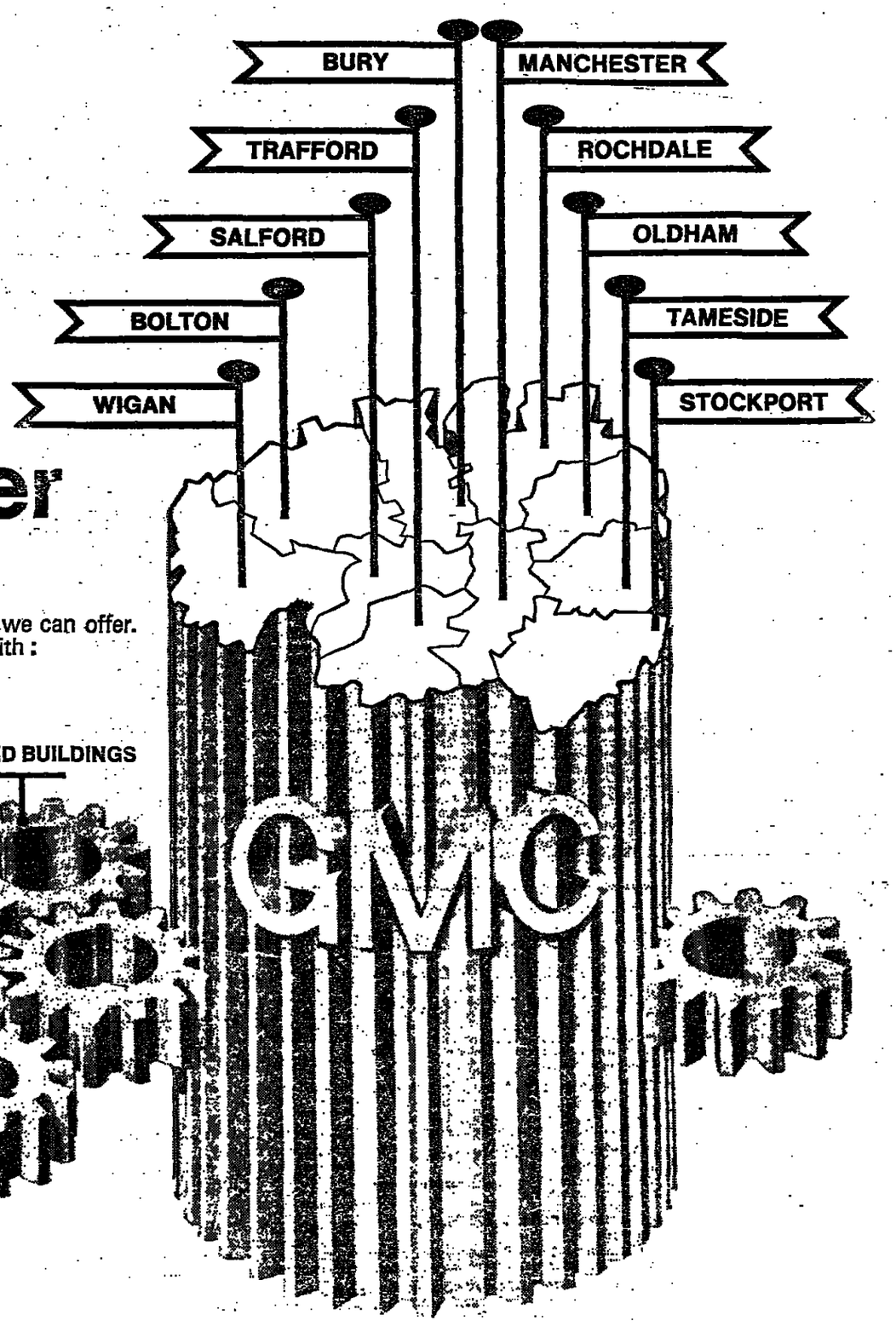
Similarly, the coal-mining industry has been decimated by pit closures, often because they had been worked out or because geological difficulties have made them no longer economically viable.

However, there is now a growing recognition of the fact that, while the difficulties of these two basic industries are clearly significant in relation to the economic performance of Greater Manchester during the postwar years, they are by no means the whole story. The search for causes of decline and poor performance must go deeper and be much more broadly based.

The GMC survey put it this way: "Obviously the critical question is why the fall in the number of jobs took place. The problem is not confined to one or two particularly declining industries. Although a lot of attention has been drawn to the fact that the textile industry has decreased considerably since the Second World War, almost every other local industry has shed workers faster or increased jobs more slowly than the same industries nationally. This would seem to indicate a much deeper problem that could have serious implications for the future if the trend were to continue."

It is a difficulty which for the moment defies definition. The report adds: "There is no clear reason for the loss of jobs and it cannot be explained by the

continued on page 13


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# Dereliction creates difficulty

by John Chartres

The 10 district councils which make up Greater Manchester vary widely in background and character, yet have many common troubles.

All but two are based on and take their names from the former cities, county boroughs and boroughs which had contiguous boundaries before local government reorganization and which together always made up the second most densely populated area of the country with a population of more than 2,500,000.

The two completely new districts, or rather boroughs—since all have exercised the option of adopting that rather more resounding title—are Trafford and Tameside.

The creation of Trafford borough was perhaps the most controversial of all the new arrangements. It stretches, somewhat sausage-shaped, from the south-western extremity of the old (and the new) Manchester City, through the predominantly industrial former Stretford (which includes Trafford Park itself) across the middle-class residential suburb which was called Sale; takes in a vast new housing estate at Partington on the banks of the Ship Canal, and ends in the lush pastures of Hale and Bowdon, usually called stockbroker belts, and certainly among the highest-rated areas in Britain.

Tameside, lying to the east of Manchester and stretching to the foothills of the Pennines, is made up of nine distinct communities which previously tended to look in different directions for their material and moral sustenance—some towards Manchester, others towards the Lancashire and Cheshire county headquarters in Preston and Chester, some towards the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Of all the new boroughs Tameside has perhaps the greatest difficulty in welding together a single community, and it certainly has more than its fair share of the one material difficulty which is common to the whole of Greater Manchester—the dereliction left behind by the industrial revolution.

Tameside's 232,000 people have a lower than average income per household when compared with the rest of the North-west region, which is itself below the national average. Paradoxically the old industries, based on engineering, coal-mining and textiles, have produced a rich variety of skills, but the huddle of former borough and urban districts such as Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, Audenshaw, Denton, and Hyde, missed out badly in the 1950s and 1960s, particularly in motorway construction which has brought such marked benefits to other parts of Greater Manchester.

The "new" Manchester city follows almost the same boundaries as the old. It has retained its town hall, its Lord Mayor (this year a remarkable personality in the form of Dame Kathleen Ollerenshaw), its original difficulties and its original assets and hopes for the future. The last three factors are vast in scale, but marked signs of change for the better include a huge shopping centre rebuilding project in the centre and the development of the biggest educational complex in Europe.

The seven remaining boroughs, Bury, Oldham, Salford, Rochdale, Wigan, Bolton, and Stockport all retain many of the characteristics of the famous towns which form their focal centres and give them their names. All, however, are now markedly different boroughs in that all have drawn in a substantial number of small Lancashire and Cheshire districts, some of which have disappeared without much public regret, others whose passing has been mourned.

Their assets and troubles as set out in the broadsheets, which were issued early this year in an effort to persuade the public to participate in the Greater Manchester Structure Plan, can be summarized as follows:

Bury, which now takes in former Lancashire moorland districts with such evocative names as Ramsbottom and Tottington, as well as the north Manchester suburbia of Prestwich and Whitefield was named as the fastest-growing town in Lancashire at the last census.

## Most urgent difficulties

Old housing, river pollution, derelict land, and smoke control have been identified as among its most urgent difficulties.

Oldham's planning troubles typify those of most of the North-west dereliction, poor housing, and lack of rewarding job opportunities, all resulting from over-expansion in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Substantial improvements have been made in the last 10 years, however, and Oldham stands to benefit from a more even distribution of new developments on a planned countywide basis.

Salford, which for years smarted under the unfair reputation of being Manchester's poor relation, has retained its city status with an enhanced reputation as a growing industrial centre and with a new and important technology-based university located in its heart. Housing is its overriding problem with the present stock of 38,000 council houses still insufficient to cope with the number of people living in slum clearance areas and on waiting lists.

Rochdale now takes in the famous "old" town of that name plus five others: Heywood, Littleborough, Middleton, Milnrow, and Wardle. With its impressive town centre and much development under way, the new borough inherits a long-standing and deeply-rooted civic pride which all the jokes about Gracie Fields's aspidistra and the Co-op shop have failed to dislodge. Like other towns in what was once called the Lancashire cotton/coal belt one of its biggest needs is the attraction of new and better jobs to replace those which have disappeared, and are still disappearing, in its traditional industries.

Wigan, lying on the north-west corner of Greater Manchester, came into the metropolitan county in a state of growing prosperity and with a strong and sturdy atmosphere of independence which it seems to be maintaining. Whatever badges the policemen and firemen wear these days, Wigan folk are unlikely ever to regard themselves completely as Mancunians, not even "Greater Mancunians". The new Wigan borough, however, has absorbed a number of small former Lancashire districts such as Standish, Orrell and Billinge, which always looked towards it as a centre. It has also absorbed, perhaps with rather less enthusiasm, the once archetypal cotton town of Leigh which has certainly surrendered its independence with reluctance. Nevertheless the administrators of the "new" Wigan see in the county structure plan important opportunities for overcoming such difficulties as old housing, pollution and indifferent internal communications.

Bolton, of all the new boroughs, probably retains the most independent atmosphere. Although only 12 miles ever separated the original town halls of Bolton and Manchester one always felt in a separate world when in or near the former. Rather prosperous and essentially self-contained, with its own highly successful evening paper and a shopping centre which acts as a magnet to much of South Lancashire, Bolton now takes in the surrounding districts of Blackrod, Farnworth, Horwich, Little Lever, Turton, and Westhoughton. Not surprisingly it considers that the best contribution it can make to the Greater Manchester structure plan is to prepare its own borough plan.

Stockport, with a number of surrounding districts, was Greater Manchester's biggest acquisition from the old geographical county of Cheshire. While suffering from many of the typical "North-west" troubles left behind by the industrial revolution, it has the priceless assets of sitting alongside the national motorway system and astride the main Manchester-London railway line.

Its southern and eastern boundaries lie next to some of the most attractive countryside in Britain and its new shopping centre is one of the best designed of those built during the intensive urban renewal operations of the late 1960s. Although once part of Cheshire, it has paradoxically stronger links with Manchester than any of the other districts based on former county boroughs, largely because of the high proportion of commuters living within its boundaries.

# Famous school goes independent

by Kate Hutchin

Any youngster in search of the best education for his (or her) special needs is fortunate if he happens to live in Greater Manchester. Whether he is handicapped—perhaps autistic, deaf or a language-lost immigrant—or exceptionally talented, brainy or just a misfit he will find his niche.

Education in the city of Manchester itself has been comprehensive since 1967. Of the other nine districts of the Greater Manchester County only Bolton and Trafford are still resisting the comprehensive pattern, though working parties are trying to reach an agreed plan. The rest have either gone over to the system, like Manchester city, or will complete the transition in the next two or three years. The reorganization of the Roman Catholic schools (one third of the Manchester city schools are Roman Catholic) is also likely to be effective in two years' time.

Bolton is also fighting the exclusion of the direct grant schools from the state education system.

Not only in Manchester itself, but throughout Greater Manchester, whose children have long had the opportunity of entering if they had the requisite ability, there is consternation in particular over the fact that Manchester Grammar School, one of the most famous schools in Britain, will become fully independent by next September, when the fees will go up from about £200 to £650 a year.

Founded in 1515, with a continuous record of academic success, it is proud that 40 per cent of its boys came from "humble backgrounds".

There is no doubt that the school will continue to flourish—it usually has 1,000 applicants for 200 places every year—but inevitably it means that fewer boys in the lower income groups will get through its gates, even though more than one metropolitan district education committee chairman assured me that this authority would continue to send boys there, assisting them on a sliding scale according to parental income.

Chetham's Hospital, the former bluecoat charity school, which was reorganized in 1969 as an independent school of music, is succeeding although its fees for boarders are nearly £1,000 a year, and for day scholars more than £600. It has 300 pupils, of whom 120 boarders are from all over Britain (and a few from abroad, including Africa, the United States and Vienna).

Most of the rest are from Greater Manchester. More than 50 local authorities are supporting musically talented children at the school, which is coeducational, its entry highly selective musically and totally unselective in every other way, though the curriculum includes the usual academic subjects.

It is doubtful whether such a school could exist anywhere but in Manchester: the nearness of the Hallé, the BBC Northern Orchestra and the Royal Northern College of Music makes available about 70 top-class instrumental tutors, many of them internationally famous.

In this, as in many other ways, the Royal Northern College, an amalgam of the former Royal Manchester and Northern Colleges, is an asset to Manchester. Besides its function as a teaching college this £1.5m building in the University Precinct—the first new college of music to be built in Britain for 50 years—is providing music of exceptionally high quality for the public.

While Chetham's is a special school, there is excellent provision for all children with special needs—the deaf, the physically and mentally handicapped, and so on. Manchester city alone has more than 30, including a school for the autistic which serves the whole region. Much money and time have gone into curriculum work for immigrant children and others with reading defects.

There can scarcely be an area in the country better served by technical colleges and institutes of technology. Most of the smaller units which have been fused into the metropolitan districts of the Greater Manchester County have their own technical colleges, founded in the last century. It is likely that there will be a number of mergers, such as has already happened to the two technical colleges in Tameside.

The giants of technology are Manchester University Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST) in Manchester and the University of Salford (the ultimate development, by way of the Royal Technical College and the Royal College of Advanced Technology from the Royal Technical Institute founded in 1896), with the Bolton Institute of Technology and the Stockport College of Technology each playing an important part in their own districts.

Manchester University has cornered the headlines for years by the size of its development from the nineteenth-century Owens College to become the biggest unitary university in the United Kingdom. The headlines have not always been favourable. Manchester people, in particular, have been critical in the past that an area more than a mile long and half a mile wide, less than a mile from the city centre, has been filched from them in the interests of higher education, with its attendant demolition and rebuilding.

But now that the building programme is nearly complete, and green grass and well-planted trees and shrubs have covered the scars, they are able to see what a fine campus has been created, and to feel proud of the huge cluster of buildings surrounding the original Owens College (recently cleaned and unexpectedly handsome).

The new Medical School, opened in 1973, must be mentioned, not only for the magnificence of its conception, but for the pioneering work that is being done there. A £12.7m complex, as big as many a prewar university, it is the largest and most up-to-date medical school in Europe. Its air conditioning system is claimed to make the air the "purest short of the Matterhorn summit". The school turns out 275 doctors annually, about 175 more than the university did in the past.

Recent research has included cancer, geriatrics and the pre-natal diagnosis of spina bifida and mongolism. The latest acquisition, developed by a team working under Professor Ian Isherwood, and made by EMI, is a £250,000 body scanner, probably the most advanced X-ray machine in the world. An extension of the brain scanner, it will eventually more than pay for itself by cutting down hospital admissions.

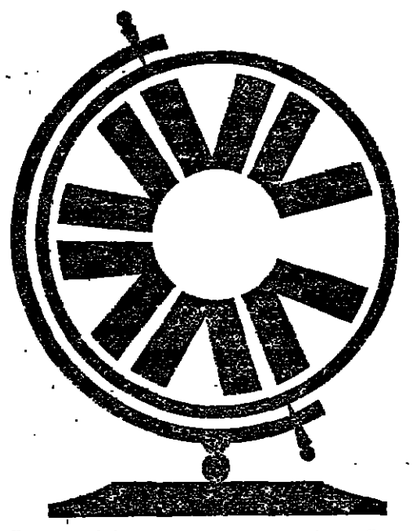
The problem of student accommodation is being successfully dealt with by a programme of self-catering dent flats, which is one the biggest in the coun

It is hoped that next ye every new student will b able to have universit accommodation. No wonde Manchester has won th golden disc of UCCA fo attracting the most applicant for places in the country.

Salford University, create in 1967, is solving its accom modation problem by build ing a student village on the old Manchester racecourse a Castle Irwell. Because of its background of technology this university has very close ties with industry, though there is rapidly expanding activity in the arts and socia sciences.



Pupils at William Hulme's Gramma School using a computer link with Salfo University.

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# Hidden enthusiasm for the arts bursts out

The old Manchester, no longer just a city on its own but the centre of the Greater Manchester County (GMC), containing nine other metropolitan districts, has always been a great place for the arts, with a multiplicity of groups dedicated to the study and expression of every kind of music, drama, poetry and painting.

Apart from outstanding household names like the Hallé Orchestra (which continues to flourish but on a worldwide rather than parochial scale), many of these groups have flourished quietly, like hidden pockets in the fabric of the city, enjoyed mainly by their own enthusiastic devotees.

Suddenly—well, it seems like suddenly, but the impetus has been mounting over the past few years—everybody in the region seems involved in something artistic. The enthusiasm is quite palpable and you can see it, hear it and feel it wherever you go in the Greater Manchester area. The Greater Manchester County and the North-west Arts Association (NWAA) are generously supporting on the one hand with encouragement, advice and hard cash, and there is a seemingly spontaneous upsurge of organizations and talent on the other.

Everybody is going to the theatre, whether to see the whole of Wagner's *Ring* cycle (not seen in its entirety in the North-west for nearly 50 years) or to enjoy the French *Palais des Merveils* street theatre in the shopping precincts of Stockport and Salford. The Octagon Theatre in Bolton attracts a healthy proportion of south Manchester people, and so does Oldham Rep. The new Grange Arts Centre at Oldham will bring a new kind of experimental theatre to the town, and Tameside, another metropolitan district, will soon open its own theatre in Ashton-under-Lyne, in a former cinema that was originally built as a theatre and is now being refurbished.

Dominating the theatrical scene is the Royal Exchange Theatre (the former Theatre 69 renamed), at present a dramatic skeleton of steel girders inside the dignified Royal Exchange in St Ann's Square, which has really caught the public's imagination. One reason is that as Theatre 69, working from 1969 in the University Theatre in Devas Street for only a few weeks each year, the company gave Manchester drama productions of an unexpectedly high standard (of their 21 productions seven later went to London). Then, for the Manchester Festival in 1973, they built a temporary tent theatre inside the Royal Exchange, where, in 16 weeks, they did five main productions, six concerts, 15 late-night shows and three productions for children—142 performances in all—and with resounding success.

This led to the plan for the permanent theatre designed by Richard Negri, now being built in the great cotton hall of the Royal Exchange. It will be the most original and up to date in Europe, a *merveil de Manchester*, all the more marvellous because it will be contained in the shell of one of the city's finest historic buildings.

Mr Bob Scott, the administrator, emphasizes that it is to be a theatre for all the people of the region, and not just a theatre by night, closed and lifeless by day, but a lively community centre with a restaurant, coffee bar, exhibitions, poetry readings and all sorts of other activities. Representatives in offices, stores, schools, colleges and factories are already building up future audiences.

Whenever possible, productions will tour Greater Manchester. Indeed, last year they took their one-night stand production, *Rogues and Vagabonds*, an entertainment covering the life of the actor down the ages, on a three-week tour of Greater Manchester, and this year they are repeating it but including places farther afield like Blackburn, Buxton, Oswaldtwistle and Colne.

All this could not be done without the unstinted support of Greater Manchester County and the North-west Arts Association. The GMC is giving them £150,000 towards the actual building programme, and the arts association is being equally generous, and both bodies will share the inevitable deficit when the theatre goes into regular production. "A unique situation", Mr Scott says, "and one for which the people of Greater Manchester should be—and are—warmly grateful."

Regional thinking imbues the North-west Arts Association, which caters not only for Greater Manchester but for most of Cheshire and Lancashire, St Helens, the metropolitan district of Merseyside and the High Peak district of Derbyshire—a population of five million. About a quarter of its income is spent on local arts associations, because it is felt that these bodies can effectively evaluate local needs. A big part of the NWAA's work is organizing music, drama and art exhibitions throughout the area.

As Mr Raphael Gonley, its director, puts it: "We are primarily catalysts reacting to initiatives from all parts of the region. A tremendous lot of our time is spent in giving advice to local associations and individual artists." Present activities include an art competition for school children and the forming of a youth chamber orchestra which aims to improve the standard of string playing in the region.

In 1973 the North-west Arts Centre was opened in Manchester as a regional 'information' centre. In a small space in King Street it manages to fit a poetry and theatre bookshop, constant little exhibitions and shows (anything from the goose eggs painted by a Rochdale schoolteacher to a fashion show by breakaway students from the Manchester Polytechnic), a reading room, a booking office for theatres not only locally but in London, and a restaurant which serves simple but delicious food at modest prices. Mr Gonley hopes to enlarge the restaurant soon and to open a crafts centre as well.

An outstandingly successful example of a new project encouraged by the NWAA is the Northern Dance Theatre, founded in 1968 by Laverne Meyer, a courageous and brilliant young Canadian, with a company of 10 dancers. This year the GMC shares its financial responsibilities with the Arts Council, and discussions are now taking place with the Royal Ballet second touring company, with a view to a merger. This will mean that the one new company will be based in Greater Manchester with a repertoire that will include the best works of both companies.

The GMC now has its own officer for the encouragement and coordination of the arts—Elizabeth Conran. She points out that the GMC is interested not only in big organizations, but equally in the individual creative artist.

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# Road, rail, sea and air offer enviable transport system

by R. W. Shakespeare

properly argued many of the economies of Greater arise from en- causes. Poor dustrial dereliction, lack of—or dards of—social ports and enter- cilities. All these held to share in for the area's attract sufficient ment, and each ted as a separate s context.

however, one sig- rea in which nchester has an cord and can by ds be judged to ly advantageous compared with other part of the his is in transport both within the in travel to and and the move- oods—and exter-

Manchester lies at a motorway net- ives direct access ol and Mersey- west, Yorkshire st, Cumbria and the north and ds and South-east and M1) and the (by the M6 and n near the city Manchester there orway routes to population and in- centres in each

eater Manchester served by a well- internal road sys- tem, but to say this is not to diminish the increasing difficulties of road congestion—especially in the commuting areas—and parking.

Rail services are also good, with Manchester again at the centre of a complex of fast inter-city routes to the North, South, East and West and a network of frequent, reliable —albeit increasingly expensive—local train services.

Manchester has its own port, linked to the sea by the Manchester Ship Canal, and the city centre lies only 36 miles—mostly now motorway miles—from the port of Liverpool. Container and roll-on, roll-off facilities have been rapidly developed by the port and Manchester in recent years, together with special facilities for handling oil and other bulk cargoes which make up a big proportion of the port's annual output of about 17 million tonnes a year.

Manchester Airport, still known locally as Ringway and remembered for its wartime association with the Parachute Regiment, is Britain's biggest and busiest, outside South-east England.

It has completed a £10m investment programme that was designed to raise its annual passenger handling capability to five million by the end of 1982 but is now likely to be reaching a new target of about eight million passengers a year in the early 1980s.

The airport can claim to be the only one in Britain with direct access to the motorway system through the M56 which lies immediately outside its perimeter fence from its 2,500 car parking spaces and cargo handling facilities.

Recent improvements to the trunk road out of Manchester have cut travel time for the 10 miles journey from the city centre to the airport to about 15 minutes. It also claims that some 18 million people live within a one-hour drive of the airport and that about 45 per cent of all British industry lies within this same catchment area.

By road, rail, sea and air, therefore, Greater Manchester has a communications system to be envied and one that should be one of its strongest selling points in trying to attract the kind of industrial and commercial development that it so badly needs. Sadly, its other economic and environmental difficulties have so far overshadowed these advantages and stopped them from being fully exploited.

All this is not to suggest that Greater Manchester is without its transport troubles. Many of these are the conventional difficulties of all large conurbations, arising from increased car ownership and the difficulties of the public transport authorities. Others are more specific to Greater Manchester and come from changing employment patterns and the movement of population over the past two decades.

Travel to work distances have tended to increase with the breakdown of some of the traditional work patterns. Rehousing, especially in overspill areas, has meant that fewer and fewer people have the opportunity to make journeys on foot to shops, schools, entertainment centres and the like.

Increased car ownership (although about half of all households in Greater Manchester are still without a car), a huge increase in commercial vehicle traffic and all the other factors that make for greater mobility among the population are putting an enormous strain on the roads and public transport.

Money is, as ever, the central issue in all discussions on this subject. In a recent survey Greater Manchester Council (GMC) drew attention to the serious difficulties created by road congestion in certain parts of its area while pointing out that other parts appeared to have "a considerable amount of spare road capacity".

This has led to the identification of certain parts of the GMC area which are thought to be capable of accommodating new residential development "without placing additional strain on the existing highway network and come from changing work"—on the face of it a fairly novel concept in planning considerations.

The GMC report says that many of the highways and public transport proposals which, as a new authority, it inherited, go back as far as the 1920s. Many of these, it says, were based on the assumption of vast increases in the demand for travel and that these could and should be met. It adds: "For the next 10 years at least it is almost certain that there will be no increase in the amount of money available for implementing highway schemes" and a review of highway projects, based on the realization that all demands cannot be met, is welcomed.

Similarly, in public transport the GMC says that, although the long decline since 1950 has been partly stemmed through policies of fare support and a decision to retain the remaining rail network in Greater Manchester, severe problems remain.

It adds: "Future usage seems likely to decline still further and there is a growing shortage of finance for improvements which might reverse this trend. In addition, the recent central government policy of reducing the amount of money made available for fare support may lead to reductions in services, accentuating the decline."

One of the specific schemes that could well suffer as a result of cuts in public expenditure is the long heralded plan to build an underground rail system across central Manchester. This would, on the original estimates, cost about £100m and would link the two main-line rail stations, Piccadilly and Victoria (which has led to it being named locally the Pic-Vic line).

As things now stand the whole project could take about five years to complete. Some working sites have been cleared and exploratory shafts sunk in preparation for the central feature of the system which will be a two-and-a-half-mile tunnel between the two main rail stations beneath the city centre.

The project is a crucial feature of long-term plans to coordinate the movement of people into, through and out of the city.

Piccadilly station serves the whole of the southern part of Greater Manchester; Victoria serves the east and north. The difficulties of passenger movement arise in the central area between the two stations, an area which includes huge new shopping and office developments and the whole of the giant university development. The underground system is clearly the sensible answer, but how soon it will be realized, or what the eventual cost will be, is now a matter for some speculation.

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## Loss of jobs a cause for concern

from page 11

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xtent to which Manchester had g its long battle to its inherent weak- from whatever y might ultimately to have stemmed some extent offi- guized in 1972. It in the face of the employment that the Govern- lly responded to a campaign that had ducted over many d with successive ns) by declaring of the North-west utside the two nt areas of e and Furness—an ate area for aid purposes.

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was evidence that policies as they had y been applied had extent resulted in h-west as a whole changing one set of s for another. The aid policies, for in- d encouraged com- move out of certain ich as Greater Man- to those parts of the t qualified for assis- This undoubtedly part—although not y a principal one — job loss from Grea- hester, since many dustries concerned se which could be to show growth in r term, while those re in decline had he inclination nor rces to move out.

vent the equality of treatment now given to the whole North-west, and the competitive "edge" that was intended to result from intermediate area status — compared with some of the more prosperous areas of the country—has not been as beneficial as it might have been to Greater Manchester.

Inducements to industry can be effective only in times of national economic stability, growth and industrial confidence that lead to general high investment levels, none of which has been in evidence over the past three years. If the propensity to invest does not exist, no amount of local or state incentives will bring new industries, or expansion of existing industries, to places like Greater Manchester.

More recently, some of the "competitive edge" has been further eroded by force of national circumstances. Parts of Britain that were previously regarded as inherently prosperous — for instance, the West Midlands — have suffered a sharp decline and are experiencing high unemployment levels for the first time since the war. In one sense the whole country has become a "problem area".

One outcome of this has been that the Government has recently extended some of the industrial aid measures, that were previously confined to the assisted areas, to the country as a whole, although some of the entirely new elements will also apply to the assisted areas.

Once again Greater Manchester, in common with most of the North-west, finds itself fighting an economic rearguard action; a holding operation designed to combat the worst effects of the more general economic recession, but leaving very little scope for tackling the fundamental troubles or developing longer-term strategies.

This, indeed, has been the basic difficulty of the areas throughout the postwar years. As successive economic crises have overtaken Britain, the region has been forced to devote much of its energies and resources to "fire brigade" action aimed at relieving unemployment as and where it occurred.

One appalling result of this has been the continued neglect of industrial dereliction and decay, with existing industrial buildings — the vast majority of them unsuitable and badly sited—being pressed into use simply to create whatever jobs could be housed in them quickly and cheaply. The result is that of all the industrial premises in Greater Manchester at present, more than 35 per cent were built before the First World War, and many a long time before that. The industrial dereliction difficulty is most acute in some of the old cotton towns, like Wigan, Oldham and Bolton, although the cities of Manchester and Salford have more than their fair share.

## Recovery must be national

Against this background it is clear that Greater Manchester can really hope to look for recovery and a reversal of the now long-standing and alarming trends only in a climate of national economic prosperity and growth. No amount of palliatives are going to have much of an impact.

Meanwhile, a realistic appraisal of the difficulties, such as that just undertaken by Greater Manchester Council, is not out of place, although it must remain open to doubt how soon or how effectively the ultimate aims of the intended Greater Manchester County Structure Plan can be realized.

The survey presents an interesting six-point list of some of the choices that will have to be made in drawing up a comprehensive strategy to deal with the economic employment situation in Greater Manchester.

Should there be increased pressure to change government policy so that it improves the economic strength of the area, or should this be best done by a direct injection of significant amounts of money raised through the rates to tackle particular problems? Should the main effort be directed to attracting new jobs from elsewhere, or should the emphasis be placed on conserving and improving existing job opportunities? With limited funds available, should the help be spread thinly throughout the area or should the effort be concentrated in specific areas where the difficulties are most acute or where growth potential seems greatest?

Should office development, for instance, be concentrated in certain city and town centres or should the use of green field sites be encouraged? Should there be positive action to restrict certain types of development in specific areas in the hope that this will divert it to other parts of the area? Should land for industrial and commercial development be made freely available throughout the area or should it be confined to specific sites where the need is greatest?

These are the questions being posed but to which, for the moment, the answers cannot be given. Nor would they be particularly relevant until the national economic condition improves to the point where areas like Greater Manchester can begin to exercise some freedom of choice and action, instead of being restricted to actions geared to expediency.

*The author is Northern Industrial Correspondent, The Times*

## Method ousts magic

by Jonathan Bolton

Being in the business of teaching people how to do their own jobs better is asking for trouble. But over the past 10 years the Manchester Business School (MBS) has established a reputation for doing just that. Not that the school puts it in those terms, it sees itself not so much imparting knowledge as developing skills, usually of people already experienced in management.

Perhaps the ultimate accolade was the arrival recently—almost to the day on the tenth anniversary of the founding of MBS—of a group of Japanese managers for a course in management skills.

The school is at the front end of a long, red brick building, which stands like a cruise liner, with decks of seminar rooms, bedrooms, offices, restaurants, shops and bars.

"We were expected to be magicians," says professor Grigor McLelland, who has been director of the school since its inception. Indeed the professor has seen both sides, having been managing director of the family business, a supermarket chain, after coming down from Balliol, and having returned to Oxford in 1962 as their first research fellow in management. "In those days the term management was unknown in academic circles in the United Kingdom, he recalls."

The Nelson appeal in 1964 raised £5m, enabling business schools to be set up in London and Manchester. Professor McLelland, at 43, was appointed director of the Manchester institution—and so the pioneering began. The honeymoon lasted about three years before the school hit a period of tension. "The initial expectation of magic resulted in some disillusionment but that in turn resulted in a greater effort all round to understand and appreciate what could be achieved", the professor says.

It is significant now, looking back, that the gap between systematic exposition in the school and actual problem solving has been bridged. "We felt that we had to provide, in a controlled fashion, the opportunity to learn by doing—hence the development beyond straightforward lecturing," Professor McLelland says.

## Abroad as well as at home

The result has been the evolution of the project method, training managers to absorb information and to take decisions. So while the first year of the graduate course is done within the school, the second year is predominantly devoted to work with companies over weeks rather than days, abroad as well as at home.

Another major change is from what is called the "laundry theory" whereby organizations sent their managers to MBS on a course, later returning to their jobs. The operational management course is designed for people who have a plant to run in the process industries and need to know more about topics such as industrial relations, organizational structure, crisis management and micro-economics. Again, the course involves field work.

The stage has been reached where joint development activities are undertaken. Middle-level managers, ripe for promotion in an organization, are given a specific problem to work on and to make practical recommendations to their senior management. With the expert help of MBS staff they are enabled to do just that.

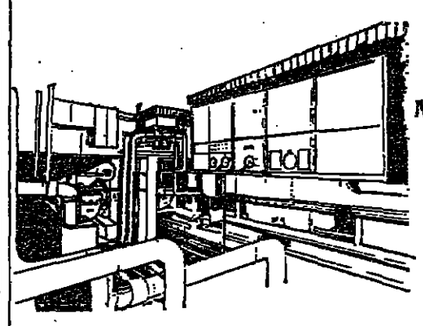
As a result there has been a total change in attitudes on both sides and a real relationship built up between the teacher and the taught. That MBS has in 10 years established itself is evidenced by the achievements of its graduates, the repeat business from organizations sending their managers back to school there, and by the gratifying fact that already nine members of the staff have been promoted into professorial chairs elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

In addition many universities and polytechnics have jumped on the bandwagon of business studies since those early days.

The increased opportunities in Britain for those wishing to undertake management studies in the present economic crisis have not made things any easier for MBS. But the newly published annual report states that, "in the circumstances, nominations to our main courses have held up well". MBS is also determined to keep standards high and retain their renowned two-year masters course.

About 500 graduates have now emerged from MBS and countless others have benefited from the short courses. That is a considerable achievement, but, even beyond that, Professor McLelland sees as the most satisfying achievement: "The total change in climate we have helped to bring about."

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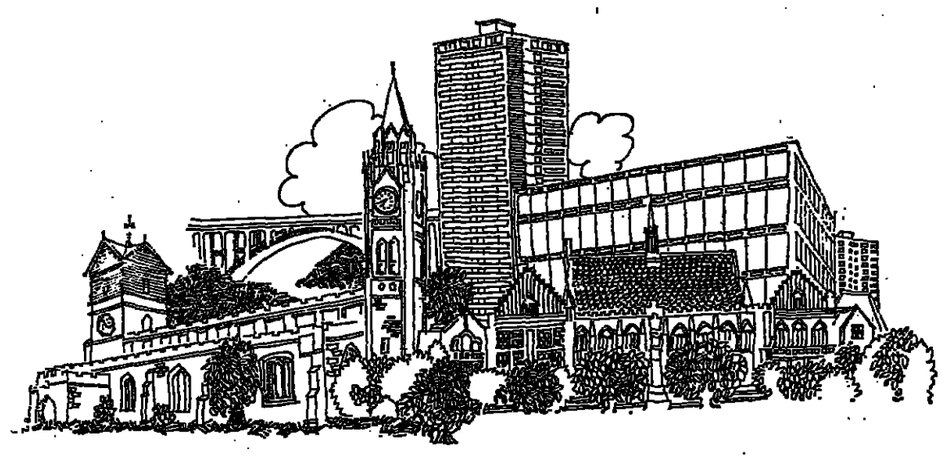
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## James Reston

# Mr Ford seems to have forgotten who his friends are

**A veteran US commentator continues his assessment of the President's latest moves and concludes that the more you look at them the sillier they seem**

Washington, Nov 6

President Ford is getting into trouble now because he seems to have forgotten, at least temporarily, why he was accepted overwhelmingly in the Congress as our first appointed President, and why he was so popular in the early months of his stewardship.

It was not merely because he was not *Nixon*, a new and appealing man in a tight corner, though that was clearly part of it. The real reason was that, while an ardent partisan and conservative, he seemed fair, open and conciliatory and was seen as a restorer of order and peace after years of violence and faction.

The Congress did not whoop him into the White House because the members thought he would set a new record for vetoing their Bills, or tell New York to shape up or go broke, or toss Cabinet members out of second-storey windows against the advice of his colleagues and without consultation with his party leaders. He said at the beginning that he did not want a honeymoon with the Congress but a marriage, and his old buddies, as he called them, loved it. Now he is in danger of a divorce.

Suddenly, good old Jerry, who got to the top in the House by not making any enemies, is emerging as the dynamic crusader, denouncing the wicked Democrats and sinful cities, and wooing the supporters of Mr Ronald Reagan.

For the moment, this startling eruption of a long dormant volcano has captured the headlines, but the more you study his latest moves, the sillier they seem. For while the nation is undoubtedly anxious about the economy, he has nothing to offer it except austerity for New York and the biggest peacetime federal deficit in history.

He now has his own man, but trading Dr Schlesinger for Mr Rumsfeld at defence and suggesting Mr George Bush, an ambitious young politician and former chairman of the Republican National Committee, for the most sensitive non-political job in the government at the top of the CIA, has merely surrounded his waning administration with unnecessary controversy. The contrast with his excellent early appointments is astonishing.

Nobody is going to believe that by taking Dr Kissinger's office away from him in the White House that Mr Ford is suddenly going to be the creative mind on foreign policy. Besides all this contention is not only out of line with the public longing for a little peace and quiet, but it is out of character.

Mr Ford's strength lay in his common sense and friendliness, in conciliation and not in confrontation. He is not the sort to emerge in his sixties with a new and articulate conservative philosophy for the coming years, or impose his personal views on disarmament, trade or money on a distracted world.

He needs help, and needs it badly, in the Cabinet, the Congress and the nation, but for some mysterious reason, he is steadily narrowing his political base, and pretending that once he gets his own guys in place, all will be well.

The feeling in Washington, so far as anybody can judge it, is that he has misjudged his problem, overestimated the power of Mr Reagan, underestimated his early popularity, and misread the mood of the nation.

For more than a generation, from the end of the last world war until now, this country has gone through two wars, in Korea and Vietnam, struggles between the races, the rich and poor, and the generations; all sorts of conflicts with Moscow, Peking, Europe and Japan; and a constitutional crisis over Mr Nixon; Mr Agnew and their gang.

The American people lived through all this, plus a new economic recession, high prices and unemployment, and excessive inflation, and were ready, when Mr Ford came into the White House, for his early appeals for unity, candour and calm.

That was the source of Gerald Ford's strength. He presented himself at first as an accidental President who would try to see us over a rough passage until the next election, and then go home to Grand Rapids.

For a time, his theme was that we had had enough of contention, of divisive politics. We needed to collect ourselves, restore confidence in our government and other institutions, begin to believe in ourselves again, and restore our composure and trust in one another.

But this picture of a selfless, candid and cooperative President became so popular in the polls that Mr Ford began to reconsider going back to Grand Rapids, and decided to run for another term on his own.

Nothing has been the same ever since. He is not running with the Congress but against it. He is not trying to compose the honest differences between his Cabinet members, but getting rid of the characters who get in his way and disrupting his administration when the new men have no time to learn their jobs.

It is probably wrong to see all this as some kind of fiendish plot by Mr Ford or Dr Kissinger or Mr Rumsfeld. Most of the time, politicians do not think up Byzantine schemes or mean badly. The trouble usually is that often they do not mean anything or think at all.

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# The hole in the road Britain will surely pay for

## Bernard Levin

I have always maintained that if everyone in this country were to do as I suggest, preferably at once and without arguing about it, things would go on a lot better all round. What is more, I bet I know what they are writing about this week in the Business News section of the *Tehran Times*, and what is more still, I am about to spoil the breakfast of a perfectly innocent and respectable man called Gadd, who has never done me any harm. And another thing: you can only get a white rabbit out of a hat if there was a white rabbit in the hat to start with, and if you put it in yourself it doesn't count. Japanese papers please copy.

Very well; we shall now, as the familiar puzzle puts it, re-arrange these words to form a well-known phrase or saying. Last July, I reported in this space that the *Tehran Times* had been complaining that the success of Iran's nascent motor car industry was being jeopardized by the late and irregular delivery of certain vital components which were made in Britain—or, more precisely, *not* made in Britain. And rather than have their motor cars stuck for ever on the assembly lines for want of British gearboxes and other handy devices, the Iran National Company was negotiating with Japanese manufacturers to supply—on time, as advertised and the right way up—that which the British manufacturer could only hope to plan this year, make next year, promise sometime, and provide never.

Mr Gadd, the export manager of the British company concerned, replied in a letter, most civilly couched, the burden of which was that his company was not nearly as black as the *Tehran Times* and I between us had painted it. I said nothing, but waited patiently while the earth spun round another hundred times or so: and lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest. For the company in question was Chrysler, UK, Ltd. And although I regret having to turn the sword in Mr Gadd's vitals, I can hardly be expected to refrain from pointing out that it is now clear that his company was a good deal blacker than even Reza Pahlevin, the waspish columnist of the *Tehran Times* Business News, would have claimed. Be that as it may, what *I* claimed was that "The Iran National Company will buy motor car components from Britain if, and only if, the price is sufficiently low, the quality sufficiently high, and the delivery sufficiently reliable". And they were not.

"In tragic life, God wot, No villain need be! Passions spin the plot: We are betrayed by what is false within." Thus, the poet Meredith, who had probably waited a year and a half for a Chrysler car only to find that by the time it was delivered the price had risen so high he couldn't afford it. And the Chrysler story may truly be a tale without villains, except for the greatest villain of all, which is Britain's extraordinary conviction that the world owes her a living, and not only owes it, but will be willing to pay.

This entirely fallacious supposition is matched by an equally ineradicable belief that every person in this realm is entitled to a living making what he wants to make, even if there are no customers, actual or potential, for the goods. And this delusion has been actively encouraged for the last 30 years by governments of both political persuasions, and is being encouraged at present as never before.

I have no doubt that there are people in Britain who believe that we can live by paying ourselves to make things that are not wanted and offering them for sale at a price nobody would be willing to pay even if they were. (Indeed, that encapsulates what appears to be the entire economic philosophy of Mr Len Murray for a start.) But those who try to live by taking in each other's washing will find that they cannot pull themselves up by their own bootstraps, which is where the white rabbit I mentioned earlier comes in.

Even Chequers can rarely have seen a gathering that produced as much superfatted drivel as the jamboree just concluded there, the finest item in which was Mr Wilson's historic declaration to the effect that if the weather continued fine continuous rain would be unlikely, whereas if sleet and snow prevailed there would probably be a few cases of sunstroke. Peter Jay's merciless dissection of the proceedings, and in particular his perceptive observation that no difference of any kind would be made to any sentence spoken there by adding the words "or not, as the case may be", has left me, as far as the meeting itself is concerned, with nothing to do except to point out that Mr Wilson's chief promise (or not, as the case may be) was to provide a framework which, based on a rolling programme, will assess, indicate, take full account and be discussed. (What a busy and versatile little framework it will be!) But my own heart sinks at the prospect of more years of the same poisonous and dishonest evasion of reality that we have already endured for so long.

Chrysler got to the position it now occupies because it could not make goods which the world wanted on the world's terms. As far as I can see most of the British motor car industry is in the same position, and if it comes to that so is much of British industry generally. And what is the remedy now proposed (apart from the provision of a framework based on a rolling programme), even from the lips of Mr Peter Shore and therefore no doubt soon from those (if winter comes, can spring be far behind?) of Mr Wedgwood Benn? Why, import controls, which will enable us to go on making things that we don't want by preventing us from buying anything else, starting with the Iranian motor cars for which the components Chrysler couldn't deliver on time were destined. (And after that, I expect, there will be legislation to compel us to buy a certain quantity of unwanted British goods every month. Put me down for four Concordes and a framework based on a rolling programme.)

*Must* it be done the hard way? Must millions of Britain's people go hungry in order that we may believe that twice two make four? Year after year, Prime Ministers and Chancellors of the Exchequer have told us that elementary mathematical truth, barely attempting to conceal their yawns, or even their winks, as they did so, and have then gone on to belie it by pursuing economic policies based on the supposition that with a little good will all round, and a little pushing and shoving, and a little bit of luck, twice two can be prevailed upon to make five.

*Vous l'avez voulu, Georges Dandin!* We wanted to believe that the night would never come, that the jub-jub bird (which flies round and round in ever-decreasing circles at an ever-increasing speed until it—but the proverb is something musty) was a myth, that the music would never stop, or that if it did there would be chairs for all, or that if there were not the floor would be quite soft enough to sit on. Do they know any better at Chrysler even now? Or are they waiting for "the Government" to "pay" to keep the place in "production"? If they are waiting for that, they are probably not waiting in vain; indeed, the waste of more of our money on keeping Chrysler producing unwanted motor cars will probably be the first achievement of the framework based on a rolling programme.

I had written thus much when my eye fell upon the front page of the London *Evening News*: "Britain turns the corner!" howled the headline. Well, well, I thought; that framework is even more versatile than I supposed—it can even turn corners. But what if, just round the corner, there is a hole in the road?

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# Why Labour's proposals could increase the threat to press freedom

> "It seems clear that a very large and centralized bureaucracy would have to be created, and paid for by the newspaper industry itself..."

Evidence has been submitted to the Royal Commission on the Press on behalf of the Labour Party, and a motion based on this evidence was endorsed by the recent party conference at Blackpool so it is, in some sense, the official policy of the party. It is not clear who thought out the evidence. It was not submitted to the Parliamentary Labour Party, and many MPs are unaware of the contents of the document. But because the Royal Commission must treat it as the official evidence of the party, and since something on these lines might become part of the next election manifesto, it is worth considering the document in detail.

The evidence begins by expressing concern at the concentration of ownership—three large corporations now producing 80 per cent of all national daily and Sunday papers sold in the United Kingdom. Any changes, it states, should seek to produce a genuinely free press which will "give every section of the community an equal opportunity to express its views and interests", an objective which requires diversity in the number of papers, their ownership and editorial views.

The chief danger quoted is the "censorship imposed by market forces", forces which are reducing the number of papers, making it harder to start new papers and leading to "an imbalance in favour of a particular section of the community".

The dangerous pressures come from the search for economies of scale which lead to more uniformity, the distortion caused by the desire to attract advertisers (so that papers are aimed at audiences that will buy), the views of proprietors, the prevalence of middle class values, and a political bias to the right.

More specific points making for concentration, besides the economies of scale, are that advertisers will pay more to appear in the papers with a mass circulation, that many people get their papers delivered (thus apparently producing a reluctance to change from one paper to another) and that it is very expensive to launch a new paper.

The document then sets out in more detail the aims it would like to see achieved. The press should be helped to cater for minority audiences, to overcome the obstacles facing small-scale publications, and its position should be strengthened by reducing the forces making for monopoly. Industrial democracy is desirable and the press should become both more accountable to the general public and more representative of the broad spectrum of interests in society.

To achieve these objectives, the authors of the evidence propose as one possible (and presumably their preferred) method, the creation of an Advertising Revenue Board. This body of government appointees would fix the advertising rates for all the newspapers and periodicals—at present numbering more than 5,000—and collect all the revenue from the advertisements. Out of this total, some money would be set aside for a fund to aid the launching of new papers, and some for a newsprint subsidy, the remainder being returned to the 5,000 papers and periodicals.

But these papers would not get a share of what was left in proportion to the volume of advertisements they carried. The criterion would be the number of readers, so as to prevent any extra money going to quality papers or to those catering for "elite" groups. While this would favour the mass circulation papers, the money held back for the newsprint subsidy would be distributed on a different basis, the newsprint for papers with a small circulation being subsidized more than the newsprint for those with a mass readership in order to offset economies of scale and to make it easier for papers catering for minority interests.

A number of further points are made, including the suggestion that a National Printing Corporation should be set up to own and operate a newspaper press which could be leased to new or struggling periodicals.

The chief guarantee of a free and lively press, it is asserted, is not opposition to a closed shop in the industry but the extension of industrial democracy, ranging from workers' directors on the boards, to full cooperative ownership. Ending restrictive practices which increase newspaper costs would be desirable but would do nothing to improve the relative position of the weaker papers. Finally, the Press Council should be replaced by a "Communications Council".

That, then, is the evidence submitted to the Royal Commission on behalf of the Labour Party. Before assessing the analysis and the underlying ideas, it is worth trying to estimate how the specific proposals would work.

First, it would be a fantastic task for a single board to fix the advertising rates for more than 5,000 publications and to collect the money. But assuming that it could be done, one certain effect would be to diminish the amount of advertising. Just now, papers and magazines actively seek advertisements and run special supplements for this purpose. Under the proposals for an Advertising Revenue Board, while each extra advertisement would represent extra work and extra costs for the paper concerned, there would be no connexion between these costs and effort and increased revenue. So why should the papers bother to encourage advertising?

With a lower total revenue from advertising, money would have to be subtracted for the launching fund and for the newsprint subsidy. Judging from the experience of both successful (*The Sun*) and unsuccessful (*The Daily News*) launches, the starting guarantees would have to be considerable, while the newsprint subsidy could swallow enormous sums. Out of what was left, on criterion number one—revenue in proportion to readership—*The Sun*, *Daily Mirror* and *Daily Express* would lose least, while *The Times* and *The Guardian* would lose more as these papers are said to cater for elites and part of the objective is to combat their attractiveness in the form of the higher average spending power of their readers. But, on the second criterion—catering for minority interests—these papers would do better out of the newsprint subsidy, unless it was limited to journals (like *The Spectator* and *Tribune*) which are struggling with really low circulations.

Wherever the lines were drawn, or however the criteria were applied, it seems clear that a very large and expensive centralized bureaucracy would have to be created (and paid for by the industry itself), that the total of advertising revenue would shrink, that many papers would receive less from this source than they do now and that the likely sufferers would be such relatively small circulation papers as *The Scotsman*, *The Guardian*, *The Observer*, *The Glasgow Herald* and *The Times*.

The result would not only diminish what they accept is the main guarantee of a free press, the number and diversity of papers, but would almost certainly strengthen the tendency to concentration.

It is curious that despite all the controversy over the Industrial Relations Amendment Bill, the proposed Charter for the Press and Lord Goodman's amendments, nothing is said about threats to the freedom of the press from the application of the closed shop, except the assertion that no threat exists. Yet it is well known that some local branches of the National Union of Journalists have successfully excluded certain outside or non-union contributors and that fears of industrial action by some of the print unions have prevented coverage of some aspects of union activities. These threats are genuine enough to alarm editors and proprietors and to lead Mr Michael Foot to insist on a Press Charter.

Yet the only kinds of pressure on editorial freedom which worry the authors of the document are pressures from proprietors, from advertisers and from "market forces". The document goes on to urge industrial democracy, ranging from full coownership to workers' representatives on a supervisory board.

It is not clear whether workers in such systems of industrial democracy would be restricted merely to bargaining about wages and conditions. If, as appears likely, more is intended, then the question arises of whether a workers' cooperative, or a workers' director, would seek to influence the policy of the paper. Given the attitudes of some groups, among the journalists and the printers, this is almost inevitable and yet there is no explanation of why, if proprietors' pressure is undesirable, the same kind of pressure becomes acceptable, provided that the owners or directors work on the paper's staff.

There are references to "the marked political imbalance in the press", to the allegation that "the market is able to support a daily newspaper which is directed at . . . top people" but is "totally unable to support a daily newspaper for the other side of industry".

All this suggests that the authors think they have a better measure of what people want than is revealed by the public's own choice in terms of the kind of newspapers people are actually prepared to buy.

The redistribution of advertising revenue would, it is claimed, "help to ensure the survival of genuinely popular publications which has not, hitherto, been the way that the market has worked".

This kind of talk is both ridiculous and dangerous. There are more weekly wage earners (that is, "the other side of industry") than those in the middle class but the fact is that these people prefer to buy *The Sun* or *Daily Record* or *Daily Mirror* than to spend their money on totally propagandist left-wing papers. This is no delusion fostered by the capitalist press or by journalists; it is a direct reflection of what weekly wage-earners want measured in terms of how they spend their money.

Indeed, one effect of reading this evidence is a growing conviction that the greatest safeguard of press freedom is not a nominated board of those who think they know better what the workers want than the workers themselves but the simple judgment of what people are prepared to buy. And the great defence of the press proprietors is that as they have a huge amount of money invested in their papers, their interest is not in forcing their own political nostrums down the public's throat but in giving editors real scope, simply because they want their investment to produce the maximum return; that is to sell the greatest number of copies by observing the old democratic maxim of providing what the public wants.

There are other worries about the proposals. Why set up a National Printing Corporation when there is already spare capacity in Fleet Street? Who would meet the cost of forcing newsagents to provide copies of all legal publications free of charge and how would such an obligation be enforced? What sort of papers would qualify under the "launch and establishment fund" and when would aid be withheld if the paper never made ends meet?

If some minority papers became dependent on the newsprint subsidy, would this leave them open to constant government pressure with hints that unless they were more responsible, the subsidy would be reduced? Even if cutting out overmanning and restrictive practices would not improve the relative position of weaker papers, is it not in the public interest to keep the cost of papers down as far as possible? Finally, how many established papers would have to close because of the inevitable reduction in their takings produced by an Advertising Revenue Board?

**John P. Mackintosh**

*The author is Labour MP for Berwick and East Lothian.*

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# The Times Diary

## Nostalgia for eels and capitalism

Yesterday's schedule seemed promising. First I would go to the National Film Theatre for the press view of a film with the intriguing title: *Noted Eel and Pie Houses*. Then I would take several strides up the social scale and visit the Royal Albert Hall, for the annual convention and picnic of the Institute of Directors.

The directors were to discuss *Industrial Democracy*. *The Tangled Web*. The unlikeliest of the speakers at their meeting was Graham Hill, the former racing driver—not, I should have thought, one of the country's experts on the topic. I planned to write a scathing report of how, on the day following the Government's exhortation to industrialists to try harder, several thousand of them took the day off to attend this pleasant function—and if the end of it roared off trying to emulate Hill in their fast cars. Beats working any day, I should have concluded.

Yet the film people successfully thwarted my plans by preceding the 44-minute eel film with an extraordinarily tedious 77-minute work about community spirit in Poplar. Thus I had to spend all my morning watching sentimental films about the working class, and had no time to squeeze in my assault on the idle rich.

Eels, then. For those like me who enjoy this delicacy, the film was quite absorbing. It is a carefully researched work on the history and preparation of the fish in both its smoked and its stewed versions. There were colourful pictures of London's dwindling eel and pie houses, interviews with their owners and memories of the early days of the century when such establishments were in their heyday. Purists will deplore the unnecessary diversification into cockles towards the end, but apart from that, the film was as satisfying as a steaming plate of stewed eels and mash, swamped in green liquour.

Like the one on Poplar which preceded it, the film was full of nostalgic barking back to the good old days. I am always suspicious of such sentiments. I should think that the days when the eel and pie houses and the community spirit of Poplar thrived were probably dreadful in most respects.

The Institute of Directors, though, can genuinely look back on better times, for, according to news agency reports, I was not the only person who gave their meeting a miss. Only 1,700 captains of industry could find time to go to the Albert Hall this year, compared with attendances of up to 6,000 a few years ago.

The small assembly heard Lord Watkinson tell them sternly that we were likely soon to face an economic collapse. Most of the community spirit and eel-munching described in the two films I saw thrived best in time of slump. So if Lord Watkinson is right, the good old days could be in for a revival.

### More nostalgia

Nostalgia was also attempted at a launching party for a book called *Run Adolf Run: The World War Two Fun Book*, compiled by Denis Gifford from his collection of wartime newspapers and comics. Several retired and semi-retired comedians, like Dick Bentley, Derek Roy and Jack de Manio, had accepted invitations to come and chat nostalgically, and Vera Lynn, inevitably, was being amplified around the room.

There were blow-ups of wartime cartoons and posters around the room, including Desperate Dan striking a Kitchener pose above the commandment: "You can help Britain by collecting waste paper."

There were also recipes posted up for wartime dishes such as Blitz soup, sausage and raisin casserole, and carrot fudge, and a plateful of the last-named was provided. It was like neither carrots nor fudge, but tasted like gritty jelly babies, and nobody in the room seemed to be able to remember ever having eaten it before.

### Prophetic

The regular practice of American magazines of dating themselves many days after their actual publication has made *The New Yorker* appear rather foolish this week. In their issue dated November 10, they carry an extraordinarily long interview with Elliot Richardson, the United States ambassador in London, which does not take into account the fact that, on November 3, it was announced that he is to quit that job and return to Washington as Secretary for Commerce.

Mind you, the reporter seemed to have made a canny guess at what was coming, pointing out that Richardson's employment record "has not been marked by undue longevity in any job". He has, in fact, held 23 jobs in the last 28 years. The new one will make 24.

From what he told the man from *The New Yorker*, Richardson will be sorry to leave London so soon. He found the British very congenial, he said. "They are informed, humorous and direct. Never any stiffness or excessive formality. Of course, the British countryside is marvellous."

He added: "If the British have any luck in surmounting the immediate economic crisis and resuming a steady, if somewhat slow rate of long-term growth, other countries in years to come will be trying to find out how Britain preserved its extraordinarily civilized existence". And then, as if to illustrate the point, a footman arrived with the tea.

At the end, the reporter asked Richardson if he had political ambitions in Washington. The ambassador said he was not actively touting for a new job, but added prophetically: "Of course, there are a great many factors of sheer chance which affect the course of anybody's career."

*My prize for the most infelicitous use of jargon of the autumn goes to Peter Gray, controller of the food division of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, who spoke of attempts to "iron out cyclicalities in the meat business".*

### Snub

Hugh Jenkins nearly walked out of Ronnie Scott's Club on Wednesday night. He went backstage to meet Count Basie, one of his favourite jazz artists, only to be told the Count had an important meeting and he would have to come back later.

"The usual sort of chaos", said the Arts Minister, putting a cheerful front on things while a member of his staff tried to explain to a 7ft Basie aide that this was rather a snub to a minister of the crown.

Basie's first show ended at 11.30 and Jenkins, who sat through it and enjoyed it, got his meeting at last. Just a mild gaffe when he recalled a visit by Basie to London in 1936—it turned out to be Duke Ellington. Basie goes on from Scott's for an eight-day stint at the Palladium with that other veteran, Frank Sinatra.

*Explaining to a Newcastle University student representative why the Royal Automobile Club could not undertake a requested job of special signposting, an RAC official revealed that "signposting is only undertaken for specific events and not for directional purposes".*

### Kosher

For his final sandwich test Alan Hamilton went kosher, to Blooms restaurant in Whitechapel. He reports:

No sandwich survey would be complete without Blooms. Anyone still unaware of its existence will find it hard by Aldgate East Tube station. The best known Jewish restaurant in London, it can afford to restrict itself to sit-down full-meal patrons only. But the counter by the door does a lively take away trade in salt beef sandwiches and gefilte fish.

I had to wait some minutes in a queue, but was entertained by the banter between management and customers. I ordered hot salt beef, cut to order from a fresh joint; I could have had white bread or rye, and chose the rye, which was fresh, moist and had a delicate hint of caraway. The helping of beef was generous and it tasted delicious.

There are no facilities for eating sandwiches on the premises, so I strolled munching in a nearby park. The sandwich was an entirely satisfying meal for 50p. Just do not ask for roast pork and a glass of milk.

*The Hammersmith News, in an article about a new physical training centre, reported: "Ken, as the only real athlete amongst us, impressed us by his white shorts, shirt and large bruise on one thing."*

PHS



هكذا من الأصل



TIMES PAST
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# CASE FOR BACKING CHRYSLER

cardo of the Chrysler tion, has returned to the States, leaving the Gov- with the hardest decision ield of industrial policy as yet had to face. The imply put, is that the Corporation is only pre- continue operations in try if the Government s to put up the bulk of y required to fund its deficits and the intro- f new models over the years. The threat of a l by Chrysler is cred- ause the American mpany is itself in no to fund serious loss perations in this coun- ywhere else. Chrysler well content to base ean operations on its ubsidiary, where the imca, whose financial ice is in every respect factory.

is an area of potential pute, relating to the ngs given by Chrysler irst acquired control of then Rootes. These ess fr ngs covered a commit- to take action to im- ome or overseas opera- the company and to ailable its full inter- organization for this There is, however, no hich undertakings even rt can bind an Ameri- any in perpetuity to the finance for an which is seriously ing its own domestic

e British Government powerful reasons why ney should not be put intain the activities of UK. Only on Wednes- e Prime Minister the blueprint for a istic industrial policy. or Chrysler now would blunt the impact of ge.

the guidelines of that new policy there are no real grounds on which Chrysler should qualify for concessionary government finance. Chrysler in this country is in no sense central to the future of the British motor-car industry. On the contrary, there is already overcapacity in the mass car industry, with the long-term projections of the market and the production facilities available to Ford, Vauxhall and British Leyland. Even in narrow terms of the Government's direct industrial interest, Whitehall's primary concern must inevitably be with the future of British Leyland, not least because it is the only domestically owned company of the four major manufacturers involved.

Against this background, if public money in one form or another is put into Chrysler it will look like the premature abandonment of a policy of investment on some basis of industrial logic in favour of a return to a policy of saving existing jobs as an end in itself.

Balanced against that are two considerations that are bound to weigh heavily with any government. The first is the impact on unemployment, if the company ceases production, both directly and through the network of companies supplying components. The second is that Chrysler UK is directly involved in a major long-term export order to Iran, a programme which is central to the eventual development of a domestic Iranian motor-car industry. The direct and indirect consequences of breaking that contract with a major oil producer and holder of sterling need to be taken seriously into account.

In large measure it needs to be brought home to the country in general that the problems of the British company are largely the making of its own employees. The levels of industrial disputes, the low productivity and the bad performance record are the major element in the losses that the company is making and the major factor in the parent company's desire to stop operations here.

The arguments are finely balanced. The final decision should, however, be dominated by this central analysis. It can make no sense for large amounts of public money to be put into a venture which shows so little prospect of long-term success. The labour relations record of the group alone would lead to this conclusion.

To this must be added the fact that the American parent company evidently has no faith in the future of its British subsidiary. It cannot, therefore, be right to provide money for Chrysler in an attempt to buy its cooperation with a policy in which it does not believe. Equally, the position of the Government and of British Leyland make it impossible to think seriously of taking Chrysler UK into public ownership as well.

Against that, it would be industrially disruptive, to say nothing of the political difficulties, to shut Chrysler UK abruptly. Therefore, a compromise solution must be worked out on the basis of providing the finance for an orderly rundown of the company's operations in this country over a relatively short period.

This run-down should be conducted in a way which allows Chrysler to meet the requirements of the Iranian export order. It should also provide for steady, but substantial, reduction in the manpower employed by the company. In this process it would be necessary for the Government to provide some finance, or at least financial guarantees. Money put up in that way would, however, be justified as part of a rational programme. Money put up simply to keep things going in the hope of muddling through would not.

# MINUTE EFFORTS TO SAVE ANGOLA

ber 11 the Portuguese mmissioner may, after le to transfer Angola o a "caretaker govern- which the three rival liberation movements power. It looked as ld have to leave with- uch handover, and he

But the Organisation an Unity claims that resentatives of the rring movements have their plan "in prin- The delicacy of the is all too clearly shown necessary proviso that AU troops shall control l to make life safe for kers representing the ments whose troops, and party head- ere driven out earlier by the MPLA led by

plan works the care- uld then draft a con- d in due course the that the Portuguese ndon when hostilities February could be would then be three the assembly repre- e three embattled —or four if Cabinda wealth still remains

haky-looking compro- into operation with ays to go. It has the that on Portugal's Dr Neto could not assume the govern- he MPLA, and get d Russian recognition uld be followed by others. Dr Neto has laid it down that MPLA, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, alone represents the country. He denounces both the FNLA (the National Front for the Liberation of Angola) and Unita (the United Front for the total liberation of Angola) for plotting with white imperialism and their black puppets (by whom he means Zaire and Zambia) to put Angola under neocolonialist control. The other two retort that they are fighting to prevent Russia establishing another colony in Africa through an MPLA puppet regime.

It is not easy to see how peace and cooperation can last long, after eight months of open hostilities in which MPLA has won control of the capital, the main transport system and the ports. But the MPLA may be ready to agree temporarily because despite their superiority in Russian-supplied arms, the other two have set up a joint command and have made considerable gains. Angola is not a terrain where modern arms in inexperienced hands are necessarily decisive.

The others may agree because if at this late stage they do not, MPLA may snatch a propaganda advantage when it declares in the absence of the others that it is the government and that therefore they are rebels. Nevertheless MPLA controls the capital and what remains of the administration, and its writ will run even if OAU sentries stand outside the offices of the other parties' representatives.

The hard fact remains that each movement's security lies in its own territory and each will defend its own. Because each needs arms and aid, they will hang on to their backers. Angola is, therefore, divided into three parts (Cabinda is the fourth area in dispute). The FNLA holds the agricultural north, rich in coffee, with some sea coast and the backing of Zaire, which in turn is said to have American and Chinese backing. The MPLA holds the heartland and industrial areas, with Soviet backing. Unita holds the south, evidently with western backing but precisely whose Dr Savimbi will not disclose—South Africa and Zambia are, however, contiguous.

The ideal would be for the three movements to break with their backers and become Angolans together. But MPLA is deeply imbued with revolutionary ideals and without doubt is prepared for a long war against the "reactionaries" according to Marxist textbooks. In Africa winner takes all, and the other two will solicit outside help rather than submit. Zaire cannot abandon FNLA or the Bakongo people, and therefore cannot let MPLA hold Cabinda and its oil revenues—or lose it to the communist oriented Congo Republic on the other side. South Africa knows MPLA is against détente and cannot allow it to overthrow the friendlier southerners of Unita. The Benguela railway is vital to Zambia. The lines are already drawn, and the prospects after November 11 are intimidating.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Dispute over the structure of Equity

*From Lord Olivier and Mr Marius Goring*

Sir, Ian Milton's "reasoned reply" (November 6) to Mr Levin's articles of October 29 and November 5 about Equity and its special general meetings on November 9 is itself the "bigoted misrepresentation" of established facts.

1 The majority of the Rules Revision Committee that proposed a branch and delegate restructure for Equity were members of CRAPE, the others were not allowed to put forward a minority report.

2 Our existing rules are considered by legal experts as more democratic than those of most other unions.

3 If "delegates are not subject to strict mandate" how can they be representative of the members they allegedly represent?

4 If there were 34 branches, statistics show that the average attendance at their meetings might be six; together, CRAPE and the Workers' Revolutionaries would easily organize sufficient party members to dominate them.

5 Ian Milton's arrangements for calling referenda by the members ensure that they would never be called—the question of a veto is therefore irrelevant.

6 The third meeting on November 9 seeks acceptance for a branch and delegate structure already rejected by referendum.

7 Mr Levin's "quotation from a member of CRAPE" is not a fabrication, it has been corroborated by some of those present at the meeting.

8 It is not "fact that demanding the release of the Panovs or the abolition of VAT in the theatre can be described as 'political'"—the Davenport-Olivier proposals in fact reaffirm that such matters, in accordance with the existing "Objects" in our rule book, are "non-political" in that they directly concern the well-being of artists.

9 It is a fact that one of the Council proposals on November 9 would ensure that decisions once reached by referendum would remain binding until reversed by a further referendum.

10 The essence of the Davenport-Olivier proposals is that no Council should have a "political bias"; and the Council proposal for a tribunal unrelated to the Council to arbitrate on differences between the Council and members would make such a tribunal acceptably free and independent of the governing body.

Yours, etc,
LAURENCE OLIVIER,
MARIUS GORING,
The Garrick Club, WC2.
November 6.

*From Mr Andy Reilly*

Sir, As the requisitioner of the third special general meeting, to be held at the Coliseum of November 9, I cannot let self confessed Equity well wisher Bernard Levin get away with such an inaccurate account of the background to the meeting.

First, the requisition for SGM 3 was not the initiative of either the WRP or CRAPE but of Equity Rank and File members.

Secondly, the motion does not call for the immediate introduction of the branch and delegate structure for Equity at all, but condemns Council for not implementing the decision of the July 6 SGM and demands that they "circulate the membership with the Rules Revision Committee's proposals, presented in the form of rule changes, and fix a date for an SGM at which a decision can be made on these and amendments to them".

Thirdly, SGM 3 was called after Council had announced its intention of holding its own SGM and specifically to be included with the Council's in order to avoid extra cost to the union. The figure of £6,000 would still stand with or without our SGM.

More generally Levin's perspective on Equity bears all the hallmarks of the extreme right in Equity—that is the clique around Marius Goring who now control the Council and who are, I am sure, the source of Levin's article.

The need to restructure Equity, to make it "stronger and more efficient and more truly democratic and representative of a membership living and working throughout the British Isles", was agreed by both the membership and the Council back in 1973 as the rule book was generally considered far from "exceptionally fair, sensible and well drafted" as Levin claims. As a result a Rules Revision Committee was set up in August, 1973, by the then Council, and was composed of members representing a cross-section of the membership, both from the Council and the area and specialist committees, and on which the right was only to happy to sit, until by a process of democratic elimination the branch and delegate structure was selected.

At every special general meeting of the membership, including the most recent, on July 6, the rule changes or proposals of the Rules Revision Committee have received a majority of the votes cast, but the right, not willing to accept the democratic decisions of either the Rules Revision Committee or general meetings, have done their utmost to block the committee's work and discredit it.

Far from wanting countless, long meetings, where members are kept away from a combination of sheer boredom and lack of stamina, those of us calling for a branch and delegate structure for Equity wish to see large vigorous meetings, with free ranging debate, accessible to as many members as possible. The branch and delegate structure is the only way this can be achieved.

Levin's shabby and inaccurate attack on the supporters of the branch and delegate structure for Equity as extremist and loonies is, however, hardly surprising, but is predictably part of a broader campaign to discredit those in the unions who wish to fight the unemployment and cuts in living standards the employers and their agents in the trade unions are trying to force on all workers.

Bernard Levin is a well wisher Equity could well do without.

Yours sincerely,
ANDY REILLY, Secretary, the Entertainment Unions Rank and File,
120 Horn Lane,
Acton, W3.
October 30.

## Bishop's criticism of Archbishop

*From Mr Constantine FitzGibbon*

Sir, The Bishop of Southwark is quite right: a Communist government, as advocated by *The Morning Star* and apparently by himself for at least one purpose, would undoubtedly "clean up" Soho very rapidly. The Nazis "cleaned up" the Kurfuerstendamm with what he would have regarded as admirable speed. Though it took them a little longer, and many murders on June 30, 1934, it was speedily made a concentration camp offence to be an overt homosexual.

It is said that in the Soviet Union there are almost no brothels and that pornography is hard to come by. That the Soviet government employs prostitutes for political purposes is well known, particularly to Westerners who have had occasion to work in that sad country.

Both of these systems—and if the Bishop admires the one, why not the other?—have substituted a satanic policy of mass-extermination and genocide. But perhaps His Lordship does not believe in the Devil. One can only wonder, therefore, if he believes in God.

Yours faithfully,
CONSTANTINE FITZGIBBON,
St Ann's,
Killiney Hill Road,
Co Dublin.
November 3.

*From Mr Ben Vincent*

Sir, I am surprised that almost all critics of the Bishop of Southwark attribute to him the view that no one will be selfish when we achieve socialism. No one believes any such nonsense. But I am even more surprised that sensible people imply that the economic and social system can't be improved until we all become saints. It has been radically improved this century and what's more, as a result, people are far more sensitive about being ostensibly rich in the presence of poverty. Mere moral teaching never achieved this.

Dr Stockwood points out that competitive capitalism actually rewards selfishness (what else is the motive of private profit?) even in such realms as the vice trade. To moralize about it while advocating the continuance of a system which is blandly motivated by self-interest and rewards it, seems to this Quaker socialist a fine bit of humbug.

People aren't saints. They are ordinary. An economy based on a system of huge rewards to the powerful and unscrupulous will make men unscrupulous and powerful despite all the fulminations of prelates, especially when its inherent instability constantly threatens all with poverty.

Yours sincerely,
BEN VINCENT,
4 Hawthorne Road,
Radlett, Hertfordshire.
November 5.

*From Mr L. P. Bamford*

Sir, Surely the Bishop of Southwark is allowing his political zeal to triumph over what ought to be his proper episcopal concern for the truth. In his recent interview with Mr Day he quoted, as an example of our sick society, a BBC programme showing an excess apple crop in France being sprayed with "poison", by innuendo, as an alternative to letting people eat them.

Begging the awkward questions of to whom, where and how, several points arise. The programme I saw showed them being sprayed with molasses—not normally considered to be a poison—prior to using them as animal feed, the price for which was said to be higher than that which the farmer would otherwise have received. Does he not consider this a socially less responsible policy than the liquidation of the farmer?

Has Our Lord Bishop never conducted a Harvest Festival Service? Has he never heard of the American celebration of Thanksgiving?

Has it not struck him as odd that whereas the world he so despises and would change, constantly battles with the problems of agricultural surplus, the heartland of his political sponsors, besides being underpopulated on some of the richest soil on earth, can ship only guns and verbal poisons to the poor of this world because it is incapable of feeding itself alone?

Would he perhaps like to try and tell us why there is no Harvest Festival in the Marxist Religion and no Thanksgiving Day in the Soviet Union?

Yours faithfully,
L. P. BAMFORD,
The Old House,
Blind Lane,
Hurworth, Darlington,
co Durham.
November 2.

*From Dr Alec Vidler*

Sir, I do not say it is encouraging, but it is interesting, that you think it worthwhile to give so much space to episcopal froth.

Yours faithfully,
ALEC VIDLER,
Friars of the Sack,
Rye, Sussex.

*From Mr Patrick McGrath*

Sir, In her letter of November 4, Lady Sarah Wright refers to "the medieval theologians who spent their energies arguing about the precise number of angels who could stand on the head of a pin". I should be interested to know the names and dates of the medieval theologians who engaged in this interesting speculation.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK McGRATH,
Reader in History,
University of Bristol,
Wills Memorial Building,
Queens Road, Bristol.
November 5.

*From Mr Paul Moorman*

Sir, I seek enlightenment. Is Dr Stockwood right, or is he not, when he says the West End should be shut down? I await the views of Mrs Whitehouse, Lord Longford, *et alia*. This far, the silence has been deafening. Where are they in my hour of need?

Yours, etc,
PAUL MOORMAN,
Wantz Cottage,
High Roding,
Dunmow, Essex.

*From Major General Sir Alec Bishop*

Sir, Perhaps the charitable way of regarding the Bishop of Southwark's strange reaction to his Archbishop's appeal is to remember the desire he has shown over many years to hold, and to retain the title of "enfant terrible".

Yours faithfully,
ALEC BISHOP,
Combe Lodge,
Beckley, Sussex.
November 4.

*From Mr H. MacL. Currie*

Sir, Perhaps you remember the riddle?

*Question*: What is the difference between Capitalism and Communism?

*Answer*: Under Capitalism man exploits man, while under Communism it's the other way round.

Yours faithfully,
H. MacL. CURRIE,
As from: 100 Cumberland Road,
Bromley,
Kent,
November 3.

*From Mr W. S. J. Bushell*

Sir, Is it not ironical that My Lord Bishop of Southwark has chosen *The Morning Star* as a vehicle for his attack on Dr Coggan? For *The Morning Star* in Latin is Lucifer, which is also applied to Satan as the rebel archangel. *Res loquitur ipsa.*

Yours faithfully,
W. S. J. BUSHELL,
20 Kinveachy Gardens,
Charlton, SE7.

## Post Office pensions fund

*From the Secretary General of the Council of Post Office Unions*

Sir, In your report about the Post Office superannuation fund's investment in a Paris property development you mention the fund's £1,100m deficiency in a context which may leave readers in doubt as to how the deficiency arises.

It arises almost entirely from the failure of the Government to meet its obligations to fund adequately the pension rights of those Post Office staff who were civil servants before the Post Office became a public corporation. When that happened, the Post Office, together with the unions, drew up a superannuation scheme. To meet the pension rights of staff who had been civil servants, the Government assumed a notional fund of about £1,450m in 2½ per cent consolidated stock from which quarterly payments of £11.25m, part interest, part capital, are made to the Post Office fund.

Subsequent actuarial valuations revealed this provision to have been utterly inadequate to meet the accrued liabilities for current pensioners and for the past service benefits of serving members taken over by the Post Office fund. Meeting the enormous deficiency of nearly £1,100m on a basis recommended by the actuaries is costing the Post Office this year £90m.

The financial settlement between the Government and the Post Office on setting up the fund has proved to be quite inadequate and should now be reviewed. The Government has the responsibility for ensuring that adequate pension provision is made for the service of staff while they were civil servants. It is surprising that, despite many representations made by the unions and the Post Office, the Government has not so far faced up to its obligations.

Instead, it is the Post Office's customers who are bearing this burden.

Recently, on behalf of the Post Office unions, I wrote to the Prime Minister, pointing out that if this obligation were to be accepted by the Government the customers of the Post Office could be relieved of that part of the last round of tariff increases relating to the financing of the deficiency. This could mean a reduction in telephone charges of 10 per cent and a reduction in letter tariff of between 1p and 1p. These would be substantial reductions, of great benefit to all but particularly to large users of the telephone and postal services. An increase in demand in the telephone service could provide some relief for the hard-pressed telecommunications equipment industry.

The Government has rejected these latest, as the earlier, representations for this financial year. It is considering the options open to it for ensuing years. So far as the staff of the Post Office is concerned there is only one option open to the Government—that it meets its obligations to people who were once its employees.

Yours faithfully,
ANTONY CARTER, Secretary General,
Council of Post Office Unions,
113 Tottenham Court Road, W1.
November 6.

## Oxford Union appeal

*From Mr Mark Pegg*

Sir, As a life member of the Oxford Union Society, I would also like to oppose its latest and most arrogant appeal for funds.

The Oxford Union Society is not now a great debating society or even a good training ground for our politicians and their kind. Instead it is the crumbling ruin of a decaying order. To spend £750,000 to keep alive the pretensions of the tiny minority of Oxford undergraduates who actually attend the Union would be a scandalous waste in these days of high unemployment and rigid cuts in expenditure.

It seems far better to spend the money on students as a whole rather than on the maintenance of this divisive clique—few of whom could ever learn anything from Union debates about the problems of people they might aspire to represent in the future.

Yours faithfully,
MARK PEGG,
Nuffield College,
Oxford.
November 1.

## Oxbridge leaders

*From Mr N. R. Wooldridge*

Sir, Mr Peter Evans recently in your columns regretted that too many British leaders had been drawn from the Oxford Union and not more from the universities of Scotland and Wales. He lamented that London government had consistently failed to understand what ordinary people west and north of Oxford thought. He wrote from St Albans, slightly south and quite a few miles east of Oxford.

So far this century, we have had 16 prime ministers. Six of these have been Scotsmen, holding office between them for 23 years. One has been a Welshman (born in Manchester), in office for six years. Nine have been Englishmen, in office for 47 years—and I include among these Baldwin who is often described as a bit of a Celt.

Of the 16, all have hailed from west and north of Oxford, except Attlee and Mr Heath.

Of the nine English prime ministers, two have come from Yorkshire, two from Warwickshire, one from Worcestershire, one from Hertfordshire, one from Oxfordshire (born north of the Union of an American mother), one from Buckinghamshire and one from Kent.

The four of the seven non-English prime ministers who went to a university all chose ultimately to go to an English one—Balfour and Campbell-Bannerman to Cambridge, Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Mr Harold Macmillan to Oxford, where the latter is Chancellor and President of the Oxford Union's Appeal Committee.

No wonder Mr Evans is perplexed.

Yours faithfully,
N. R. WOOLDRIDGE,
72 Lexham Gardens, W8.
November 3.

## Mental health

*From Mr Christopher Mayhew*

Sir, Your perceptive leading article (November 3) "The total banishment of Bedlam" gives the impression that Mr Larry Gostin's recent book on mental patients' rights, *A human condition*, is an official statement of MIND policy.

Mr Gostin is our very able Legal and Welfare Rights Officer, and the council of MIND considered his book in draft and warmly approved its publication; but we are not committed to all its numerous recommendations and would indeed agree with one or two of the reservations—as well as all the commendations—you express in your leading article.

Yours, etc,
CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW,
Chairman,
MIND (The National Association for Mental Health).
22 Harley Street, W1.
November 4.

## Cats and dogs

*From Mr Kevin J. Marsh*

Sir, Mr Levin might be interested in this quote from the issue of *Isis* dated October 10, 1975:

"Worcester, like most colleges, does not admit dogs. The Dean's dog, Pliny, has thus been officially declared a cat by Governing Body.

Yours faithfully,
KEVIN J. MARSH,
*Isis*, the Oxford University Magazine,
2 Keble Road, Oxford.
November 4.

## New York's troubles

*From Sir Anthony Lousada*

Sir, The prospect of the bankruptcy of New York City is tragic. How would President Ford react to the news that Moscow or Peking had been allowed to go broke—would he consider that it would affect the credibility of the USSR or the Peoples' Republic of China?

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
ANTHONY LOUSADA,
The Tides,
Chiswick Mall, W4.

## Auctioneers' commission

*From Mr John Lawson*

Sir, In her interesting and fair article (November 1) Geraldine Norman states that Sotheby's and Christie's alternatives to the new buyer's surcharge "would have been a major cut back on their international operations or a lower standard of cataloguing". She could have added as another alternative the charging of 18 per cent to the vendor. Taken to its logical conclusion this is what the new buyer's premium means to the vendor as dealers now stop bidding 10 per cent short of their top bids. She asks finally if it really matters whether commission is taken from buyers and vendors or vendors alone. As it is in effect the latter, why not say so?

[illegible] refers also to the [illegible] "unrivalled service of scholarly expertise", but it is not unknown for auction houses to seek advice from dealers expert in a particular field.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LAWSON,
Kingsholm,
East Hagbourne,
Oxon.

## Defence counsel's fees

*From Mr Anthony Scrivener, QC*

Sir, It would appear from the suggestion by Mr Justice Melford Stevenson that counsel's fees be cut, that in future (only in legal aid cases of course!) counsel are to be remunerated according to their performance. It might be a good idea to introduce a bonus point system which would enable the trial judge to nominate a "counsel of the trial" at the conclusion of the proceedings who would be awarded an extra fiver from the legal aid fund. The award would normally go to the counsel who has put up the least possible resistance and bonus points would be awarded for being kind to police officers and persuading the client to change his plea.

I hope members of the public will realize that little whims such as this will only strengthen the resolve of the English Bar to defend fearlessly and fairly in every case whether it is legally aided or not.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY SCRIVENER,
8 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.

## Prison control units

*From Mr Peter Prior*

Sir, Mrs Gail Coles and Mrs L. Middleton (October 29) write emotively of the suffering and discomfort experienced during imprisonment, apparently not considering that the sufferers could well have avoided it by a little reflection before embarking upon the wrongdoing which brought them to it.

Yours faithfully,
PETER PRIOR,
Wing Grange,
Wing, Oakham,
Rutland.
October 29.

## Finance

*airman of the Housing*

irman of the Housing to whose proposals on nce you refer in your (October 30), may I ther point about our give positive direction e? We believe it is nt to avoid a piece- ch, dealing with one blem at a time. Our mortgages therefore nsidered together with e for council housing the general principles unciated for housing privately rented hous other forms of tenur which we welcome. bear some logica to one another, the y to excite the envy cerbated by sectarian h can lead to sudden ls in policy disastrous sing progress. For was the case when ousing Finance Act relief subsidies and to be a danger if sures go on being me Admittedly, our pro further investigation offered as a compre ge with a view to different sectors and alanced way.

y,
MONDS,
using Centre Trust,
ace, WC2.

support it, and that well over half the general population agree.

Much has been made of the size of the demonstration—anything between 30,000 and 80,000. It would be interesting to know what percentage of those marching were schoolchildren, and how many others had their fares either paid for them or heavily subsidized by various religious organizations. Meanwhile in 1974 at least 116,000 British women sought and obtained legal abortions—a much more impressive number than "demonstrated" the other way.

There is little doubt that if legal abortion became more difficult to obtain most of these women would seek and obtain illegal abortions. The rich would pay high fees for safety; the poor would risk their health and sometimes pay with their lives.

Early this year, the House of Commons, in the wake of the publicity given to a sensational and now discredited book, gave a second reading to James White's highly restrictive Abortion (Amendment) Bill. The Select Committee appointed to consider that Bill was deeply divided, but has agreed on certain recommendations which the Government is now acting on.

The Select Committee lapses at the end of the present parliamentary session, but a motion is to be tabled at the beginning of the next to re-establish it—and at present, we would like to remind you it is composed of only four women and 11 men, nine of whom—a majority out of the 15 members—are known to be anti-abortion. Three of those men signed the letter handed in to Downing Street after the CPUC march.

Anyone who has attended sittings or read the minutes of evidence of this Select Committee must be aware that it has not been a fact-finding body. Expert witnesses are challenged if their views do not coincide with those of members of the committee; opinions are expressed at great length by members of the committee: and quite frequently committee members actually squabble among themselves. This is no way to come to intelligent decisions about a matter of great importance.

The House of C[illegible] now has the opportunity to show its good sense and not reconvene the Select Committee, which must already have cost an inordinate amount in time and money. It would do better to set aside a day or three at most, last, the Report of the Lane Committee on the working of the Abortion Act, which was presented to the Government nearly two years ago. If such a report, prepared by a proper fact-finding body which sat for three years, remains undebated indefinitely, it will be increasingly difficult to persuade people of the calibre of Mrs Justice Lane to sit on similar committees in the future.

Yours faithfully,
SANDRA BROWN,
ELIZABETH MILLAR,
CAROLYN FAULDER,
TAMAR KARET,
[illegible]LEVA ROSS,
LYN OWEN,
SUSAN RAVEN,
MARY STOTT,
MARY McCURRIE,
[illegible]NA KROLL.
[illegible]t 10,
[illegible]9 Drayton Gardens, SW10.
October 27.

[illegible]n Brown and others sympathetic repor of the anti-abortion by the Society for of Unborn Children d us to the fact that out of every four e 1967 Abortion Act ally the same, that medical bodies also

[illegible] is a main board director and Mr P. Nicholls

[illegible] WHS operates over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and Overseas

# Ask the deaf if silence is golden

*You can be sure* that anyone who tells you silence is golden, isn't deaf.

It's *not* just a matter of not hearing. Deafness can *also mean not being able to* learn. Or read and write. Or communicate. Or do anything fulfilling with your life.

The RNID aims to help *all who suffer from deafness* to overcome these problems. *We provide a special school* for children, a hostel for young adults, residential homes for the elderly. We run special laboratories, and a welfare service. Unfortunately, it all takes a lot of money.

We depend on donations, covenants and bequests to continue our work. We can't make silence golden but, with your contribution, we can at least go on relieving some of the problems.

So please give us something soon.

**The Royal National Institute for the Deaf**

Room 3A,
105 Gower Street,
London WC1E 6AH.
Tel: 01-387 8033

The Royal National Institute for the deaf

*helps deaf people to live with deafness*

(*Patron*: HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, KG)



NOV ISSUE

Sir Arthur Bryant
The Road to Salvation

Edward Hyams
Farming the Sea

Tony Aldous
Taming the Juggernauts

Neil Allen
Boom in British Athletics

The Illustrated LONDON NEWS BRITAIN'S LEADING MONTHLY MAGAZINE


# COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

November 6: His Excellency Colonel Samuel McCal Asante was received in audience by The Queen this morning and presented the *Letters of Recall* of his predecessor and his own Letters of Commission as *High Commissioner for* the Republic of Ghana in London.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the High Commission who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Mr J. V. Gbeho (Deputy High Commissioner), Mr D. K. Tettey (Counsellor (Education)), Mr S. O. Larkai (*Trade Commissioner*), Mr F. I. McEyeson (First Secretary), Mr K. B. S. Simpson (First Secretary (Head of Chancery)), Mr J. G. Baeta (First Secretary), *Mr G. A. K. Ofori* (First Secretary) and Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. S. Varney (Defence Adviser).

Mrs Asante had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Thomas Brimelow (Permanent *Under-Secretary of State* for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by *Her Majesty*, was present and the Gentlemen of *the Household in Waiting* were in attendance.

Mr Keith Hamylton Jones (Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at San José) and Mrs Hamylton Jones had the honour of being received by The Queen.

The Queen gave a luncheon party for The President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Madame Sadat at which The *Prince of Wales and The Duke of* Kent were present.

The following had the honour of being invited: Mr Gamal El Sadat, Mr Hassan Marei and Madame Noha Marei, Engineer Abdel Khalek Abdel Ghaffar and Madame Lobna Abdel Ghaffar, Mr Mahmoud Ahmed Osman and Miss Jihan El Sadat, Mr Ismail Fahmy (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs) *and Madame Ismail Fahmy*, Dr Mohamed Abdel Maaboud El Gebeily (Minister of Scientific Research and Nuclear Power) and Madame El Gebeily, Dr Mohamed *Zaky Shafei* (*Minister of Economy* and Economic Cooperation) and Madame Zaky Shafei, His Excellency the Ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Madame Anwar, Mr Hassan Ahmed Kamel (Chief de Cabinet of The President), *Dr Ashraf Marwan* (Secretary to The President for External Communications), the Lord President of the Council and Mrs Short, the Right Hon David Ennals, MP (Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), the Hon Colin and Mrs Clark, the Chief of the Defence Staff and Lady Carver, Sir Philip and Lady Adams, Mr and Mrs Willie Morris, Mr and Mrs Peter Bates, Professor and Mrs Peter Holt, Commander Jonathan Husband, RN, and Mrs Husband, Mr and Mrs Alexander Watson, Mrs John Dugdale (Lady in Waiting to The Queen), Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon Sir Martin Charteris (Private Secretary to The Queen), Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Ashmore (Master of the Household), Lieutenant-Colonel John Johnston (Assistant Comptroller, Lord *Chamberlain's Office*) and *Captain* Robert Cazenove (Equerry in Waiting).

Her Majesty invested The President of the Arab Republic of Egypt with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most *Distinguished Order of St Michael* and St George and The President presented to The Queen the Collar of the Order of the Nile.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh gave a Reception at Buckingham Palace this evening for members of the Everest Expedition.

The *Queen*, attended by Mrs John Dugdale, Mr William Heseltine and Captain Robert Cazenove, left London in the Royal Train for Bangor.

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Major Henry Hugh Smith, arrived at *Heathrow Airport*, London, in an aircraft of The Queen's *Flight* this afternoon from Germany.

His Royal Highness, as President, attended the Centenary Dinner of the Royal Yachting Association at the *Hilton Hotel*.

Commander William Willett, RN, was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales this evening unveiled an addition to the Stanhope Memorial in *Westminster* Abbey.

*His* Royal Highness later attended a Dinner given by Canning House for Latin American members of the Diplomatic Corps at Vintners' Hall.

*By command* of The Queen, the Lord Jacques (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this morning upon the arrival of The President of the *Arab Republic of Egypt* and Madame Sadat and welcomed Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

*CLARENCE HOUSE*

November 6: Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother this morning planted a Cross in the Royal British Legion Field of Remembrance at St Margaret's Church, Westminster.

The Hon Mrs John Mulholland and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

Her Majesty attended Evensong at All Saints' Church, Margaret Street, and subsequently *visited* the Institute of Christian Studies.

The Hon Mrs John Mulholland and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

*YORK HOUSE*

*November 6*: The Duchess of Kent this morning opened the new building at Bradford Grammar School and in the afternoon opened the new Sixth Form Wing at *Bradford Girls' Grammar School* in their centenary year.

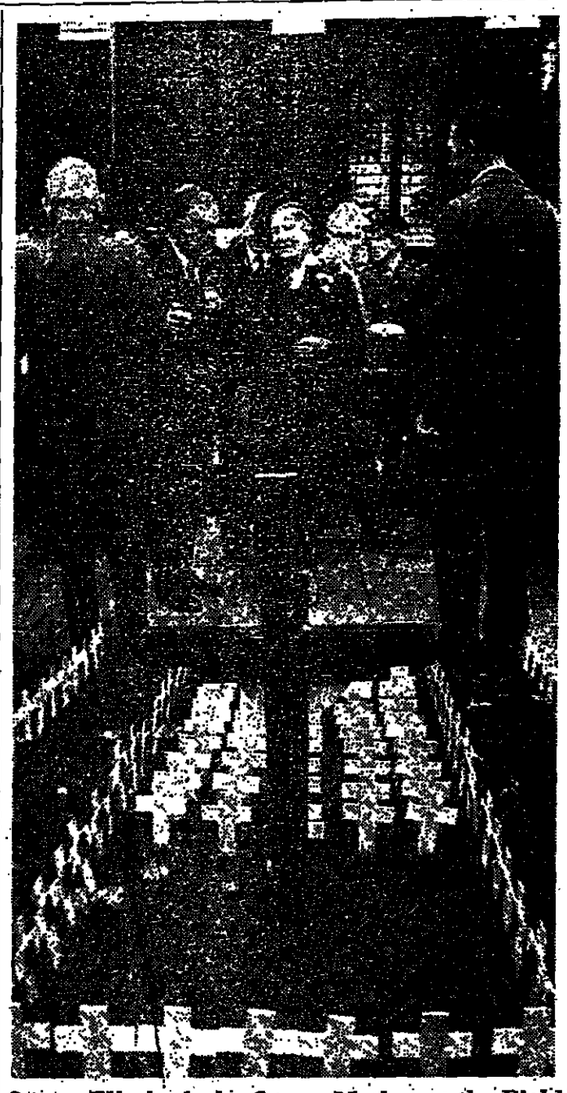
Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Miss Jane Pugh.

The Duke of Kent this evening attended the *Nomination* Dinner of the Gunmakers Company at Carpenters' Hall.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

Princess Margaretha of Sweden, Mrs John Ambler, will be present at the opening of the Swedish Christmas Fair, at the *Swedish* Church Hall, 6 Harcourt Street, Old Marylebone Road, on Thursday, November 20, at 11 a.m.

A memorial service for Miss Joyce Hollins will be held at the Church of *St Martin-in-the-Fields* at 12.30 pm on Thursday, November 13.



Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother at the Field of Remembrance, St Margaret's, Westminster, where she planted a cross, yesterday.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr M. H. G. Ablitt and Miss E. I. A. Knowles**

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs L. G. Ablitt, of Northwood, *Middlesex, and Emma, second* daughter of the late Sir Francis Knowles, Bt, and of Lady Knowles, of Avebury Manor, Wiltshire.

**Mr C. Bamford and Miss R. Wright**

The engagement is announced between Colin, son of Mr and Mrs G. L. F. Bamford, of Cheam, Surrey, and Romaine, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. M. J. Wright, of 13 Monrose Court, Princes Gate, London, SW7.

**Lieutenant-Commander A. J. Bannister, RN and Miss C. A. Knapman**

The engagement is announced between Alan, son of Mrs J. M. Bannister and the late Mr J. A. Bannister, of Onnefey, Cheshire, and Cynthia, younger daughter of *Mr and Mrs H. P. Knapman*, of Farley, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

**Mr A. C. Barlow and Miss G. E. North**

The engagement is announced between Alan Charles Barlow, son of the late Mr C. Barlow and Mrs Barlow, of 21 Newbold Close, *Coventry, and Grace Elisabeth* North, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. North, of Rougham Hall, King's Lynn, Norfolk.

**Mr R. W. Bolliger and Miss P. R. Stephenson**

The engagement is announced between Robert W. Bolliger, younger son of Mr and Mrs R. W. Bolliger, of Rome, Italy, and *Penelope* Rosemary, eldest daughter of Air Commodore and Mrs T. B. Stephenson, of Maidenhead, Berkshire.

**Dr J. Booth and Miss P. F. Cooper**

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs E. *Booth, of Rossendale*, and Pamela, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. C. Cooper, of Melbourne, Australia.

**Mr H. Bromley Davenport and Miss M.-L. Seynave**

The engagement is announced between Harry, only son of Edward Bromley Davenport, of 47 Porchester Terrace, London, and Marie-Laure, daughter of Mrs J. Seynave, of 17 avenue Rapp, Paris 75007.

**Mr N. E. Harris and Miss V. J. H. Ritson**

The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Mr and Mrs W. Eastwood Harris, of Ickleshain, Winchelsea, East Sussex, and Vivienne, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. F. H. Ritson, of Sheet, Petersfield, Hampshire.

**Mr K. Hollis and Miss S. Bright**

The engagement is announced between Kevan, son of the late Mr W. J. Hollis and of Mrs Hollis, of Morecambe, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. F. Bright, of Danbury, Essex.

**Mr M. J. Penny and Miss C. A. Williamson**

The engagement is announced between Maxwell, eldest son of Mr and Mrs John Edwin Penny, of Saltash, Cornwall, and Christine, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Maclean Williamson, of Southport, Lancashire.

**Mr D. S. L. Ransley and Miss N. D. Pulman**

The engagement is announced between David Stewart Langston, younger son of Mr and Mrs R. A. Ransley, of Blairmore, Argyll, and Nicola Diana, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. G. Pulman, of Belstone, Devonshire.

**Dr R. C. Wiggins and Dr J. E. Kent**

The marriage has been arranged between Roger Charles, second son of Mr D. M. Wiggins and the late Mrs Elizabeth Anne Wiggins and stepson of Mrs D. M. Wiggins, of Umtali, Rhodesia, and Jocelyn Eve, second daughter of Mr and Mrs L. H. Kent, of Amesbury, Wiltshire.

The marriage arranged between Mr Claude D. Hankes-Drielsma and Miss Anna E. Barlow will not take place.

## Applications for Silk

Applicants for Silk who wish their names to be considered for the next list of recommendations, and those who wish to renew their applications, should apply to the Permanent Secretary, Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords, London, SW1, for a form of application, and should enclose a self-addressed envelope. The form should be returned to the Lord Chancellor's Office by December 31.

## Birthdays today

Mr William Alwyn, 70; Sir Anthony Bevir, 80; Sir Arthur Evans, 80; Dr Billy Graham, 57; Lord Greenhill of Harrow, 62; Lord Guest, 74; Major-General J. F. M. Macdonald, 68; Sir *Robert Micklethwait*, QC, 73; Sir John Muir, 65; Miss Joan Sutherland, 49; Baroness White, 66.

## Middle Temple

The following have been elected Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple: Mr D. A. Hollis, QC; Mr J. M. Rankin, QC; and Mr S. T. Bates, QC.

## Today's engagements

The Queen attends thanksgiving service in celebration of the 1,450th anniversary of first Christian settlement by St Deiniol on site of Bangor Cathedral, 10.15; later presents new Colours to the 1st and 3rd Battalions, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, Caernarvon Castle, 2.

Princess Alexandra is present at annual dinner of Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, 27 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, 7.45.

Guide and lecture on American War of Independence exhibition, British Library, Reference Division, Bloomsbury, 2.15.

## Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Sir Donald Tebbit, aged 55, Chief Clerk, Foreign Office, responsible for administration, to be the next High Commissioner to Australia in *succession to Sir Morrice James*, who retires next April.

Rear-Admiral P. E. C. Berger to be Chief of Staff to Commander-in-Chief Fleet in succession to Rear-Admiral J. O. Roberts next April.

Air Vice-Marshal Roy Austen-Smith, Air Officer Commanding and Commandant of the RAF College Cranwell, to be Senior Air Staff Officer, Near East Air Force, from tomorrow. He is succeeded at Cranwell by Air Vice-Marshal W. E. Colahan.

Dr K. P. Duncan, Director of Medical Services in the Health and Safety Executive, to be a member of the Medical Research Council.

Mr Basil Greenhill, Director of the *National Maritime Museum*, to be the first president of the International Congress of Maritime Museums.

# The Army's mules plod off into history

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Army, besieged by rising prices, is sacrificing some of its oldest, slowest, most durable equipment to the left-wing *clamour for economy*. It has decided to discontinue its use of mules.

No 414 Pack Transport Troop, Royal Corps of Transport, stationed near the Chinese border in the New Territories of Hongkong, the surviving fragment of a tradition that stretches back through centuries of military imbroglio, will be disbanded at the end of the year.

It was formed 21 years ago as a company with 200 animals used to support combat units in the less accessible parts of Hongkong. Now it is left with a strength of only 28 Pakistani pack mules, none of them very spry.

Six of the more fortunate will be given to the Hongkong Jockey Club for the use of disabled children, a community service which the troop already performs. The less fortunate 22 will be destroyed by the Hongkong Ministry of Agriculture, with an army veterinary officer standing by to ensure compliance with humane regulations.

The comparative youthfulness of the troop indicates how recently *the mule played a part in British* military life that was more than nostalgic.

During the Second World War about 8,500 of them plodded through Italy, 11,500 in other parts of the Mediterranean and 14,500 in Burma, bearing an average of 200lb an animal at up to three miles an hour across land that defeated even the ubiquitous jeep.

It was more sure-footed than the horse, less particular about its fodder and less susceptible to foot trouble in the mud.

On the other hand, it still needed 10lb of fodder and up to 12 gallons of water a day, and the work of 42 of them could be done by one four-ton lorry. Moreover, while a mule can carry the load of four human porters, a porter can do other things as well.

Although the mule has still earned its keep, the Army admits that during the past few years, in the era of the helicopter and four-wheel drive vehicle, it has been an affectionate reminder of the *past rather than an essential* requirement.

The locally enlisted Hongkong Chinese who look after the mules will be absorbed into the Hong*kong Military Service Corps*, and the British officers and senior NCOs drafted to units elsewhere. The mule in the British Army, if not in other armies (the Indian Army is said to use thousands) will have plodded off into military *history*.

# OBITUARY

## SIR CHARLES WRIGHT

### Naval research and Antarctic exploration

Sir Charles Wright, KCB, OBE, MC, who died on Saturday in hospital in Victoria, British Columbia, at the age of 88, was Director of *Scientific Research*, Admiralty, 1934-46, and Chief of the Royal Naval Scientific Service 1946-47. He then crossed the Atlantic to become Director of the Marine Physical Laboratory of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography (1952-56) and contractor for the Defence Research Board of Canada (1956-58). From 1964 to 1968 he lectured in geophysics at the Institute of Earth Sciences, British Columbia University.

Wright served as a scientist in the British Antarctic Expedition 1910-13 led by Captain Scott. With Sir Raymond Priestley, who died last year, he wrote *British (Terra Nova) Antarctic Expedition 1910-13, Glaciology*, which was published in 1923.

Born in Toronto in 1887, he was educated at Upper Canada College and University, Toronto, and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. From 1908-10 he worked under Sir J. J. Thomson at the Cavendish Laboratory. *On his return* to Britain from Antarctica he was appointed lecturer in cartography and surveying at Cambridge. In the First World War he joined the Army, serving with distinction in the Royal Engineers and winning a Military Cross. He was closely concerned with wireless in 5th Corps and Second Army where he was officer commanding wireless. Later he was on the General Staff (GHQ) being made OBE for his work in intelligence. He joined the Admiralty Department of Scientific Research and Experiment in 1919 later becoming head of the Admiralty Research Laboratory at Teddington.

He married in 1914 Edith Mary Priestley, sister of Sir Raymond Priestley, and they had a son and two daughters.

## MISS ANNETTE KELLERMAN

Miss Annette Kellerman, the Australian woman swimmer who also achieved fame as an actress in silent movies, has died at the age of 89. Miss Kellerman, who started swimming as a child to rebuild legs which had been crippled by polio, set several distance records in the early 1900s including a 23-mile swim down the Danube in 13 hours 11 minutes in 1906. She made three unsuccessful attempts to cross the Channel but succeeded in a 17-mile swim down the Thames.

She gained notoriety, as well as making history, in 1907 when she was arrested on a beach in Boston for *wearing a brief one*-piece swimsuit in defiance of *the current seaside mores* which demanded neck-to-knee *shirt and bloomers for ladies*. Subsequent publicity which *accrued* to the case was instrumental in the relaxation *of the laws governing women's* swimwear.

Thereafter she became a star of Hollywood silents in films such as *Neptune's Daughter* (1914) and *A Daughter of the Gods* (1916). Esther Williams played her in a film called *Million Dollar Mermaid*, a nickname she had earned, in 1951.

## DR CYRIL BEESON

Dr Cyril Frederick Cherrington Beeson, CIE, a leading horologist and for over 30 years an official of the Indian Forestry Service, has died at the age of 86. From 1945 to 1947 he was director of the Imperial Forestry Bureau at Oxford.

His work on horology was identified with two main areas, turret clocks and the clock-making industry in Oxfordshire. For many years he collected the best work of local craftsmen and in 1966 presented it to the university. *It is* now housed in the *museum of the history of science*.

Dr Beeson, a former bursar of St John's College, Oxford, where he studied geology and entomology, was made CIE in 1941. He was twice married, first in 1922 to Marion Cossentine Fitze, who died in 1946, and secondly, in 1971, to Margaret Athalie Baldwin Carbury. He is survived by his widow and a daughter of his first marriage.

Frances Lady Lynch-Blosse, widow of Sir Robert Cyril Lynch-Blosse, 13th baronet, died on November 4. She was the daughter of Charles Edward Banks and she married Sir Robert Lynch-Blosse as his *second wife in 1932. He died in* 1951.

Dr James Maher, medical officer to the Irish rugby team for the past 11 years, has died in Dublin. He was 63.

Dr Peter Zenkl, the former Chairman of the Czech Socialist Party and Deputy Prime Minister under Benes, who was *forced to flee to the West after* the Communist coup of 1948, has died in Raleigh, North Carolina, at the age of 91. Three times Lord Mayor of Prague during the 1930s, he had spent six years in Buchenwald concentration camp during the war.

# Carpet sale exceeds expectations

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The prices paid for carpets at yesterday's Christie's sale took the auctioneers by surprise. Prices were frequently doubling and trebling estimates and sometimes they were multiplied by an even bigger factor; almost all lots were sold.

The top price was £4,851, with premium, for a silk corridor carpet. It had a cherry ground incorporating battles, laden camel, peacocks and vine tendrils; it measures 10ft 11in by 5ft 7in.

Christie's had catalogued it as Anatolian, without hazarding a date, and estimated £100 to £150. Before the sale they recatalogued it as an eighteenth-century Caucasian piece and estimated £1,000 to £1,500.

Vigo Sternberg paid £4,158 (estimate £500 to £600) for a large Kuba carpet with horizontal rows of palmettes and flower heads. It is 16ft 6in by 8ft 9in and a magnificent example of the old style of the early 1800s; it is, however, very worn and Christie's had expected that to weigh much more with bidders than it did.

Another lot that took them by surprise was a Tabriz silk and metalwork ceremonial saddle-cover set in five sections, which went to Bausbach, a dealer from Mannheim, at £2,541. Christie's had been estimating £120 to £150. It may have been made about 1850 or 1860.

Even comparatively common items were *selling exceptionally* well. There was a Turcoman carpet of about 1920, 9ft by 7ft, a fairly routine kind which usually sells for about £300 to £400, although Christie's had cautiously estimated £150 to £200. *It made £990.*

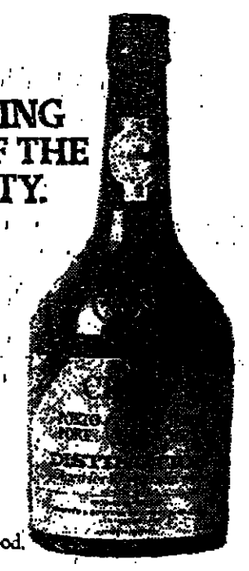
A sale of Continental furniture, which preceded the carpet sale went generally in line with expectations. The top price was £3,465, with premium, paid by Cura for an eighteenth-century Dutch *marquetry bureau-cabinet*.

At Sotheby's Belgravia a sale of silver and objects of virtu made £45,850, with only 4.3 per cent unsold. An enamel scent flask with silver-gilt *mounts ornamented* with split pearl and coral beads and dated 1872 made the top price at £2,750, with premium (estimate £900 to £1,200).

The price was a fine reward for Sotheby's hard work; their cataloguing, which took up two pages, provided much information not yet recorded by students of nineteenth-century craftsmanship. They had attributed the enamels (after *Fragonard*) to Lucien Beche and outlined his career; the mounts are marked by H. W. L. Dee, a firm of commercial jewellers, whose history they had traced.

£34,560 paintings: Bonham's sale *yesterday of a collection of* European oil paintings totalled £34,560, with 25 per cent unsold. A painting of an Italian boy holding fruit, by Pietro Paolo Bonzi, fetched £2,500 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000). Dean Wolstenholme's *four companion pieces of the* Essex Hunt of 1831 were bought by Mason for £1,600 (estimate £1,000 to £2,000).


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## Marriages

**Sir Christopher Lever and Miss L. W. McD. Goulden**

The marriage took place yesterday at Chelsea Register Office between Sir Christopher Lever, son of the late Sir Tresham and Lady Lever and stepson of Lady Lever, of Lessudden, St Boswells, Roxburghshire, and Miss Linda Weightman McDowell Goulden, *daughter of the late Mr James Jep*son Goulden and of Mrs Goulden, of Tennessee, United States.

**Mr C. G. Clive and Miss A. K. Bennett**

The marriage took place yesterday in Paris between Mr Colin George Clive, only son of Mr Peter Clive, of Villa Clirue, Anglet, BP, France, and Mrs Elizabeth Clive, of 58 Queen's Gate, London, SW7, and Miss Amanda Bennett, only daughter of Captain J. W. H. *Bennett, Royal Navy, of Farleigh* Plain, Hinton Charterhouse, Bath.

**Mr R. O. Mishcon and Miss M. R. Leigh**

The marriage was solemnized in the presence of their immediate families at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, St James's Gardens, Holland Park, London, on Thursday, November 6, between Mr Russell Orde Mishcon, son of Mr Victor Mishcon and Mrs Beryl Inglis, and Miss Marcia Regina Leigh, daughter of Mr and Mrs Lally Leigh. The Haham, The *Very Rev Dr S. Gaon, officiated.*

**Brigadier J. F. O'H. Pollock and Mrs P. E. HIU**

The marriage took place on November 6 between Brigadier James Patrick Pollock and Mrs Phoebe Blanshard Hill.

**Mr S. G. Ronan and Mrs J. Willsmer**

The marriage took place quietly on Wednesday, October 29, at St Cuthbert's Church, Mouldsworth, of Mr Stephen George Ronan, of Wigfair Isaf, St Asaph, Clwyd, and Mrs Joy Willsmer, of Tiverton Cottage, *Tarporley, Cheshire.*

## Lancaster House

The state rooms at Lancaster House, St James's, London, will be open to the public on Saturday and Sunday afternoons from 1 pm to 5 pm until December 7.

## Compass referred to by Jane Austen found

By Our Arts Reporter

A compass-sundial mentioned in a letter written by Jane Austen in 1805 has come to light in time to be included in an exhibition *at the British Library*.

Shortly after the death of her *father, the Rev George Austen*, Jane Austen wrote to her favourite brother, Frank, later Admiral Sir Francis Austen: "My Mother has found among our dear *Father's little personal property*, a small astronomical Instrument which she hopes you will accept for his sake. It is, I believe (sic) a Compass & Sun-Dial. . . ".

*A universal compass-sundial*, made in the mid-eighteenth century by Adams of London, has been handed down in the admiral's family. During the preparations for the exhibition it was identified as the Instrument referred to in the letter. It has been lent to the library by great-grandnephews of *Jane Austen* and will be shown next to the letter, now among the collections of the Department of Manuscripts, from December 9 until February 29.



The compass-sundial

## Luncheons

**HM Government**

Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, was host at a luncheon given yesterday by her Majesty's Government at Lancaster House in honour of Henri Simonet, Vice-President of the EEC Commission.

**Constitutional Club**

Mr Reginald Maudling, MP, was the guest at luncheon yesterday given by the political committee of the Constitutional Club. Mr David Burnett, chairman of the committee, was in the chair, assisted by Sir Donald Kaberry, MP, chairman of the club, and Mr G. S. Bache, vice-chairman.

## Reception

**Mme Lunkova**

The Soviet Ambassador and Mme Lunkova held a reception yesterday evening on the occasion of the National Day (November 7) of the Soviet Union. Fifty-eighth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Among those present were: Ambassadors and high commissioners, senior members of the Government, officials of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and other government departments, members of Parliament, British trade union leaders, representatives of British industry and commerce and other friends of the Soviet Union.

## Dinners

**Royal Yachting Association**

The Duke of Edinburgh, president, was present at the centenary birthday party held by the Royal Yachting Association at the Hilton hotel last night. The speakers were Dr *Beppe Croce*, president of the IYRU, and Sir Hugh Forbes, chairman of the RYA council. Other guests included the Crown Prince and Princess of Norway, officers of the RYA and IYRU, and Flag Officers of many international yacht clubs.

**Canning House**

*The Prince of Wales was present* at a dinner given last night by the Hispanic and Luso Brazilian Council at Vintners' Hall in honour of the Latin American Ambassadors in London. Sir Leslie Bowes, vice-president of the council, presided.

**Gunmakers' Company**

The Duke of Kent proposed the *toast of the company at the nomi*nation dinner of the Gunmakers' Company held at Carpenters' Hall yesterday evening. Lord Armstrong also spoke, and Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, was among the guests. Mr E. D. Lawrence was installed as Master by Mr I. M. Crudgington, the retiring master.

**Iran Society**

The annual dinner of the Iran Society was held last night at the Savoy Hotel. Toasts to the Queen and to the Shahanshah were proposed by the president, Lord Carrington. The guest of honour, Mr Edward Heath, MP, proposed a toast to the society, to which the Iranian Ambassador, patron, replied. Among those present were:

Viscount Runciman of Doxford, Lady Carrington, Mr David Ennals, MP, and Mrs Ennals, Sir Peter Walker, MP, and Mrs Walker, the Hon Sir Clive Bossom (chairman) and Lady Bernard Bosanquet, Sir Peter Agnew, Sir Thomas and Lady Brimelow, Sir Eric and Lady Drake, Sir Antony and Lady Duff, Brooke Lieutenant-Commander, Mr and Mrs Denis Hamilton, Mr Peter Temple-Morris, MP, and Mrs Temple-Morris, Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP, Mrs Sundius-Smith and Professor A. Lambion.

**Anglo-Swiss Society**

Lord Sandford, who was accompanied by Lady Sandford, presided at a dinner given by the Anglo-Swiss Society at the Portman Hotel yesterday. The guest speaker was Mme Lise Girardin, Mayor of Geneva. Those present included:

The Swiss Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs [illegible], Mr C. T. Young and Baroness Young, Dame Anne Grant, Mr P. Girardin, and Mrs K. M. Fox.

**Glasgow University Club**

The president, Sir Andrew Bryan, presided at the annual dinner of the Glasgow University Club, London, at the Cumberland Hotel yesterday. Sir Monty Finniston proposed *Alma mater*. Among those present were:

Lady Finniston, Sir John Boyd, Sir James Currie, Sir George and Lady [illegible], Professor T. Swinnerton and Miss Scott, president GU Women's Club.

**Royal Warrant Holders Association**

*The annual dinner of the Royal* Warrant Holders Association took place at Grosvenor House last night. Mr J. M. Connell, president, presided, and among the other speakers were the Very Rev Martin Sullivan, and Mr R. W. Radford.

**Paintmakers' Association**

The Paintmakers' Association of Great Britain held its thirteenth annual dinner and dance at the Dorchester hotel last night. The toast of the guests was proposed by the president, Mr Robert White, and the guest of honour was Mr Gerard Fairtlough, of Shell Chemicals Ltd.

## Latest wills

Latest wills include (net before duty paid, duty not disclosed):

**Balch, Mr Henry George, of Hammersmith, London** ... £113,582

**Eastwood, Ethel May, of Sheffield,** £104,224

**Laver, Mr James, of Blackheath, London, author and historian,** £14,668

**Rollason, Miss Alice May, of Eastbourne, Sussex** ... £222,817

**Skilton, Mr David Albert, of Leytonstone, London** ... £129,841

**Stuck, Mrs Margaret Anne Hayes, of Woking** ... £144,302

## 25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, November 7, 1950

### Legal aid scheme

Dismissing in the Court of Appeal yesterday a wife's appeal against an order refusing to grant her security for costs in a divorce petition against her, Lord Justice Singleton said that she was a poor person, and *became an* assisted person under the Legal Aid and Advice Act, which came into force on October 2 last.

"The result of applications of this kind", he said, "may well be that, instead of there being one assisted person in a suit, there will be two, and if there are it will, I should think, in the long run, be so much the worse for the legal aid fund and the taxpayers.

"I have every sympathy with persons who desire legal assistance, and I am sure that the legal profession will carry out the terms of the Legal Aid Act to the best of their ability, but I would express the hope that it will not mean the disappearance of the ordinary litigant."

هكذا من الأصل



THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Can the Price Code survive? page 19

# ittle more optimism CBI's newest survey ndustrial prospects

Brown

leaders have Government that l new industrial be quickly dis- less words are ansformed into

il Adamson, direc- the Confederation lustry, said in Lon- y that a real fear hequers industrial /ednesday was that f the negotiations could all too easily gence of no more r and better "talk-

ds are the thing",

ison was talking background of the n's latest industrial y, published yester-

s that manufactur- has now almost ched the low point s; but it gives no tion of how long ll have to crawl ttom of the trough ery begins.

pbell Fraser, chair- e CBI's economic mmittee, who had he previous survey at any light at the tunnel was "faint ng" was yesterday nore optimistic. "It e a little brighter",

Manufacturing industry as a whole, he said, was still deep in recession, but there were signs, particularly among consumer goods, that the slump was not getting any deeper and trends in new orders were beginning to look a little brighter.

A disturbing feature of the survey is the prediction that a further significant fall in manufacturing employment is on the way. CBI economists calculate that between September and next January manufacturing employment will probably drop another 1.5 per cent, meaning the loss of around 120,000 more jobs.

The CBI's 58th Industrial Trends Survey, conducted during October, covers 1,923 companies employing more than three million people and accounting for about half of the country's manufactured exports.

Its main conclusion is that optimism about the general business situation is still weak, but is deteriorating less rapidly.

Manufacturing industry is judged to be close to the trough of the present cycle and there are tentative signs that the consumer goods section will be the first to emerge from the recession. But the low level of activity is still widespread; more than seven out of 10 companies are working below a *satisfactory full* rate of operation.

The CBI says that investment intentions are low—but not so low as in recent surveys—and that increases in unit costs are still widespread, while price increases are showing further signs of moderating. Optimism about export prospects over the next 12 months has improved slightly.

A special question on corporate liquidity showed that it is still deteriorating for a third of all companies; but for about half of manufacturing industry the liquidity position has improved compared with a year ago.

In statistical terms the survey shows that about 12 per cent of companies are more optimistic about the general business situation now than they were four months ago, at the time of the previous survey; 30 per cent are less optimistic.

This gives a negative "balance" of 18 per cent—the "balance" being the difference between those saying "more" or "up" and those replying "less" or "down". It compares with a negative balance of 35 in the previous survey.

On investment a "balance" of 31 per cent expects capital expenditure authorizations on building to be lower over the next 12 months than in the past year; a "balance" of 15 per cent expects plant and machinery authorizations to be lower. These compare with 39 per cent and 24 per cent in the previous survey.

Table, page 18

# 8,000 companies fear the Chrysler squeeze

By Edward Townsend

As Whitehall continues to seek a solution to Chrysler UK's deep financial problems, anxiety is increasing among the 70,000 workers scattered throughout 8,000 British companies engaged in Chrysler component work.

It was also suggested in the industry yesterday that the Shah of Iran, concerned about the big export contract between Chrysler UK and his country, may be attempting to persuade the British Government to support it.

The threat of a big rundown or closure of Chrysler operations is also giving great alarm to the company's suppliers. Contracts for components and parts are spread across a broad spectrum of companies including GKN, Lucas, the British Steel Corporation, Associated Engineering, Automotive Products and the major tyre companies.

Some of the workers directly involved in producing parts for Chrysler could be transferred to other work, but a pruning of the Chrysler operation inevitably would lead to redundancies elsewhere.

Chrysler itself, which is likely to launch a big redundancy programme whatever the outcome of the present negotiations with the Government, at present employs 25,223, of which 18,471 are shop floor workers. This *includes the 311 employees at* the company's two Irish assembly and distribution subsidiaries.

The company's Linwood plant in Renfrewshire, where 7,000 employees produce the Hunter, Imp and Sunbeam cars and Avenger body panels, is particularly as risk.

But the structure of the company's operations make the closure of individual plants difficult. Linwood is directly linked with the factories in Coventry by a system of container trains, operated under a longterm contract with British Rail, by which engines, transmission and axles are transported to Scotland and body panels delivered to Coventry.

In the Midlands, Chrysler runs the Ryton assembly plant near Coventry with a shopfloor and whitecollar work force of 4,300, the near by Stoke engines factory (6,300) and the Whitley administrative and research centre, also in Coventry (1,700).

There is a trim plant in Coventry employing 214, a plastics factory with 500 workers, and in Birmingham a parts depot with 1,000 workers and a diecasting plant with 300.

The rail "lifeline" between the two centres of operation has proved to be an increasingly heavy drag on the company's finances. It is reckoned that in the seven years following Linwood's opening in 1963, the company received benefits such as investment grants, government loan interest guarantees and regional employment premiums for Linwood of almost £5.8m, but incurred total additional costs of £12m.

Although increases in employment premiums have helped to offset the cost penalty, it has continued to be in the region of £1m to £2m a year, largely because of transport costs.

Chrysler's other main facilities are at Luton and Dunstable, which employ a total of 2,800 workers on the assembly of its Dodge and Commer trucks and vans and the manufacture of components.

At Maidstone, Chrysler has 570 workers engaged in machining work and in making air conditioning equipment. The company yesterday denied that Mr John Riccardo, the Chrysler Corporation chairman, had singled out Maidstone for inevitable closure.

Mr Riccardo has made clear that the British company has been unable to raise the £35m it was at one stage seeking from Finance for Industry, and needed partly to finance the important export deal with Iran which has proved to be crucial in maintaining output levels.

There are now suggestions in the British car industry that the Shah of Iran may be applying pressure on the Government to provide cash support. Britain has already taken up two thirds of the $1,200m (about £600m) loan made available by Iran for British public sector industries, and it is felt the Shah is now in a good position to request that part of the remaining $400m be used to assist Chrysler.

Lord Beswick, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, is leading a mission in Iran this week, although he apparently has no official appointment with the Shah.

Under existing contracts between the Chrysler Corporation and Iran, the British company supplies Hunters in kit form to the Iran National Industrial Manufacturing Co. The cars are assembled locally in an operation in which the Shah is said to be personally interested, and sold in Iran under the model name of Paykan.

Last year Chrysler UK shipped 80,000 of these kits to Iran, and planned to increase this to 153,000 this year. But reported difficulties in completing new facilities forced the Iranians to reduce the order to 120,000 kits.

Also, Chrysler has already sent 20,000 Avengers to Iran this year worth about £20m and a further order for 10,000 Avengers in kit form is now being filled.

However, relations between Chrysler and Iran became strained last year when, because of its own labour problems and the three-day week, the company's deliveries fell short by about 5,000 units. Iran National has yet to announce the number of kits wanted next year.

It has been suggested that other car companies would be eager to take up the Iranian business but it is difficult to see how the assembly operation could be used for different models without major adaptations.

# lease likely O fund

ll
ns for a lease on of the most famous Paris, the Grands lu Louvre (now ie Post Office Staff ion Fund) are being by the Générale Group, the French pany of Mr James

ged yesterday after t the fund had been huge financial com- n the building fol- e termination by urities of its interest bitious development the Paris site. Argyle cent owned by Mr Anglo-Continental and Finance Co ael Rivkin, chairman said: "We believe in the present ircumstances, the ains viable and the ccidentale Group is otiating to take a rt of the building, intends to move its iquarters".

to the sale of erest in the venture Office pension fund aced with a deficit ted at £1,100m—Mr that this was com- ly.

ase, refurbishment of the Paris build- project beyond the of Argyle. The ntract had clearly that the ultimate for financing lay st Office fund and would be manager ne with a fee and ipation.

# Reversal hint in US stand on gold sales

Paris, Nov 6.—America is apparently seeking to withdraw from the agreement reached in September on International Monetary Fund gold sales and central bank purchases, according to monetary sources here.

They said that Mr Edwin Yeo, the United States Treasury Under Secretary, had told colleagues at an OECD meeting this week that America was now against allowing central banks to buy gold as soon as the IMF starts to sell it—at least in the early stages.

The sources interpreted this change of position as being a tactical response to Congressional opposition to the September agreement.

But they considered the new American position appeared untenable because it could arouse considerable opposition from other IMF members who were keen to see the gold sales go ahead.

Already, the IMF agreement had struck problems over the legality of direct sales by the fund at other than the old $42.22 an ounce official price.

But many nations hoped to avoid this difficulty and start the process of selling gold to help finance development projects before the IMF statutes were legally changed to allow direct sales.

The sources said that if America was now going back on its agreement, pressure would be put on President Ford by other government heads to clarify his position at the Economic Summit in Paris later this month.—Reuter.

David Blake writes: American officials, including Mr Yeo, have remained firm in their commitment to the September agreement until now, in spite of heavy Congressional opposition.

Last week Mr Yeo said the Administration remained convinced that the agreement reached at the IMF meeting in Washington would help to reduce gold's role in the world monetary system.

# Decision soon on Furness

By Our Financial Staff

Inquiries by the Office of Fair Trading into the situation created by Eurocanadian Shipholdings' investments in Furness Withy and its subsidiary Manchester Liners, have apparently been completed.

Within the next two weeks Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, is expected to decide whether the situation should be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Furness Withy, a leading British liner company, holds control of Manchester, a North Atlantic containership operator. Eurocanadian is Bermuda-based and controlled by a Swiss resident, Mr Frank Narby, and his family.

Mr Narby, whose company first bought some 37 per cent of Manchester and subsequently nearly 30 per cent of Furness, feels it is inevitable that his container operations on the North Atlantic will be merged sooner or later with Manchester liners.

# Burmah Oil sells £17m 'Shell' stake

By Anthony Rowley

Burmah Oil yesterday sold 42 per cent of its holding in "Shell" Transport and Trading for just under £17m. The 4.6 million shares were placed with around 90 institutions at a price of 367.25p a share compared with a stock market price of about 380p.

The fact that the shares were placed at so modest a discount over the market value, and in an operation that took under 20 minutes to complete, reflects the strength of "Shell" shares and of oil stocks generally.

Three firms of London stockbrokers, Cazenove & Co, J. & A. Scrimgeour and Hoare & Co, Govett handled the bulk of the placing.

It came shortly after Royal Dutch/Shell, of which "Shell" T & T is the British arm, announced a near 30 per cent fall to £217m in its third quarter net income for 1975. Nevertheless, this figure compared favourably with earlier quarters of this year and "Shell" shares closed only 7p lower at 375p on the results and after the placing.

Burmah, whose own shares strengthened slightly to 36p last night, took advantage of the firm market in "Shell" to place part of its holding and so realize funds to help ease the group's tight liquidity position. On Wednesday, Burmah announced that it was negotiating with a United States group to relieve itself of LNG tanker commitments, now costing Burmah about $9m a month.

Yesterday's placing leaves Burmah still with around 6.6 million "Shell" shares (worth around £25m at current prices) which are presently held by the Bank of Scotland as depositary against conversion of £28.7m of dollar bonds issued by Burmah.

These bonds are convertible into shares of "Shell" T & T owned by Burmah and the group has left itself with a sufficient holding to meet this commitment. However, the shares do not strictly "constitute security for the bonds", according to Burmah.

Financial Editor, page 19

# Oil groups promise fair chances for British offshore contractors

By Our Energy Correspondent

Oil companies operating in the North Sea are to guarantee British industry "a full and fair opportunity" to manufacture and supply goods and services for the £1,300m-a-year offshore oil and gas market.

This guarantee is contained in a *memorandum of understanding* and code of practice for offshore ordering, signed by the Offshore Supplies Office of the Department of Energy and the United Kingdom Offshore Operators Association (UKOOA), which represents 42 oil companies.

It follows lengthy negotiations between government and companies over ways in which British industry can be assured of equal treatment in the North Sea. The Government has been concerned that local companies have only been able to win between 45 and 50 per cent of this valuable market.

In the memorandum, the OSO says it is responsible for ensuring that new industrial capacity is created to meet the existing and emerging needs of the North Sea development programme. *It also has to ensure* that any new capacity is "as fully and continuously used as possible".

"For this purpose the Government stands ready, in selected cases, to make use of the resources of the Industry Act, 1972, the new powers to be granted by the Industry Bill now before Parliament and the proposed Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies."

The UKOOA accepts the need to develop an indigenous British offshore industry and says its members will use British goods and services "whenever they are competitive in regard to specification, service, delivery and price".

The OSO has undertaken to "take all reasonable steps" not to delay companies' decision-making processes and commercial practices and to maintain the strictest confidentiality on information submitted under the terms of the code.

Where an operator plans to award a contract to a foreign company, he will inform the OSO first. The OSO must also be given a reasonable time for representation and clarification of the decision.

Provisions of the code will not cover materials and manufacture worth below £100,000 or construction and services contracts below £500,000.

# Coal stocks finance plea

By Roger Vielvoye and Ronald Kershaw

A new plea has been made to the Government by the National Coal Board for help with the financing of its excess stocks of coal at power stations and steelworks, rather than at the pithead.

An earlier approach to the Department of Energy has already been rejected in line with the Government's policy of removing subsidies from the nationalized industries. But Sir Derek Ezra, NCB chairman, has written to Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, asking him to reconsider this decision. A reply is expected within the next two weeks.

The application for help follows arrangements made with the Central Electricity Generating Board, the British Steel Corporation, and principal domestic coal merchants to stockpile coal in excess of the tonnages they would normally take at this time of year.

Coal in excess of normal requirements would be deposited free of charge, and payment to the NCB will not be required until the various consumers start drawing on the excess stocks.

Details of the arrangement were outlined by Sir Derek when he visited Nestall colliery, near Wakefield, yesterday. "The point of the arrangement is that we get the stocks on the consumer's premises and we avoid double handling," he said.

The arrangement with the CEGB came only after months of hard bargaining. Mr Arthur Hawkins, chairman of the board, claimed that power stations did not need stocks in excess of 12 million tons, and that the NCB should pay for any stocks held above this level. He rejected the coal industry's contention that 15 million tons was a reasonable level for power station stocks.

A compromise has since been reached and the NCB will begin financing stocks above 13.5 million tons. As the CEGB already has over 17 million tons in its coalyards, more than £56m worth of coal is involved in the deal.

# Texaco in fresh N Sea find

Texaco has found a northerly extension to an oil discovery close to the Piper field in the North Sea, about 90 miles east of Wick. A well drilled about 13 miles north-north-west of a discovery well on block 15/16 produced 4,010 barrels of oil a day, and ended a period of unsuccessful exploration by the company in the area.

After making the initial discovery two dry wells were drilled in an attempt to delineate the extent of the field. Texaco is now moving the rig Sedneth 701 to drill a new well about 1½ miles west of the latest discovery.

Texaco says it is still too early *to estimate the size of the field*, but its closeness to the pipeline serving the Piper field should ensure that it is commercially developed.

# Crucial talks open on Innocenti

From John Earle
Rome, Nov 6

Against the background of a bomb in their Rome showroom and a threat by the workers to occupy the plant, the management of British Leyland's Milan-based subsidiary Innocenti prepared for crucial talks with the Italian government here tonight *on whether to withdraw from* Italy. At these talks is Mr David Andrews, managing director of Leyland's international division.

In a dispute which has dragged on for four months, the company has said it will remain in Italy only if the 4,500 workforce is cut by 1,500, and productivity of those remaining is raised by a quarter.

The bomb exploded during the night, smashed windows in the neighbourhood but caused only superficial damage. Nearby was found a leaflet saying "workers soldiers united will win". It called for the nationalization of Innocenti without compensation and added "the war against the bosses has begun, we will not limit ourselves to demonstrative gestures".

Apparently exasperated by the Italian government's failure to come up with any concrete ideas, Mr Percy Plant, Innocenti chairman, said in an interview with a Milan newspaper, "If by Friday evening we do *not receive a precise reply from* the Italian Government, everything is finished; we close".

## Mothercare share sale

Mothercare's chairman, Mr Selim Zilkha, yesterday placed a further 2.2 million of his and his family's holdings in the company, with a number of institutions for a total of £4.2m. This reduces his stake to 48 per cent.

Financial Editor, page 19


# ADWEST

**Increased sales and profits in a difficult year.**



Despite a very difficult year for the country in general and the automotive industry in particular Mr. F. V. WALLER, the Chairman and Managing Director, reports that the Group have succeeded in increasing its profits for the thirteenth year in succession.

*Sales reached £22.9m., an increase of 25%,* whilst trading profit at £3.3m. was up 17%.

A final dividend of 4.3063p per Ordinary Share is recommended making a total of 6.3063p—the maximum permitted by current legislation.

The order book at the start of the financial year was 10% ahead of last year and subsidiary companies' budgets indicate increased sales and profits for the current year.

Sealed Motor Construction Company Limited, manufacturers of central heating circulator and industrial pumps was recently acquired but is not expected to make a positive contribution to Group profit in the current financial year.

The Group has concentrated on improving efficiency and controlling overhead costs and expects that even a slight upturn in the economy will be of benefit.

**Ten-year record in £'000s**

| Year ended 30th June | 1975 | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trading Profit | 3,327 | 2,840 | 2,637 | 2,274 | 1,865 | 1,493 | 1,260 | 1,050 | 956 | 826 |
| Profit before Taxation | 3,207 | 2,831 | 2,559 | 2,112 | 1,625 | 1,266 | 1,205 | 1,001 | 812 | 693 |
| Profit after Tax | 1,542 | 1,281 | 1,386 | 1,251 | 1,004 | 665 | 643 | 595 | 501 | 415 |
| Share Capital | 1,739 | 1,715 | 1,707 | 1,685 | 1,680 | 1,680 | 1,676 | 1,670 | 1,335 | 1,335 |
| Capital Employed | 14,823 | 12,192 | 10,942 | 9,189 | 8,140 | 7,836 | 6,464 | 6,328 | 6,094 | 5,763 |

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the Chairman's Statement in full, available from the Secretary, Adwest Group Ltd., Reading RG5 4SN

**Adwest Group**

Automotive, Electrical, Agricultural, Industrial and Engineering Products.



# RNS-ANDERSON

The Industrial and Property Group

| nded 30th June | 1975 £ | 1974 £ |
|---|---|---|
| ver | 10,316,751 | 9,721,520 |
| Profit before Taxation | 321,830 | 512,936 |
| on | 157,551 | 271,256 |
| Profit after Taxation | 164,279 | 241,680 |
| nds paid and osed—11.8243% | 59,622 | 60,747 |
| etained | 104,657 | 180,933 |
| traordinary items | 258,887 | 32,727 |
| | 363,844 | 213,660 |

d and property assets turned into cash to luce short term borrowings by 86%.

g term borrowings reduced by 24%.

tangible assets increased from 26p to per share.

*Annual General Meeting on November 975, Chairman Mr. William Burns re-:*

*from the first quarter's trading for urrent year to September 30th was satisfactory.*

*r sales of land and housing stock since ose of the accounts above have again d borrowings and should reflect to in reduced interest charges.*

*n of released funds used to purchase ancel a further substantial tranche of Stock which will reduce interest and an increase in Reserve of £151,843.*

s-Anderson Ltd., Rowsley Grove, Reddish, Stockport.


# October surge in American prices

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Nov 6

Wholesale prices surged ahead in the United States in October to register the largest advance in 12 months.

The seasonally adjusted rate of increase was 1.8 per cent, after a rise of 0.6 per cent in September, taking the current annual rate, based on the latest quarterly figures to fully 13.5 per cent.

The gain, which is bigger than generally expected, primarily resulted from price-increases announced in August by metal and motor car companies. These have filtered through into wholesale prices only in the last four weeks.

Administration officials are still confident, however, of a more moderate rate of advance in the months ahead.

The Department of Labour said the wholesale price index had risen 5.1 per cent in the last year to 178.9 (1967 equals 100).

# Prices minister reasserts stand

Despite increasing calls from industry for fundamental changes to the Price Code, Mrs Williams, the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, and the Government minister responsible for the Code, reasserted yesterday that there will be no big changes before next summer.

Speaking at the Institute of Directors' annual convention in the Albert Hall, Mrs Williams reinforced speeches made in the past week by Mr Alan Williams, Minister of State in her Department and Mr Fred Peart, the Agriculture Minister.

Institute of Directors, page 20
Will the Code crack? page 19

# Beaverbrook's better year

By Our Financial Staff

Beaverbrook Newspapers has had a much brighter time on the trading front than appeared likely when the interim loss of £652,000 was announced. Including an exceptional credit of £1.1m arising out of a depreciation adjustment, last year's loss of £1.35m was transformed into a profit of £3.23m in the year to end-June.

*Cover price increases* have added nearly a third to circulation revenue but the major benefit has come from economies right across the board. Closure of the Glasgow printing plant saved around £3m and ending of the Saturday edition of the *Evening Standard* another £600,000.

Last year's *nominal dividend* of 0.5p a share gross has been raised to 2.5p a share but chairman Sir Max Aitken gives warning that this may be difficult to maintain if there is a marked deterioration in the economy.

Financial Editor, page 19

# Shares close at year's peak

Investors appeared in some *strength in the London stock* market yesterday, encouraged by the CBI report suggesting that the British economy might just have turned the corner, and the broad agreement at the Chequers talks.

The *FT* index, which closed 5.2 better at 366.0, topped the previous best level of this year, achieved in June.

Market report, page 20

# How the markets moved

The Times index: 152.87+1.53
The FT index: 366.0+5.2

## Rises

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AB Electronic | 7p to 53p | Johnson Grp | 8p to 39p |
| Burgess Prod | 4p to 32p | Ocean Wilsons | 11p to 106p |
| Comet Radiov'n | 6p to 53p | Rio Tinto | 9p to 181p |
| Egs | 3p to 28p | Stocks J & Sons | 7p to 70p |
| Fisons | 4p to 384p | Tate & Lyle | 11p to 250p |
| Folkes Hefo | 21p to 19p | Unilever | 8p to 410p |
| Hopkinson | 7p to 55p | Welkom | 10p to 340p |

## Falls

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AD Int | 3p to 105p | S & U Stores | 1p to 15p |
| BP | 4p to 586p | Sobcanic | 1p to 12p |
| Greene King | 5p to 160p | Stephen J | 2p to 5p |
| Hamersley | 5p to 170p | Ultramar | 2p to 210p |
| Jardine M'son | 4p to 339p | Utd Dom Tst | 1p to 14p |
| Maybrook | 3p to 27p | Western Mining | 2p to 142p |
| Movitex | 3½p to 5½p | Whiteley | 3p to 37p |

Equities had another strong session with institutional buying.

Gilt-edged securities had early gains cut back.

Sterling rose 45 pts to $2.0690. The "effective devaluation" rate was 29.3 per cent.

Gold was unchanged at $146.25 an ounce.

SDR-$ was 1.18197 on Thursday, while SDR-£ was 0.572521.

Commodities: Reuter's index was *at 1148.1 (previous 1147.6).*

Reports pages 20, 21 and 22

## THE POUND

| | Bank buys | Bank sells |
|---|---|---|
| Australia $ | 1.68 | 1.62 |
| Austria Sch | 38.75 | 36.75 |
| Belgium Fr | 84.25 | 81.25 |
| Canada $ | 2.14 | 2.09 |
| Denmark Kr | 12.70 | 12.30 |
| Finland Mkk | 8.10 | 7.85 |
| France Fr | 9.30 | 9.00 |
| Germany DM | 5.45 | 5.25 |
| Greece Dr | 76.00 | 71.00 |
| Hongkong $ | 10.55 | 10.15 |
| Italy Lr | 1,555.00 | 1,500.00 |
| Japan Yn | 650.00 | 625.00 |
| Netherlands Gld | 5.60 | 5.40 |
| Norway Kr | 11.65 | 11.30 |
| Portugal Esc | 82.00 | 70.00 |
| S Africa Rd | 1.81 | 1.67 |
| Spain Pes | 126.50 | 121.00 |
| Sweden Kr | 9.25 | 8.95 |
| Switzerland Fr | 5.60 | 5.40 |
| US $ | 2.11 | 2.06 |
| Yugoslavia Dnr | 43.50 | 40.00 |

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

## On other pages


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# Price Commission tells plant hirer to cut charges by 6pc

By David Young

A plant hire company in Lincolnshire has been ordered by the Price Commission to cut its hire charges by around 6 per cent, following the discovery that it had made excess profits of £293,000 in 1974, and that its profits were still running above allowable limits.

This breach in the Counter Inflation Act, 1973, by the company, Eddison Plant, of Grantham, was discovered during a routine Commission examination of the company's returns, which must be submitted under the Act.

The company will now have to implement reduced prices until the excess profits are absorbed. It had been given notice on October 1 of the Commission's intention, to enable it to make representations.

The Commission frequently discovers during its examination of company returns that allowable profit margins have been exceeded, but companies involved normally make voluntary price reductions to absorb the excess.

The three orders already made this year have required the company and two local authorities involved to restrict prices until they can justify proposed increases, and say why they should not eliminate excess profits.

The Commission has also been asked by Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, to carry out detailed investigations into television rental charges, the cost of small packs, and the price of small electrical appliances.

Television rental charges have given rise to considerable problems since the change in VAT rates, and the differential between small and large packs of goods was mentioned in a recent National Consumer Council report. The Department adds that the reference on small electrical appliances will pay particular attention to the aspect of recommending retail prices.

# 21pc fall in October car output on year ago

Weekly car production during October was 21 per cent down on the same period of last year, according to provisional estimates issued by the Department of Industry.

Output in the four weeks to October 25 amounted to 97,000 units. Figures for the first ten months of the year show production running at 17 per cent below last year's level.

## Safety barrier row halts Cowley line

Installation of a safety barrier yesterday provoked a stoppage on the Princess line at Leyland's Cowley assembly plant. One man's refusal to work because he said it prevented him reaching car parts he had to fit led to 360 night shift workers being sent home.

A spokesman for Leyland Cars said the barrier was installed at the request of the factory's safety committee

## Pru pay protest

Members of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs employed by Prudential Assurance have rejected a pay offer and are to impose an overtime ban and work-to-rule next week. The offer was £6 a week for its higher-paid staff, with smaller rises for those earning less. ASTMS claimed £6 for all its members.

## Steel design awards

Avonmouth Bridge and a wine and spirit store were among the five winners of this year's Structural Steel Design Awards, sponsored by the British Steel Corporation and the British Constructional Steelwork Association.

## CBI 58th industrial trends survey: Oct., 1975

Total trade

| | More | Same | Less |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Are you more, or less, optimistic than you were four months ago about the general business situation over the next twelve months? | 12 | 58 | 30 |

| | More | Same | Less | N.A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Do you expect to authorise more or less capital expenditure in the next twelve months than you authorised in the past twelve months, on: a. Buildings | 13 | 32 | 44 | 11 |
| b. Plant and machinery | 25 | 35 | 40 | 1 |

| | Yes | No | N.A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Is your present level of output below capacity (i.e. are you working below a satisfactory, full rate of operation)? | 73 | 25 | 2 |

Excluding seasonal variations, what has been the trend over the PAST FOUR MONTHS and what are the expected trends for the NEXT FOUR MONTHS, with regard to:

| | PAST FOUR MONTHS Up | Same | Down | N.A. | NEXT FOUR MONTHS Up | Same | Down | N.A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Numbers employed | 11 | 33 | 57 | – | 6 | 55 | 39 | + |
| 5 Value of total new orders | 25 | 32 | 39 | 4 | 25 | 43 | 22 | 5 |
| 6 Value of output | 42 | 31 | 27 | 1 | 44 | 33 | 16 | 1 |
| 7 Stocks of a. raw material and bought-in supplies | 18 | 36 | 44 | 2 | 13 | 50 | 35 | 2 |
| b. finished goods | 20 | 39 | 32 | 9 | 19 | 47 | 24 | 10 |
| 8 Average costs per unit of output | 85 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 81 | 16 | 2 | 1 |
| 9 Average prices at which domestic orders are booked | 57 | 35 | 5 | 2 | 63 | 32 | 2 | 3 |

10 Which factors are likely to limit your output over the next four months. Please tick the most important factor or factors.

| Order book below normal | Skilled labour | Unskilled labour | Plant or machinery | Credit or finance | Materials or components | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 63 | 12 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 4 |

# Textile and clothing jobs hardest hit by recession

By Peter Hill

Unemployment in Britain's hard-pressed textile and clothing sectors is rising faster than in industry generally, according to government figures published today.

In the first six months of this year when many plants closed unemployment rose at above the average increase of 26 per cent for all manufacturing industries, with employment in the textile and clothing industries at the end of June down by 8 and 3 per cent respectively compared with the same period of 1974.

Figures published in the latest issue of *Trade and Industry*, the weekly publication of the Departments of Trade and Industry, show that employment in textiles has slumped from 545,000 at the end of June last year to 503,800 at the end of June this year, while in the clothing industry there had been a fall from 404,300 to 389,400.

The advance information collected so far on the trend in the third quarter of this year gave little cause for comfort. The indications are that redundancies in both industries have risen substantially over the three-month period.

On the prospects for the industry generally the government view is that little change can be expected in the near future, and there are no signs of an upturn in the textile cycle. There is likely to be a cutback in investment.

The Department of Trade has announced quota levels which will be available on certain textile exports from Malaysia over the next two years, following the signing of an agreement between Malaysia and the EEC.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Meaningful, not metaphysical, accounting arrangements

*From Professor A. J. Merrett and Sir Allen Sykes*

Sir, Our article of October 20 repeated for the nth time the following proposal that those who argue that shareholders and companies receive an economic benefit of £x because the assets which they own increase in value by £x should demonstrate the economic mechanism by which this supposed gain generates (either from the use or disposal of the assets) future cash flows of equal value. A company can only meet taxes, dividends and wage demands out of cash flows. Certificates of increased asset value are not legal tender, nor do they possess mystic powers to charm the company's customers into paying more, nor do they have supernatural qualities such as to make the company's suppliers ask for less and thus generate future cash flows.

Professor Kennedy's article (October 28) argues in effect that his method needs no economic mechanism since it has no economic meaning. He argues that increases in profits (in his sense) are entirely compatible with the value of the company to its shareholders declining—indeed, the company being actually insolvent. For, by definition, an insolvent company has cash liabilities in excess of cash availability.

If this is the case then the profit figures proposed by Professor Kennedy must be utterly meaningless in the sense of the company having the resources with which to pay dividends, meet taxes or wage demands. All these can only be met in present or future coin of the realm of which companies, which are profitable on Professor Kennedy's definition, may be wholly bereft and, indeed, in the hands of the official receiver.

The point of having definitions of profit which are indicative of betterment to the company and shareholders is that if these indicators are reliable (ie, they represent current or future cash flows) there will be coin of the realm out of which to meet dividends, taxes, etc, and, therefore, the profit numbers will be of use in framing policy as regards such disbursements. The relationship between the value of the company's shares and profits is admittedly complex (interested readers will find it discussed at some length in "Measuring profit trends" in the current issue of the Lloyds Bank *Review*).

That reported profits are broadly capable of such an interpretation and, indeed, are commonly interpreted as having such an interpretation, readers can readily demonstrate for themselves by turning to the financial pages and noting that companies are discussed in terms of their price/earnings ratio—that is, their value relative to their earnings. This would obviously be entirely meaningless if earnings had no connexion with value and, indeed, handsome profits were compatible with the company being bankrupt and the shares valueless.

In sum, Professor Kennedy can only defend his position by arguing that it has no conceivable relevance to any economic issue and, therefore, that he is not required to demonstrate the economics of his argument.

Mr Fairburn's letter of October 30 is the same absurdity in another guise. He wishes to argue that there is a separate entity called a company which can enjoy an economic gain when the shareholders do not. But any rational definition of gain must involve the company enjoying increased future cash flows through use of disposal of assets. If such increased future cash flows arise, there is clearly the potential of betterment to the equity shareholders —he may well participate in these cash flows either through their profitable reinvestment or payment to him as dividends. In other words, in so far as we are talking about economic gain, there is either gain to both the company and shareholders or to neither.

Despite other pressing professional duties, we have spent many wearisome hours endeavouring to expose the, at best, tautological or, at worst, metaphysical nature of the accounting arrangements which Professor Kennedy and others have recommended. This has been done out of some concern that the problems of British industry should be represented in the most meaningful possible light. May we respectfully suggest that those who wish to comment on the subject should be under no lesser a duty to consult the relevant literature and consider the issue in detail as it affects the economics of actual companies.

It is therefore with some concern that we note the *Initial Reactions to the Report of the Inflation Accounting Committee* produced by the combined Accounting Institutes (released November 5). This again follows the methodologically indefensible processes of simply repeating its own previous assertions, and in no way attempts either to counter the substantive objections which have been made repeatedly in the last two months or to demonstrate economic meaning.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. MERRETT,
ALLEN SYKES.
9 Downs Road, Epsom, Surrey.

# Accountants discuss CCA ramifications

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Francis Sandilands has welcomed the reaction of the professional accountancy bodies to the proposals contained in his report on inflation accounting.

But he said yesterday he deplored their attempt to graft on to the current cost accounting (CCA) system, which the report advocated, elements of the current purchasing power method which they had favoured in the past.

He told delegates to a conference on inflation accounting, organized by the *Financial Times*, that his committee had recommended that CCA should be used for the purposes of price control legislation.

Picking up the former point, Mr Clive Jenkins, of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, said that on strategic grounds the unions welcomed the potential contribution of CCA to the long-term viability of British industry.

But on tactical grounds they were likely to object to it because of the implications both for prices and for the strength of their own position in wage negotiations.

The Hundred Group, an association of chartered accountants holding senior positions in major industrial or commercial organizations, yesterday welcomed the Sandilands report's advocacy of CCA.

# Japanese and UK shipbuilders to renew talks

Leading figures in European and Japanese shipbuilding meeting in Tokyo have agreed to have further discussions before the end of this year on the crisis in orders.

The two-day meeting agreed to develop a closer exchange of information

Meanwhile, a leading French shipbuilder, M Edouard Rerolle, has said European shipbuilding could be wiped out by Japanese price-cutting

## Business appointments

# Chairman-designate at British Gas

Mr Denis Rooke, the present deputy chairman, is to succeed Sir Arthur Hetherington as chairman of the British Gas Corporation when the latter resigns next June.

Mr J. E. Bywater, chief executive of Sime Darby, has been made chairman while continuing as chief executive. He succeeds Tan Sri Tan Chin Tuan, who has also retired as a director.

Mr L. E. Evershed-Martin has retired from the board of Dolland & Aitchison. Mr S. J. Rowland, already a director of the parent company, Dolland & Aitchison Group, and Mr S. B. Banes, have been appointed directors. Mr N. A. Stercks Martin has retired from the board of Wigmore's and Mr W. Macdonald has been appointed in his place.

Mr R. C. Kernick is leaving the board of Grand Metropolitan for personal reasons at the end of this year. He will also relinquish his position as managing director of International Distillers & Vintners. Mr Geoffrey Palau will act as IDV's interim managing director.

Mr C. Leslie Smith and Mr P. H. Ling have resigned from the board of Charles Roberts. Mr F. A. Butcher (a director of Lonrho) and Mr M. J. Bradford have been appointed directors. Mr A. D. Stark has relinquished his appointment as managing director, but remains on the board. Mr Stark becomes group financial controller of the Firsteel group. Mr Bradford has been appointed managing director of the Charles Roberts group of companies.

Sun Alliance and London Insurance has made the following appointments with effect from January 1: Mr R. A. G. Neville, assistant general manager (overseas division) to be deputy general manager in that division; Mr B. A. Wright, assistant general manager (life division) to be deputy general manager (home division). Life Division: Mr S. L. Smaller, manager and pensions actuary and actuary, Sun Alliance Fund Management, to be manager and deputy actuary; Mr R. J. Taylor, manager, life business, to be manager, life department; Mr J. J. Woods, pensions actuary, to be manager, pensions department; Mr J. H. Bishop, who is on secondment to Hongkong, will take up the appointment of actuary, Sun Alliance Fund Management, on his return to the United Kingdom.

# Drypool future hinges on Whitehall report

Nearly 1,000 workers employed by the Drypool shipbuilding and engineering group on Humberside, which encountered financial difficulties earlier this year, should have a clearer idea of their future next week.

A government statement on the future of the group which operates three shipyards is expected shortly.

Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, and departmental officials have been considering a report on the group's prospects submitted by Drypool's bank-appointed receiver, Mr Robert C. Smith.

Drypool has been among the most successful of Britain's smaller shipbuilding groups

But inflation on fixed price contracts led to cash flow difficulties for the company.

In his report, Mr Smith said the group had no longer term future as at present constituted, but might have if the various parts were hived off

# Felixstowe Dock: let the terms for stockholders be fair

*From Mr A. Reid*

Sir, The stockholders of Felixstowe Dock will now have received the circular containing the directors' recommendation that they should accept the offer made by the British Transport Docks Board of 150 pence per share payable (subject to Parliamentary legislation) in nine months time at the earliest. In the meantime they will receive no dividend. The shares are to remain quoted on the London Stock Exchange although "polarised" by this situation and discounted by the conditional factors.

The offer has been made by the chosen instrument of the Government in a climate of political blight having been placed on the company because of the Government's (now deferred) ports nationalisation policy.

The company is highly successful and it is fair to say that stockholders acquired their interest because they were impressed with the prospects which have been fully justified by the state of the company today. It has become the subject of international admiration.

The important question now is that if the British Transport Docks Board are to acquire the equity of the company they should do so at a price which is fair to the stockholders based upon properly explained criteria as to the value of the undertaking in an arms length commercial transaction which is what this is said to be.

It is now open to stockholders to consider this aspect of the matter and exercise their prerogative of asking their directors to have an appropriate valuation made. Then in the light of this to negotiate better terms for their fine Company.

ALAN REID.
Monewden Hall,
Monewden,
Nr Woodbridge,
Suffolk.

# Reclaiming VAT input tax

*From Mr R. W. Radford*

Sir, Your correspondent Miss K. M. Doyle (October 29) is not correct in inferring that a person who makes only exempt supplies may apply for voluntary registration with a view to reclaiming VAT input tax. The Commissioners of Customs and Excise may register only those persons who make or intend to make taxable (including zero-rated) supplies.

Even if a person is registered he is not in principle entitled to reclaim input tax attributable to his exempt supplies. Some insurance brokers are registered for VAT because they also make taxable supplies, but generally they are not entitled to repayment of the full amount of their input tax.

R. W. RADFORD, Chairman,
HM Customs and Excise,
King's Beam House,
Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.


THE TIMES

The Times Veuve Clicquot Champagne Award for A Woman in a Man's World



For the third year The Times Newspaper and Veuve Clicquot Champagne are collaborating to find a candidate for their Award for "A WOMAN IN A MAN'S WORLD."

**Women's Year**
The Award this year is particularly topical as 1975 has been designated International Women's Year – the beginning of a decade during which the United Nations aim to achieve Equality, Development and Peace for the women of the world.

**"The Widow"**
The inspiration for the Times-Veuve Clicquot Award was La Veuve Clicquot herself. Founder of the world famous Champagne House, a young widow flouting the rigid conventions of her time, she became a commercial success during the eighteenth century – perhaps the first female entrepreneur, whose name still lives in the fame of her wine.

Essentially the Award is commercial, but last year's winner was basically an academic. Miss Alice Coleman, Reader in Geography at King's College, London received her Award for a unique Land Utilisation Survey of Britain. The map was more detailed than anything ever done and has given planners, geographers and students a greater insight into the construction – geographically and economically – of this country. A worthy winner of the Award.

The 1975 Award will be made on the results of the nomination in which friends, colleagues and even rivals of an outstanding business woman may participate.

**Nomination**
Write your name and address in the space provided and return your entry to "Woman In A Man's World" Bryan Todd, The Times, P.O. Box 7, New Printing House Square, London, WC1 6EZ.

Complete the nomination form giving brief reasons for your choice and listing your nominee's achievements in the world of business (Please attach a sheet of paper if required).

**Prize**
A prize of two cases of Veuve Clicquot Champagne will go to the person who nominates the winner, together with an invitation to the presentation reception.

Closing date will be Saturday, 15th November, 1975.

**The Award**
*The Times-Veuve Clicquot "WOMAN IN A MAN'S WORLD 1975" will receive:*
*A vine to be named after her in the world famous Clicquot vineyards.*
*An expenses paid visit to Rheims for two for the christening of the vine.*
*The winner will become Une Amie de La Veuve. At a traditional ceremony in the Clicquot caves, she will be made one of a select circle of friends of the House who receive a bottle of The Widow on every birthday.*
*A silver replica of Madame Clicquot's own Tasse de Vin.*
*A case of La Grande Dame – a very special vintage Champagne from the vineyards owned by La Veuve Clicquot during her life-time.*
*The presentation of the Award will be made at a reception in the Boardroom of The Times Newspaper.*

Nomination

**Rules**
1. The woman nominated must be based in the U.K.
2. Times Newspapers Limited and Veuve Clicquot Champagne employees and their relatives may not enter.
3. The decision of the panel of judges is final and no correspondence will be entered into.
4. Closing date of the competition: 15th November, 1975. Winners will be announced in The Times Business News shortly afterwards.
5. No names will be quoted without prior consent

I nominate _____
Her company is _____
Her status _____
My reasons for nominating her are as follows _____
_____
_____
The difficulties incurred in this particular occupation by a woman are _____
_____
Nominator's name _____
Address _____
Daytime Tel. No. _____

Veuve Clicquot CHAMPAGNE MAISON FONDEE EN 1772



This announcement appears as a matter of record only

D.N.E.R.

DEPARTAMENTO NACIONAL DE ESTRADAS DE RODAGEM
(Brazilian National Highways Department, under the control of the Ministry of Transport)

U.S. $160,000,000

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Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Chemical Bank CONTINENTAL BANK Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago
United California Bank Union Bank of Switzerland—London The Bank of New York The Bank of Nova Scotia
European Brazilian Bank Limited Girard Trust Bank Provident National Bank
Banco Union C.A. Midland Bank Limited

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft Banque Européenne de Tokyo S.A.
The Cleveland Trust Company—Nassau Branch Hamburgische Landesbank-Girozentrale—Hamburg
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting and Investment Co. Marine Midland Bank—New York
Midland and International Banks Limited Toronto Dominion Bank UBAF Limited
United States National Bank of Oregon—Nassau Branch Wells Fargo Bank N.A. Algemene Bank Nederland
Banca del Gottardo Banco di Roma per la Svizzera-Lugano Banco Real S.A.—New York Bank Mees & Hope NV
Banque Canadienne Nationale (Europe) S.A. Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord (EUROBANK)
Banque Continentale du Luxembourg S.A. Banque Européenne pour l'Amerique Latine (B.E.A.L.) S.A.
Banque Populaire Suisse SA—Luxembourg The Commercial Bank of Australia Limited—London Daiwa Europe N.V.
Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G.— Affiliation of Dresdner Bank A.G. Dow Banking Corporation—Amsterdam Branch Euro-Latinamerican Bank Limited —EULABANK—
The Fidelity Bank First National Bank of Denver The Industrial Bank of Japan Trust Company
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Limited Kuwait Pacific Finance Company Limited Lavoro Bank Overseas N.V.
Norddeutsche Landesbank International S.A. Privatbanken A/S Saitama—Union International (Hong Kong) Limited
United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore—London Branch United Virginia Bank Western American Bank (Europe) Limited

Agent Bank
BANCO DO BRASIL S.A.—LONDON BRANCH

هكذا من الأصل



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# 'Shell' earnings hold steady

the institutions to absorb 4.6 in "Shell" ather less than he equity) and price hardly placing shows ble a view the of "Shell" at

d quarter net per cent lower 74 that is con- portant in this fact that net ld remarkably rst three quar- n that western not. r the three suc- are £220m, m respectively. special profits 1974 and 1975 underlying net en by a fairly cent. True, the er figure is the year but this a rather sticky tween summer petroleum and fuel oils. ution is needed nterpreting the in crude oil runs and prim- capacity (to 68 Royal Dutch/ in the third eflects stocking of the Septem- crude price in- nore than under- That points to rofits but there question mark ket's ability to y high oil stocks ticularly if there mild winter and price increases emand to any

there is the fact only £90m of quarter net in- m oil sales out- merica with a coming from nd £15m from areas where ces seem to be ence. An addi- probably came in America— r of the Royal roup total earn- pite the loss of depletion allow-

T earnings look at around 63p ar for a prospec- of about 6 at the international ings is the more or to the market. ve yield is 5.3 per

r: 1975 (1974)
* £2,072m
£3,571m)
216.9m (£304.3m)
T.

itive
S
ast three months have been not- rformers against though there has ikness in the past ich in the light of rd quarter figures ontinue. Pre-tax 4.6m for the 9 disappointing to rised their profit ards after some from the United

he third quarter gainst £1.6m for comparable but eriod. Sales, at ghly in line with ter (the second benefitted from ramble) and illus- ther unexciting ground against may be operating

Hoover's domes- ce was predict- eas results come of a shock- nd) turned in 9 its down from 4m, with a turn- ses of £0.16m in ter. France and Germany have not turned up as quickly as expected, but the general fall in the overseas profits indicated by a sharply reduced tax charge also reflects difficulties in South Africa counteracting the modest improvement in Australia.

Margins are under heavy pressure due to competition, although Hoover have won price increases totalling around 14 per cent this year. Overseas, Hoover evidently feels the scenario might be somewhat less gloomy in the medium-term. The shares, up 5p at 315p yesterday are on a current year's prospective p/e ratio of around 7½, assuming profits of around £18m for the full 12 months. There could be better buying opportunities to come.

*Third quarter:* 1975 (1974)
*Capitalization* £62.5m
*Sales* £37.4m (£32.9m)
*Pre-tax profits* £2.9m (£1.6m)

## Mothercare

### Selling by the family

Last time the Zilkha family placed part of their shareholding in Mothercare—back in February—they raised more than a few eyebrows by doing it within a few weeks of the end of the group's financial year. This time they are open to no such criticism since the group has just reported on its half year to end September. On the other hand, shareholders are entitled to some kind of explanation as to why the family have decided to make a further substantial cut in its shareholding—and, perhaps, some indication as to whether or not further sales should be expected.

However, to give the Zilkhas their due, it was pointed out at the time of the February placing that the family had held off from unloading their shares while the price remained below the 165p at which they were originally offered publicly back in July 1972. But the fact remains that however much better a well-handled block-placing may be for a share price than a constant dribble of shares into the market, the unloading of such substantial blocks and the possibility that there could be more is almost certain to have an adverse impact on share price performance. In the case of Mothercare, the share price has performed roughly in line with the market recently. But the performance against both the market and the stores sector since the February placing has been abysmal—an underperformance of more than a fifth. Yesterday's placing may have gone smoothly enough, but if I were a shareholder, I would now be wanting the Zilkhas to make some kind of declaration of intent.

## Sime Darby

### Today's strategy

Sime Darby has spent the past two years restructuring its management and some of its subsidiaries, reassessing its investments and bringing its accounts more into line with current practice. Having broadly completed this process, the message in the accounts is that it is once again poised for growth. Action on the scale seen in the Pinder days can be ruled out, but acquisitions are apparently being contemplated, notably in Europe where the proceeds of the Clive disposal are still largely intact. For what it is worth, the p/e ratio, with the shares at 99p, is 52.

But it is clear that the thrust will be in a radically different direction from the past. Sime Darby's ambition in the Pinder days was to become a broadly spread financial conglomerate with a strong base in commodities, heavy equipment dealerships and merchanting in the East. Hence the moves into areas like insurance broking, property, money broking and commodity broking (which, incidentally, lost £1.5m in London last year).

The present management has no interest in spreading the financial interests further. Indicative of its new thinking is the acquisition of W. F. Stanley, an instrument and technical products manufacturer. As before, the strategy is to build on the existing agricultural and dealership interests, but to do so by bringing the technology of the West to the East.

This does not mean, Sime Darby insists, exploiting cheap labour in the East to make high technology gadgetry for consumption in the West. The aim is to draw on Western technology in areas where it might have direct application in the East, concentrating particularly on building up markets for products which are not yet widely in use.

It might be done by acquiring a European company like Stanley and then manufacturing its product range in the East. This represents a positive shift from the "middle man" role which has typified much of Sime Darby's merchanting operations before. The implication is that acquisitions are most likely to occur in the West but that this need not necessarily imply that in proportionate terms the group commitment in the East will diminish.

*Accounts:* 1974-75 (1973-74).
*Capitalization:* £168m.
*Net assets:* £70.9m (£66.5).
*Borrowings:* £30.9m (£45.5m).
*Pre-tax profit:* £20.8m (£22.3m).
*Earnings per share:* 1.9p (5.4p).

## Beaverbrook

### Rationalization benefits

When the results from other newspaper groups have shown only too clearly the economic pressures in the industry, Beaverbrook has well and truly bucked the trend.

But as last year's £1.35m loss underlined, drastic surgery was needed to keep the group afloat and Beaverbrook has gone about cutting costs with a vengeance over the past year. The workforce has been cut by 30 per cent and, exceptionally for a company in these inflationary times, the wage bill is now lower than last year. With the closure of the Glasgow printing works, a £3m cash outflow has been staunched. And economies at the *Evening Standard*—no Saturday edition and the reduced distribution area—has been the other major benefit on the cost side.

While advertising has been held back by the state of the economy, cover price increases have boosted circulation revenue by £11m to around £30m.

At the pre-tax level, Beaverbrook's profits have been rather exaggerated by the depreciation adjustment (it apparently depreciated faster than necessary in previous years) but even excluding this, the turnaround at the trading level is no mean achievement. In the current year much will depend on the buoyancy of advertising revenue as higher cover prices are likely to drag down circulation; and there is already a built-in brake on profits with the interest bill —up from £500,000 to £1.4m last year and possibly to £2m this year.

Meanwhile, the Beaverbrook properties in Fleet Street and Bristol are ready to be let and the Farringdon Street site of the *Evening Standard* has planning consent for office development. The "A" shares rose 2p to 44½p on the results and now yield 5.6 per cent, but in the background there is the possibility that Sir Max Rayne's LMS will soon be sellers of its largish Beaverbrook holding.

*Final* 1974-75 (1973-74)
*Capitalization* £7.8m
*Sales* £81.8m (£74.4m)
*Pre-tax profits* £3.23m (£1.35m*)
*Earnings per share* 8.75p (7.2p*)
*Dividend gross* 2.5p (0.5p)
* *Loss*

David Young discusses pressures for changes in the Price Code

# Will the code crack?

The force with which the opponents of the Price Code are now attacking it, seeking its immediate abolition or drastic modification, would seem to be a reflection of the resilience of this piece of legislation.

Since its introduction, the code has been attacked by most sectors of industry and by the trade unions, although now it is regarded by the Trades Union Congress more favourably, and its present form owes much to the pressure on the Government in recent months by the organized labour movement in the shape of Mr Jack Jones and Mr Len Murray.

However, the statement by Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made following the Chequers meeting this week, that changes to the code are a possibility, has strengthened the hand of those in industry who believe that it cannot carry on beyond the spring in its present form.

Objections to it range from the Confederation of British Industry, which asserts that the code has denied Britain jobs and investment by preventing firms from retaining the cash they need, and that it actively penalizes industrial efficiency, to those of the retail industry which, although like the CBI is broadly against it for ideological reasons, feels that competitive pressures in the High Street are keeping prices down and making the code redundant.

The retail industry has, the facts show, been badly hit in several areas, but against that there is evidence that the price controls in other areas have been only part of the reason for the many problems recently encountered.

Indeed the number of companies who have applied to take advantage of the safeguards available to them under the code have remained stable over the period of the code's operation. And they have not shown any sudden rises at particular periods, as would be expected if one industry was being hit by a particular set of circumstances, such as the electrical appliance manufacturing and retail industries were at the time of the increase in VAT rates.

## Pay effects

However, the retail industry could find its position worsening when the full effects of the recent national wage award in the industry are felt. The award, one of the first made following the £6 pay limit policy's introduction is, admittedly, also one of the few negotiated with £6 as an upward limit and not as the minimum.

But it is a large one for the industry and Lord Redmayne, the chairman of the Retail Consortium who is leading its attack on the code, was quick to point out that it would ultimately be the customer who would have to pay.

Lord Redmayne has also made it clear to Mrs Shirley Williams, the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, and the Government minister responsible for the code, that the recent rates increases being felt in the High Street are a massive burden on the retail industry.

Apart from the amendments which will be necessary to the code to enable her to introduce the package of price controlled essentials now under discussion with Lord Redmayne and the CBI, TUC and eventually the Price Commission—by statute it must be consulted before any changes are made—Mrs Williams has, however, only recently stated categorically that no changes to the code are on the way.

Speaking in London yesterday and during the debate on the anti-inflation policy less than a month ago, Mrs Williams said that it is not her intention to make any changes to the code before the end of the present phase of the prices and pay policy in July. She did add that she felt it would be foolish to do so.

The Government could conceivably extend the code in its present form for another year from the end of next July if it felt this necessary. The CBI and the Retail Consortium can take some small consolation from Mrs Williams's view of that prospect.

Mrs Williams recently said: "I do not want to give the impression that I would wish to go till the summer of 1977. Obviously, prices policy must be closely related to how the economy develops. It is frankly, too early to say at this stage what the shape of price controls will or should be after the summer of 1976."

The minister at the department, Mr Alan Williams has also said, less than a week ago, that no changes to the code are due, so it would seem that the industrial organizations are mounting their campaign for changes to peak at the time when the present code expires or regard these statements, by the two ministers who are responsible for the Code, as negotiable.

The latest intervention by the Chancellor throws little light on the subject, but there are physical problems which rule out sudden changes to the code, which is in any case a device of some political sensitivity, and modification of it would have to be acceptable to the TUC. Governments have seen in the past that if something is acceptable to the TUC it is rarely acceptable to the other interested parties.

## Industry needs

Changes to the code are, however, inevitable if it is to meet the needs of industry and the consumer after next summer, and the recent optimistic view of the Price Commission chairman Sir Arthur Cockfield that the regular economic pointers indicate the Government's inflation target could be met later next year, will make the Government the more willing to accept that changes must be made.

Sir Arthur administers the code and he and his commission are not responsible for its drafting, but the commission's changing role away from that of prices policeman to that of supplying the Secretary of State with the detailed information she needs through references and subsequent investigations, is being seen as an indication by some that it is being prepared for a new type of job within a new code.

Its present job of considering pay rises as part of a company's overall application for price rise approval, has led to the assumption by many, particularly in the lower levels of trade union organization, that the commission has taken over a job done by the Pay Board—an organization regarded by the trade union movement with as much affection as the National Industrial Relations Court.

The commission does not, in fact, decide on the eligibility or otherwise of the pay settlement as an allowable cost, but is advised on this by the Department of Employment.

The new code which will eventually appear, will bear the stamp of Sir Arthur Cockfield. He has administered it in its present form and his views on it have been put to the Government at the meetings to discuss changes the commission is required to have with the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection.

Inflation accounting is another factor which will mean the present code's death as its provisions were drawn up to follow normal accounting practice. If this practice changes in the light of the Sandilands Committee's recommendations, it follows that the code will have to change and it is then that critics of the code might secure concessions.

# Algeria makes first move on indexation of oil prices

Opec experts, meeting this week in Vienna, have been making another attempt to work out a system of indexing the differentials of freight and quality which determine the prices each oil-producing country asks for its oil.

At the last Opec meeting in September, the producers got as far as agreeing on a 25 per cent bracket for varying the differentials added to the $11.51 base price for Arabian light crude.

If the experts have agreed this week on a fixed mathematical formula for indexing differentials, it will be put to the Opec ministerial conference next month.

In the week before Opec meets, the much bigger question of indexation of the basic Opec price of oil, as well as of all other commodities, will be one of the two major topics under discussion (the second being world monetary reform) at the North-South dialogue in Paris.

## Formulae in new contracts

Algeria is one of the leaders of the Opec talks, as she will be of the Third World block in Paris too, being the only Opec country to have already worked out a formula for indexing its differentials. From January next year her new contracts will incorporate these formulae.

However, none of the Algerian state oil company's (Sonatrach) oil customers has got beyond discussing their new contracts. But oil experts here say that the new contracts, including indexing differentials for periods of anything from one to five years will save a substantial amount of executives' time now wasted in quarterly haggling sessions.

There are significant precursors of the new oil contracts in Sonatrach's new liquid natural gas (LNG) contracts signed in the past six weeks. These large deals with the American companies El Paso and Panhandle, and with the Spanish Government company Enagas, incorporates the new principle indexed as they are on substitute fuel prices in the two countries.

The new El Paso contract runs for 20 years from 1981, and for the first 15 years will run parallel with an earlier contract the company signed with Sonatrach.

When the two contracts are running together, El Paso will be getting a massive 20,000 million cubic metres of LNG a year.

The first contract (signed in 1973) will start in 1977, and the price has the old formula of nominal indexation on inflation.

The second, which was signed two weeks ago, is indexed on the price of number two and number six oil (home heating and power stations) in the eastern United States. This will effectively link it with the going Opec base price until the end of the century.

Natural gas contracts between Algeria and France have included an index formula since 1965, but, as with El Paso's earlier contract, it was a nominal index to world inflation and has never been successfully applied. The indexing formula for the French was changed in early 1974, and linked to the price of fuel oil, but this has not yet been applied either.

Algeria has found it extremely difficult to get the necessary financing for its gas projects which involve huge investments in new technology, and which are the lynchpin of Algeria's economic plans. The plans depend on LNG to finance the country when the known oil reserves run out towards the end of the next decade.

But part of the new deal with the Spanish Enagas was a $150m (about £75m) loan at 7 per cent, and peseta credits worth $300m. The Spanish have the contract for the preparation of the site for the new Skikda gas plant, and although this will use up some of the pesetas, the rest will be much needed general balance of payments support, not tied directly to the gas industry.

As far as the American companies are concerned, Algeria appears to have changed its old unsuccessful technique of demanding that its clients organize loans for it.

But the urgent need for long and short term credits remains even after the $400m loan from an international consortium of banks signed last month.

Algeria is trying to finance the industrialization needed to bring back the 20 per cent of the working population now abroad, and is committed to ambitious social programmes for its estimated 16 million population which is growing at 3.3 per cent a year.

Borrowing from other Opec countries, with small populations and large incomes, is likely to continue. Algeria's support for Saudi Arabia's position at Opec in September astounded some of her other Opec partners, who have not been used to looking to Algeria for a moderate voice on oil prices, knowing how urgent is her need to maximize oil revenues.

Algeria would be one of those most relieved if formal indexation of the base price of Opec oil could be agreed as it will end the present system of periodic acrimonious juggling of economic and political considerations to maintain Opec's united front.

And by linking the question of the indexation of oil prices to the indexation of all commodities, and dealing with it in the forum of the North-South dialogue, the unity of oil and non-oil producing Third World countries will be more easily maintained in Paris.

## Moderate voice in Vienna

Algeria's unexpectedly moderate voice in Vienna had the advantage of leaving her able to enter the North-South dialogue looking responsible and credible when advocating concern about world inflation and its effects on consuming nations, rich and poor.

The unity of the oil-producing and non-oil producing Third World countries would be more likely to be maintained in Paris by Iran pressing for agreement, within the forum of the conference, on the $1,000m, a year fund administered by the International Monetary Fund for grants (not loans) from oil producers to the poorer Third World countries.

The revival of this idea at the Opec meeting in Vienna, and more of a response from other Opec countries, was an augury of how differently they now view the economic interrelatedness both between Opec nations and other Third World countries, and between them and the industrial commodity-consuming countries of the world.

When the Shah's fund was first proposed at the Opec summit in Algiers in March, 1975, it was an idea months ahead of its time and only Venezuela supported it. All the other oil producers said they were giving enough through bilateral agreements.

There is evidently more good will now for the proposed fund made up from 10 cents on each exported barrel of oil sold for cash. But the internal economic crises will prevent at any rate some Opec countries from paying up.

In the months since the unproductive April North-South first preparatory conference, Algerian officials and other Third World diplomats think they have detected a softening of the American position which encourages them to push their second major topic—the complete revision of the world monetary system.

Algeria is one of the prime movers in the demand to replace the dollar as the unit of account for oil payments.

Special drawing rights based on a basket of 16 currencies is seen by Algerian officials as only stage one of the reform. They then envisage a second stage in which the basket will be replaced by an Arab monetary unit, administered by an Arab monetary fund.

A committee of seven Arab central bank governors met in Cairo last month and according to APS, the official Algerian news agency, agreed to institute an Arab monetary fund as soon as possible, and probably by the end of November.

**Victoria Brittain in Algiers**


**Ministry of Public Works and Mines**
**Directorate of Public Works**

**Republic of Togo**
**Travail—Liberté—Patrie**

## INVITATION TO TENDER

Issued by the Republic of Togo for a project financed by:
The African Development Fund (ADF)
Loan Agreement No. CS/T/TR/75/1 of 6 May 1975
The Togo investment budget

*Object*
The construction and asphalting of the SOKODE-BASSAR road in the Republic of Togo—a distance of some 57 km.
*The total project to be covered by tenders concerns*

1. Earthworks
Removal of undergrowth—tree felling—earthworks (cut and fill work approximately 800,000 cubic metres).

2. Highway construction
Construction of barrels, culverts and bridges.

3. Construction and asphalting of the road
Provision of a drainage layer, foundation, base, priming coat and two-layer surface.

4. Marking
Vertical.
Horizontal.

**Location**
SOKODE-BASSAR
SOKODE, which is the starting point for the road, is located 350 km from LOME on the south-north road and BASSAR is situated to the north-west of SOKODE.

**Period of works**
Maximum 20 (twenty) days.

**Currency of payment**
Bidders should state in their bids the percentage of the price which they require to be paid in the currency of the country in which their head office is situated. This percentage should be justified by bidders.

**Submission of tenders**
Bids should be in French and sent in triplicate (one original and two copies marked as such) by registered post with confirmation of receipt or be delivered by hand against a receipt to M. le Président de la Commission Consultative des Marchés, Présidence de la République, LOME, Republic of Togo by not later than 17.30 hours local time on 9 December 1975.
When sending bids by registered post bidders should inform the Chairman of the Advisory Committee in LOME by telegram of the reference number of the packet and place and date of posting.
Bids sent from abroad should be sent by airmail.
Bids will be opened at LOME on 10 December 1975 at 15.00 hours local time at a public meeting to be held in the Advisory Committee's room at the President's Palace.

**Period of validity**
Bidders shall be bound by their tenders for a period of three (3) months from the final date for submission of tenders.

**Qualification**
Tenders are invited on an equal basis from all individuals and corporate bodies from the member countries of the African Development Bank and countries contributing to the African Development Fund.

**Tender Specifications**
The tender specifications, which are in French, may be obtained from:
Monsieur le Chef de l'Arrondissement routes. Direction des Travaux Publics BP 335 LOME (TOGO).
Requests for copies of the specification should be accompanied by a banker's draft made out in the name of the Trésorier Payeur du Togo for the amount of 160,000 francs. The banker's draft must be drawn on one bank by another bank with the Vendor (Trésorier Payeur du Togo) named as the beneficiary.
On receipt of the request and of the cheque, the specifications will be sent to the applicant post free as soon as possible.

**Consultation of tender specifications**
1. Direction des Travaux Publics—Arrondissement des Routes BP 335 Lome (The Togo Republic).
2. Embassy of the Togo Republic in:
Bonn: 19, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str.; 53 Bonn FRG
Brussels: 264, Avenue de Tervuren 1150 Brussels
Paris: 8, rue Alfred ROLL, 75 Paris 16e
Ingenieurbüro Dr. Ing. HOLFELDER, 126 Hansjakobstr.; 78 Freiburg, FRG
3. Banque Africaine de Développement ABIDJAN (B.P 1387)

**Further Information**
M. le Chef de l'Arrondissement des Routes. Direction des Travaux Publics B.P. 335, LOME (The Togo Republic).


# Business Diary: Bywater runs deep • RCA turns down the sound

eous arrest and n Sime Darby's of Dennis Pinder ago sparked off hanges on a truly ale, and now the ng hands again. he end. Incoming es Bywater, gives within the next one more big top is planned. ved in to Sime executive in the der's departure, e same day that *Chin Tuan*, an cal Singapore ook up the chair- was, at best, a angement, aimed company over its ables.

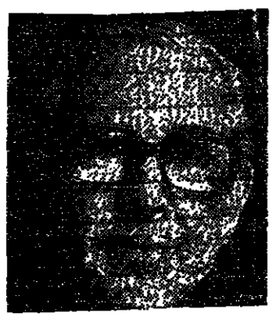
, who is 68, was down a handful manships, includ- Oversea Chinese ration; now that had time to nself with the Ian is taking the out both as chair- ctor.

, a Yorkshireman ed at such com- d, Plessey, GKN ls, says that he g for the same th chairman and of a huge group by and he plans e two. Nothing ng said yet, but at he will retain the chair and Dr Keith Bright, another recent arrival, will step up from being deputy chief executive to chief executive.

Meanwhile, Bywater has not yet finished the large-scale management restructuring which has seen no less than 40 out of the group's top 120 managerial positions change hands.

Most of the new recruits have come from the United Kingdom, but Bywater insists that he is being selective. He recounts how he recently received a telex in Singapore from an Englishman who said he had had enough of British taxation, wanted a job at Sime Darby and could be in Singapore in three days for an interview.

Bywater turned him down.



Sime Darby's James Bywater.

"Under no circumstances will we employ a man just because he is disenchanted with Britain", he remarked. Applicants be warned.

## Sarnoff's end

Anthony Conrad, the man who is taking over from Robert Sarnoff as RCA's chief executive officer, is no stranger to sudden departures. He once managed a missile programme at Cape Kennedy.

The soft-spoken Conrad is not exactly a protégé of the late Brigadier-General David Sarnoff, the father both of Robert and of the modern RCA group. He is, however, a company man of 25 years' standing.

He is an engineer-turned-manager who worked his way up through the group to become president and chief operating officer, four years ago.

Whether his assumption of the additional title of chief executive officer in the wake of Sarnoff's sudden departure is temporary or not is not yet clear. Nor is the reason for Sarnoff's resignation—for when the fur's flying there are few more tight-lipped organizations than professional communicators.

All RCA's headquarters at Rockefeller Plaza, New York, would say yesterday was that Sarnoff, 57, had resigned to pursue "other interests of a personal nature". This isn't very much for a group that runs the Random House publishers and the National Broadcasting Company to say about the end of the 45-year father and son Sarnoff era.

General Sarnoff became president of the company in 1930 and, as his health waned in the late sixties, he began to hand over to his son. Robert became chairman five years ago and leaves—officially—on New Year's Day.

Sarnoff, jnr, strove to wean the group away from electronics manufacture—the current loss-maker—but under his control earnings performance was neither steady nor spectacular.

Last year, he said, was a "uniquely difficult" year and the worldwide workforce was trimmed by 10,000 to about 116,000. Earnings were down 46 per cent in the first quarter of this year.

Tempers frayed when in March reports of a speech made by Sarnoff in Indianapolis sent RCA stock zooming upwards and brought in orders—many of them with cheques—for a device that neither RCA nor anybody else was ready to market.

This is the electronic microprocessor, which Sarnoff says can increase by up to a fifth the milage of heavy cars—one day.

RETRAINING CENTRE




"They try, and are sincere, but they can't think of anything Britain will be making in a few years' time."

At the moment, however, the gadgets are, in terms of everyday use, just a twinkle in the electronics industry's eye.

## Wine masters

Geoffrey Nobes and his fellow Masters of Wine could have "done a ton"—or should it be a tun—by this time next year.

A week from now the four latest masters—John Avery of Avery's of Bristol, Tony Chaplin of Stowell's of Chelsea, David Lake of Charles Kinloch, and Patrick Millet of Grant's of St James's—will be handed their certificates after passing the rigorous exams last May.

That brings the number of masters to 92, Nobes says, while there are thought to be two or three people who passed some, but not all, of the five papers and will therefore be re-presenting themselves next year.

There will then be more aspirants enrolling in the course being run by the Institute of Masters of Wine this January, and with any luck, hey presto! the hundredth master could be enrolled.

The hundredth master—in the year of the Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination Acts—could be a woman. Of the 90 or so masters there is so far only one woman, Sarah Morphew (class of 1970), but there is rumoured to be at least one woman willing to show her paces in the next intake.

Nobes, this year's chairman of the Institute of Masters of Wine, is a sales executive of wine shippers and wholesalers, H. Sichel & Sons. He's a claret man and has been in the trade all his working life.

The exams involve not only tasting—and even Nobes, who is now 57, reckons he can be fooled on an off day—but papers on growing, making, moving, keeping and selling wines.

We inadvertently misnamed the chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue yesterday. He is, of course, Sir Norman Price.

is a main board director and Mr P. Nicholls

its operates over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and

INSTITUTE OF DIRECTORS

# Why the City has no faith in statutory controls and prefers self-regulation

*On this page are extracts from some of the speeches at the annual convention of the Institute of Directors held in London yesterday. The speakers included Mrs Shirley Williams, the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection; Snr Roberto de Oliveira Campos, the Brazilian Ambassador; Lord Erroll of Hale, the institute's chairman; Mr John Garnett, director of the Industrial Society; Lord Watkinson, the deputy president of the CBI; Sir Eric Faulkner, chairman of Lloyds Bank; and Mr Graham Hill, the former world motor racing champion.*

## Sir Eric Faulkner chairman of Lloyds Bank

I have stressed the independence of the markets of the City. They cling fiercely to it. Without exception they believe strongly in self-regulation as opposed to statutory control. The British people have always preferred self-regulation to statutory control. In other countries governments have started with legislation based on theory and then painfully adapted it to developing practice.

In Britain ever since Magna Carta, men have been free to initiate practices, calling in legislation only when this becomes necessary in the interests of social justice. They resent and resist unnecessary intrusion by legislature.

This attitude of mind is strongly reflected in the City of London where it is clearly felt that statutory control is only justified when and if self-regulation is proved to be inefficient or ineffective.

Today the City's markets, and especially their wish to continue to regulate their own affairs, are widely seen as a manifestation of capitalism, and capitalism is of course under attack by extremists.

Those who support—or at least do not oppose—the attackers of capitalism seem oblivious to the fact that in destroying the capitalist system they would be destroying too many of the fundamental freedoms of the individual which the British peoples have constantly fought to preserve.

The only known alternative to capitalism allows no freedom to the individual. In London we have free markets. Where are the free markets in Peking? We suffer from many wildcat strikes, but who has the right to strike in any communist country?

I would not claim that the capitalist society is perfect, I would not claim that the free markets of London are not capable of improvement, but I would claim that in general they are still an example to the world for their efficiency, reliability and speed of action, and for the self-imposed ethical standards adhered to by those who trade in them.

Despite greatly increased revenue from taxation government must borrow more and more to cover its immense deficits. In 1973-74 government increased its sterling borrowing outside the banking sector by nearly £1,800m; in 1974-75 it increased by another £3,275m. Heaven knows what it will be in this financial year.

To achieve this borrowing government must attract private savings. The exemption of government stock from capital gains tax was deliberately intended to attract the private investor. It has done so.

If you industrialists are indeed short of long-term funds, surely it is at the door of government that your plaint should be laid, rather than at the gates of the City of London?



Sir Eric Faulkner speaking at the convention yesterday.

It is government's failure to control inflation which has so dangerously eroded your profitability and reduced the retained profits from which most new capital investment traditionally comes, as I have pointed out.

Inflation is not a plague inflicted by God. Inflation is, as it has always been, man-made. A creation of man's materialism and self-indulgence, it can only be controlled by man's self-discipline.

To get this recognized by the British people requires courageous leadership. It can be done; *it must be done.*

# Directors' role in leadership stakes

On Wednesday night the Government (or the Prime Minister) announced major new proposals for the British economy, and for industry and commerce in particular.

This initiative can only succeed if we directors provide the business leadership which will be required. While everyone employed in an enterprise, from the bottom to the top, contributes to its success, the directors of the enterprise carry a unique responsibility.

It is their decisions, correctly made, which ensure success—or their decisions, wrongly made or never made at all, which bring about eventual downfall.

Furthermore it is directors—and not managers, however good they may be—who carry the ultimate responsibility for the use and deployment of virtually all the venture capital in the country. And it is the directors who take the final decision on the allocation of profits as between the needs of the company and the servicing of the money already invested.

Perhaps it is because of our unique position in the free enterprise system that so many

## Lord Erroll chairman of the Institute of Directors

people want to become directors, and that others deride us so vigorously in public.

We are envied for our incomes, and in some cases for our wealth, although our real earnings are being mercilessly eroded by inflation and taxation.

The £20,000 a year managing director now has, after tax, no more than the take-home pay of three or perhaps four of his skilled shopfloor employees. I hope that the Diamond Commission in its next—and overdue—report will make this erosion of differentials abundantly clear.

We are not the "bosses' trade union", making demands at the expense of others, as so many trades unions do. We are not a closed shop, keeping out by restrictive examinations or other devices those who would like and are able to take on the special duties and responsibilities of a company director.

We are a free association of like-minded people sharing common interests and, above all, responsibility for leadership.

In practical terms, what does this mean for the institute? It means we must encourage our members to be more effective leaders.

The chairman of one of Britain's leading public companies wrote to me the other day. He said, "My directors and I see ourselves much more as managers these days and therefore not concerned particularly with your Institute". Oh dear!

So the first job of the institute is to explain and to educate.

Our second job is to speak up on behalf of our members. We have speakers ready and able to state the case; if directors are attacked as a body we reply in suitable terms.

Our third job is to encourage directors to believe in themselves and the important work that they are doing.

# Lessons for tackling inflation

Three lessons might be derived from the anti-inflationary efforts of modern societies. First, too frequent electoral consultations seem to be incompatible with a coherent and effective anti-inflationary policy and may indeed lead to "stop-go" patterns of behaviour, with policies being relaxed before they become effective.

The second lesson is that there must be substantial delegation of power to the executive branch of governments, to enable it to orchestrate monetary fiscal and income policies. Since fiscal legislation is slow, and often gets involved with problems of tax structure and

## Snr Roberto de Oliveira Campos, Brazilian Ambassador to the United Kingdom

reform, the executive branch of government tends to overplay monetary policy. This, in case of cost inflation, leads to an overkill, resulting in heavy unemployment, "slumpflation" and adverse political backlash.

A third lesson is that the indifferent success, or perhaps the different degrees of failure of major countries in handling recent inflation, produces a welcome degree of humility on the part of the politicians and economists, who no longer can claim mastery over recipes of social discipline and economic viability.

It should also produce a greater degree of tolerance in relation to the plurality of political systems in developing countries. In those countries, pressed by poverty and unemployment, the urge for growth may lead to authoritarian solutions.

We have to recognize the impossibility of uniform solutions, moulded on the Western political pattern, for the delicate and vital trade-off between liberty and social discipline, welfare and capital accumulation, price stability and economic growth.

# Business deserves to be consulted too

## Lord Watkinson deputy president of the CBI

If the Government wants free enterprise to go on saving our country from going bust, it must give us an occasional pat on the back and stop kicking us in the teeth all the time. It does not seem much to ask when the whole future of our nation is at stake. In return we must put our back into the job of making our businesses more efficient and more productive with the full cooperation of all who work with us.

More resources must be channelled into productive industry. Prices must be freed of detailed controls to increase the cash flow of industry for new investment. Greater incentives must be provided for exporters and the witch hunt against multi-national companies must stop.

Free enterprise is doing a good job. We are not "Failing the nation". We are in fact saving it from a rapid descent into total bankruptcy with its resulting mass unemployment. We must do more to see that the Government recognizes this and our arguments will be the more convincing if they represent a consensus view amongst those whom we provide with jobs and careers in our own companies.

Free enterprise has to find a new and firmer voice in our affairs, but our opinions must be founded on hard facts which are known and accepted by all those who work in the free enterprise sector of the British economy, whether they be directors, managers or on the shop floor.

If we are as important as this to the nation, why is it that we are not playing a more significant part in national affairs? Do we ever see the Prime Minister or the Chancellor of the Exchequer coming



Lord Watkinson.

round for a comradely consultation to Belgrave Square or Tothill Street, rather than following the familiar path to the left hand side of Smith Square? We don't! We all know that in the mind of the present government the word "director" or the word "businessman", is not a word that stands for power that has to be placated.

The Government should now call for a new united effort from the nation. It is I believe, their clear duty to do this. If they are willing to recognize the leading role that free enterprise has to play in this drive for recovery through a high earnings high output economy, then we should back this initiative with all the strength and vigour at our command.

The Government for its part must make it plain that they will take the necessary decisions however politically difficult or unpopular they may be.

Success for Britain is totally achievable if we all get on with the job and stop snarling and backbiting amongst ourselves."

# Commitment to work is the key to success

## Mr John Garnett, Director of the Industrial Society

If, in three-day working, we were able to achieve 90 per cent of what we normally achieved in five, what could we achieve in five-day working if everyone was committed to work?

The gifts of the people in this country are as great as ever, and as great as any in the world. The problem before us is how can these gifts be called forth in practice and applied to the producing of wealth in the interests of the nation. It is not just a matter of your and my commitment, but the commitment to work of every single individual in our companies and organizations.

There are of course some real obstacles. It is not easy to make every single person realize that his role is crucial in organizations of more than a dozen or so; or where the work is by nature repetitive and dull. Money is no longer as effective as it was in buying performance, and rewarding financially is not made easier when, for good national reasons, we are limited to paying anyone an increase of no more than £6 a week.

Perhaps the greatest complication of all is that in the last quarter of the twentieth century in this country people have more rights than in any other country in the world, and are therefore more economically free. This faces us with the big problem of getting everyone to understand that there cannot be rights without responsibilities.

So it follows that people must be brought to realize that, although as individuals they may be able to survive without working, the community itself cannot survive unless all of us commit ourselves to work.

This calls for far greater leadership at every level than in the days when people were automatically obeyed because of their authority.

This also applies to the trade union movement. It is quite unrealistic to see trade union structure in the form of the normal triangle with the general secretary at the top and the members below.

Increasingly over the last 20 years, by giving people security and independence, the triangle has been turned up the other way; the members are at the top and the general secretary is at the bottom. In the last resort power lies with the membership and not the general secretary.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

# Investors act on CBI survey and Chequers

"Now for 400 by Christmas" was the cry of many more bullish observers on the London stock market yesterday as the *FT* Index passed its previous best of the year, achieved in June.

The mildly encouraging CBI survey of industry and the apparent agreement on future strategy at Wednesday's Chequers meeting, brought out the investors to such good effect that by 1 pm the index was no less than 7.6 points ahead.

Though the tone eased in the afternoon and the advance was cut back, the closing figure of 366.0 (5.2 up) was not only the best of 1975 but also the highest for almost two years.

Dealers reported that, in addition to the leaders, there was also a good deal of interest in second-line stocks, a situation reflected by the number of bargains marked which exceeded 8,600 and were almost 500 more than on Wednesday.

*Some market men are not happy with Reardon Smith's inability to find a home for its drilling rigs and the prospect of a bid from Panama seems to be fading. The 50p units traded lower at 360p.*

Though off the top by the close, gains were widespread. Among the industrial leaders, the best were Unilever, up 8p to 410p, Courtaulds, 5p to 148p, Fisons, 4p to 384p, and Pilkington, 4p to 264p. There were also some sizable gains from the big engineers with Tubes trading 8p better, at 284p, and GKN firming 3p to 247p.

Newspapers continued to be a firm pitch with a sharp turnround by Beaverbrook firming the "A" 2p to 44½p, and Thomson Organisation continuing Wednesday's advance by another 7p to 212p. A bullish statement from the chairman boosted S. & W. Berisford by no less than 9p to 230p, while other firm spots in foods were Tate & Lyle, 11p to 250p, and Manbre & Garton, 5p to 147p, and both helped by the increase in world sugar values which attracted buyers.

Rights issues have cast something of a cloud over the insurance sector of late but yesterday they participated in full measure with Sun Alliance up 8p to 445p, and Royal, helped by a brokers' circular, adding 10p to 318p for the new shares and 6p to 316p for the old.

Relative cheapness attracted buyers to Britannic and by the end they had firmed 8p to 150p.

Awaiting further bid developments Harmo Industries gained another 2p to 38p, while a rights and dividend forecast boosted Hunting Associated Industries 7p to 74p. Light selling clipped 2p to 5p from John Stephen.

In oils, Shell dipped 7p to 375p after a rather disappointing third quarter and the sale of Burmah's shareholding. Burmah were a couple of points firmer and BP lost 4p to 586p. A higher bullion price was good for a firm golds sector where gains ranged from 20p to 75p. Val Reefs were £1.50 better at £24.50p.

In a buoyant timber section, James Latham soared 10p to 150p while Tunnel Cement came back another 5p to 170p after the shock of its plant closure earlier in the week.

Speculative buying helped Comet Radiovision to go 6p ahead to 53p, further consideration of results had Ocean Wilsons 11p to the good at 106p.

At Christmas, the Stock Exchange will close at noon on Christmas Eve and reopen on the following Monday. The "House" will also close on New Year's Day.

A firm advance in the gilts was cut short yesterday by Mr Healey's confirmation in a Parliamentary Answer that there would be no early cuts in public expenditure.

Short-dated stocks, which had been as much as an ½ to 3/16 firmer, slipped back by 1/16 point following this news.

Long-dated stocks lost an ⅛ point of an earlier ¼ point advance. Although there had been no strong expectation that special deposits would be called from the banks yesterday, there was some relief when this expectation finally proved well founded. Dealers described trading as "reasonably good".

Equity turnover on November 5 was £80.3m (17,933 bar

According to Exchange graph, active stocks yes were ICI, Shell, Court Tate and Lyle, GKN, B hams new, P, Bowater, lers, Midland Bank, P & O Charter Consolidated, Metropolitan, British Ame Tobacco, Cape Industries, don Smith "A" and H Industries.

*A confident interim statem last month sent buyers into Mowlem. In a firm sector, shares traded firmer at 82½ one of the construction ind majors, overseas interest sl cushion recession at hom*

**Correction:** The 27 per stake in Beyer, Peacock te Moore Holdings has been by brokers Laing & C shank. In our report yes about Beyer and Moore should have made it clear it is Moore that is in rec ship.

## Latest dividends

| Company (and par values) | Ord div | Year ago | Pay date | Year's total | Pre yea |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Airflow Stremlines (25p) Int | 1.0 | 1.17 | 6/1 | — | 3.7 |
| Ambrose Inv (25p) Int | 1.25 | 1 | 19/12 | — | 2.9 |
| Beaverbrook (25p) | 1.62 | 0.33 | — | 1.62 | 1.33 |
| Bekoh (10p) Fin | 14* | 14* | 29/12 | — | 14* |
| Brit-Borneo (10p) Int | 1.85 | 1.74 | 19/12 | — | 5.04 |
| Clifford & Snell (5p) Fin | 0.36 | 0.36 | 16/12 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Fortnum & Mason (£1) Int | 3.5 | 3.5 | — | — | 19 |
| Gordon J.-Stephens (25p) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2/1 | — | 1.5 |
| Guardian Inv (25p) Int | 0.75 | 0.49 | 16/12 | — | 1.75 |
| Herrburger Brooks (25p) | 0.87 | 0.87 | 6/1 | 0.87 | 0.87 |
| Hunting Gibson (£1) Fin | 1.25§ | 4.01 | — | 2.40§ | 2.05 |
| Martonair (20p) Fin | 1.92 | 1.96 | — | 3.36 | 3.15 |
| M. Y. Dart Fin | 0.68 | 0.76 | 14/1 | 1.37 | 1.28 |
| do Int | 0.19 | 0.16 | 14/1 | — | 1.37 |
| Usher-Walker (10p) Int | 0.93 | 0.83 | 12/12 | — | 2.44 |
| Wemyss Inv (£1) Fin | 6.2 | 6.2 | 19/12 | 9 | 9 |
| Wood Hall Tst (25p) Fin | 3.94 | 3.69 | 12/12 | 3.94 | 3.69 |

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. E where in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis, establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. * Malaysian ce § Forecast.

# Wood Hall slides and worse is to come

Nothing now seems to go right for Wood Hall Trust. Pre-tax profits in the year to June 30 slipped from a record £8.38m to £6.06m and the group says current first half results will fall below the £3.66m of last year. The board hopes matters will improve in the second half but it adds that uncertainty in countries where group trades spells a big fall in profits this year.

The group partly blames the relapse on Australian Mercantile Land and Finance, in which it has a 98 per cent stake. Depression in Australian agriculture meant that AML & F suffered a loss of £313,000. That went against a profit of £2.06m the year before.

Group turnover during the year fell from £258.9m to £224.9m. The final dividend is raised from 5.51p to 6.06p. Wood Hall recently acquired A. F. Jeffery and its associate, S. J. Plant Hire, civil engineering contractors. Pre-tax profits of the companies are about £250,000 a year.

## Martonair Int gives 1-for-10 scrip

Shareholders of Martonair International are to get a one-for-10 scrip issue as well as a dividend of 5.17p, against 4.7p. Pre-tax profits of this pneumatic control equipment group went up 7.26 per cent to a record £2.87m in the year to July 31. Turnover rose from £16.6m to £18.8m.

But profits in the first six months climbed from £1.14m to £1.36m and the second half saw a 2 per cent slip to £1.51m.

## Mitchell Cotts Trans

After charging interest of £192,300, Mitchell Cotts Transport, 77 per cent owned by the Mitchell Cotts Group, reports pre-tax profits down from £801,300 to £621,700, for the year to June 30. Last year, interest of £74,200 was capitalized as part of the cost of building a new refrigerated warehouse. Turnover for the year advanced from £4.83m to £5.87m. Earnings a share slipped from 7.72p to 6.4p and the final dividend is 2.57p, bringing the year's total to 4.18p compared with 3.80p.

## BET Omnibus Svces

The pre-tax profits of BET Omnibus Services, 98 per cent owned by British Electric Traction, fell from £2.4m to £2.1m in the half year to September 30. The group, in plant hire, transport, property and engineering, reports a rise in turnover from £13.2m to £15m. Earnings a share dipped from 10.28p to 10.26p but the interim dividend is 8.47p against 4.03p, though only to spread payments more evenly.

## W. Lawrence ahead

Builder and contractor Walter Lawrence has done better than expected. When 800,000 shares of 25p each at 55p were placed in June it forecast pre-tax profits of £800,000 for the year ended June 30. In fact they went ahead by 15 per cent to £844,000. Turnover climbed from £18.7m to £19.9m. Earnings a share were 8.6p against 9.5p and the board sets the final dividend at 3.85p, making 6.54p. Liquidity was improved by the sale of a property for £400,000 (against £286,000 in the books) and the board reports satisfactory progress so far this year.

## Hunting Assoc. plans rights

A one-for-five rights issue is planned by "close" company Hunting Associated Industries, the aviation support to survey consultancy group. The board intends to offer 1.32m shares at 53p, to raise about £700,000. The price compares with the market value of 72p reached after a 6p rise.

The issue is to be underwritten and arrangements for this are in hand. The details will be read to see if the operation means the end of Hunting's close company status.

The board hopes to pay a final dividend of 1.75p, giving a total of 3.69p gross, against 3.05p on the increased capital.

Group profits last year rose from £2.19m to £2.44m, and last month the group announced that its interim profits had increased from £896,000 to £1.08m. All this could stimulate interest in the shares, at present a thin market.

## Rand Selection

While the results are not strictly comparable, pre-tax profits of Rand Selection Corporation are R45.5m, against R42.4m for the year to September 30, on investment income up from R49.4m to R57.8m. Earnings a share are up from 114.5c to 113.6c while the dividend is raised from 70c to 75c.

Group activities range from gold and finance to industry and property.

## B. S. & W. Whiteley

After all charges, the profits of B. S. & W. Whiteley, a maker of electrical insulating pressboard and multiply presspaper, slumped from £118,900 to £51,900 in the half year to September 30. Turnover rose from £2.08m to £2.53m, but declined in volume, the company says. It reports that the City Takeover Panel is still considering the acquisition of 33 per cent of the company's equity by four Swiss companies. The interim dividend is 0.74p again.

## BP in US acquisition

BP has agreed with the US-based offshore drilling contractor, Ocean Drilling and Exploration, and Mr Hugh Wilson to buy a 47.5 per cent stake in ODECO's 90 per cent-owned subsidiary, Sub Sea International. The deal needs government blessing. BP and ODECO now each have 47.5 per cent of Sub Sea and Mr Wilson, the company's founder and chief executive, keeps 5 per cent.

## Matthews buying Dawson & Barfos

Matthews Holdings in meat, public houses and property is making an agreed offer worth about £3.7m for Dawson and Barfos, based at Wellingborough, Northamptonshire. The acquisition is part of Matthews' policy of developing into a broadly-based food and drinks group with Dawson contributing its essences and fruit juices. For every four ordinary shares in Dawson there will be five Matthews ordinary shares. Matthews fell by 2p to 49p and Dawson by 8p to 54p, compared with the offer price of 61.25p. There will be a cash alternative of 48p a share.

Irrevocable undertakings to accept have been given for 2,865,892 shares of Dawson (47.6 per cent of the capital) beneficially owned by the directors of Dawson, their family trusts, Keyser Ullmann and certain other shareholders. Matthews was advised by Brown, Shipley.

## MY Dart scales its ninth peak

Although there was some slowing down in the second half-year, a ninth record profit in a row comes from Hertfordshire-based MY Dart, the manufacturer of sporting goods such as dartboards, packaging and pyrotechnic lines. In the year to June 30, pre-tax profits rose by 15.2 per cent to £1.22m—but in the first six months the gain was as good as 29 per cent.

Turnover climbed by 37.6 per cent to £7.08m—the first time past the £7m mark—compared with a 31 per cent advance in the first six months. The final dividend rises from 1.13p gross to 1.05p, making 2.1p gross, against 1.91p, the most allowed.

## Grovebell share listing restored

The long-drawn-out dispute at Grovebell Group, the old Maden & Ireland, in cars, caravans, telecommunications and property, appears to be over. The company has had share listing restored and acquisition talks have been stopped. The shares were suspended at the beginning of August, pending details of a reorganization in which Sonesta, a Guernsey-based company with a minority holding in Grovebell, was trying to get some of its representatives on Grovebell's board. Sir John Roxburgh, chairman of Grovebell, opposed the move, but in mid-August four Sonesta representatives joined the board of Grovebell.

## Big increase at Bekoh

Pre-tax profits at Bekoh Holdings rose 116 per cent to £1.49m in the year to June The group, mainly in rubl and palm oil, reports turnov up from £2.97m to £3.65m. 1967, the group transferred re residence to Malaysia to sa tax and last year it was re-des nated as non-resident for change control. Earnings share advanced from 5.36p 11.72p, but the dividend is Malaysian cents again.

## Auditors qualify Bank B accounts

The accounts of Bank Bridge Group, which plummeted into losses in 1974-75, have been qualified. The auditors say that the amount of £2,184,300 at which the total interests in subsidiaries are stated and the related item of goodwill of £2,009,000 in the consolidated balance sheet are not, in their opinion, justified—the subsidiaries did not yield a satisfactory return on capital employed for 1974-75.

The board reports that, with the support of the group bankers, the company must now rerrench and this the board is doing.

## Beyer, Peacock

Somerset engineer Beyer, Peacock says Moore Holdings' 2 per cent stake in the compan has been placed by broke Laing and Cruickshank, wit several investment client Moore Holdings is now i receivership. Beyer adds that a individual or organization no holds more than 10 per cent o its equity.

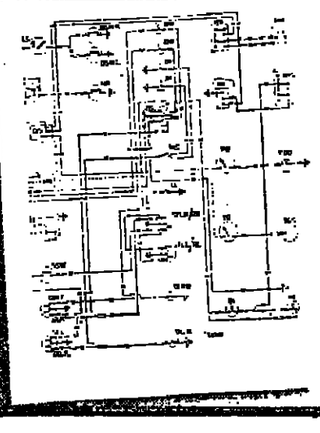
## Gdn Johnson-Stephens

The record profit of £352,00 made by Gordon Johnso Stephens in the year to Febru ary 28 has been followed by 59 per cent interim advance t £207,000 for the six months t August 31. This Gloucester based engineering group als hoisted turnover from £1.87 to £2.5m, including the result of recently acquired Dougla Rowson International. Th dividend is 0.77p, against 0.74 and earnings a share are 2.23 against 1.96p. The group ha taken a 7 per cent stake i Gordon Johnson Industries o Kansas City.

**KAISER'S GERMAN PURCHASE**

Kaiser Aluminum an Chemical of the US has agree to acquire Preussag AG's hal share of the Kapal group o aluminium-fabricating and pro duction companies operating i West Germany, Belgium an Switzerland. Kaiser already owns the other half, and need additional capacity of primary aluminium. The German monopolies commission recently refused to allow Preussag to sell its half share to Vereinigte Aluminium.

More Fin'l news on pages 21 and 22

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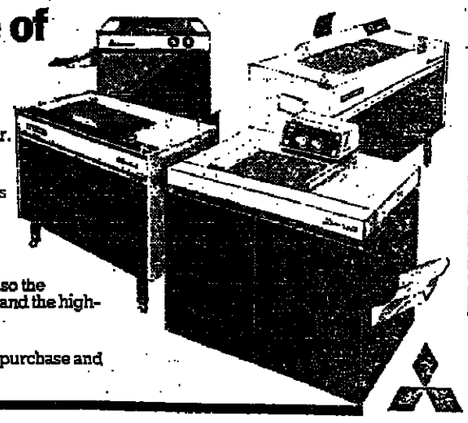
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# [FINAN]CIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## [Companies in] briefly

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[...]NELL
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**AYER HITAM TIN DREDGING**
After all charges, profits £1.49m (£1.03m), turnover £6.11m (£4.36m) in year ended June 30. Directors say there is no further dividend payment. Dividends totalling 20p (15p) already paid.

**BESTOBELL FOR NEW PEAK**
Sir Humphrey Browne, chairman, says profits in current year should be "well over £5m pre-tax", compared with £4.86m last year. He adds that overseas companies are 30 per cent above last year, with one United States company up 100 per cent. In the next 18 months company will make three or four small acquisitions in the United States.

**PERMALI STANDS FIRM**
Permali board says it does not consider revised BTR offer of 31.5p fair for ordinary shares. It advises shareholders to do nothing about documents to be posted today.

**UNICORN IND**
Unicorn Industries has agreed in principle to buy certain assets of the Simonds Abrasive Division of United States-based Wallace Murray Corp, which also has Canadian interests. If negotiations succeed, "substantial" acquisition will complement activities of Unicorn's existing United States company, Precision Grinding Wheel of Philadelphia.

**POCHIN'S**
Turnover for year to May 31, £8.52m (£6.66m). Pre-tax profit, £382,000 (£450,000). Dividend, 5.78p gross (5.25p).

**DALGETY**
Chairman, Mr R. Withers, reports that company has made a reasonable start to current year. But there is unlikely to be any dramatic upturn.

**MAYNARDS**
After his first year as chairman, Mr Peter Salmon, says group's future looks good and further capital investment programme of over £500,000 is planned.

**WEST OF ENGLAND TRUST**
The trust has agreed to buy the share capital of Financial Analysis Group. Consideration is 60,000 ordinary shares of 25p each, ranking equally with the existing ordinary shares (market value approximately £16,000).

**MARUBENI MARITIME**
Marubeni Maritime Corp of Japan is negotiating a $27m, six-year loan from group of institutions led by Westdeutsche Landesbank. Sources said the loan would bear 1.75 points above interbank Eurodollar rates.—*AP-Dow Jones.*

# Mr Harris and Yorkgreen

Eastbourne accountant, Mr Leslie Harris is again pressing the board of Yorkgreen Investment Trust for information and management changes. He will ask for proxy support at the meeting called for November 17, when he will vote against all the board's resolutions including the reelection of a director.

He also hopes to pursuade Mr Dennis Heymanson, the millionaire founder of Rest Assured, on the board. Mr Harris wants to know what happened to the proposed transfer of 20 per cent of Yorkgreen's capital from Heenan Spark to Mr David Innes Yorkgreen's chairman and Mr Tom Buffet, a director. Both were on the Heenan Spark board before it went into receivership. Finally, Mr Harris wants to learn all about the company's new holding in Interlite and Modern Automatic Alarms.

## National Bank of Australasia

The National Bank of Australasia's net profit for the year to September 30, rose from A$19.4m to A$26m. The trading bank's profit rose by 18 per cent to A$16.8m, and the savings bank profit increased by 19 per cent to A$3.1m. Its subsidiary, Custom Credit Corporation, hoisted group profits from A$10.3m to A$11.8m. The directors propose to make a cash one-for-four share issue at a premium of 50 cents each. This will raise $A25.9m

## Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

| $ STRAIGHTS | Bid | Offer |
|---|---|---|
| AIDC 10¼ 1981 | 102¼ | 103¼ |
| Air France 9¼ 1982 | 100½ | 101½ |
| Airlease 8¾ 1988 | 86 | 89 |
| ARDE 9¾ 1980 | 99½ | 100¼ |
| Ashland 8 1987 | 89½ | 90½ |
| Barclays Bank 9¾ 1980 | 99¾ | 100¾ |
| BFCE 9 1982 | 100 | 101 |
| Broken Hill Prop 9½ 1981 | 101 | 102 |
| British Steel Corp 8¾ 1980 | 85 | 86 |
| Burlington 7¾ 1987 | 89½ | 90½ |
| Carrier 8 1987 | 88 | 89 |
| CECA 8¾ 1982 | 93½ | 94½ |
| Chevron 7 1980 | 96½ | 98 |
| Conoco 7 1980 | 96½ | 98 |
| Conoco 8 1980 | 94¾ | 95½ |
| Cons Foods 7½ 1991 | 85½ | 86½ |
| CSR 9½ 1980 | 100¼ | 101¼ |
| Curacao Tokyo 8½ 1988 | 87¼ | 88¼ |
| Curacao Tokyo 10¼ 1981 | 103 | 103 |
| Cutler Hammer 8 1987 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Dana 8 1987 | 89 | 90 |
| Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1990 | 79½ | 80½ |
| DSM 9¼ 1980 | 101 | 102 |
| EIB 9 1980 | 100 | 101 |
| EIB 9¼ 1986 | 100 | 101 |
| Escom 9¼ 1989 | 89 | 90 |
| Escom 10¼ 1983 | 99 | 100 |
| Escom Floating Rate 1983 | 98 | 99 |
| First Chicago 7 1980 | 94½ | 95½ |
| GATX 8¾ 1987 | 88 | 89 |
| Gould 9¾ 1983 | 99 | 100 |
| Guardian Royal 8 1987 | 74 | 77 |
| Gulf and Western 9½ 1980 | 103 | 103 |
| ICI 7½ 1993 | 70 | 72 |
| International Util 8½ 1982 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Motorola 8 1987 | 92½ | 93½ |
| National Coal Board 8¾ 1988 | 83 | 85 |
| New Zealand 9 1980 | 100 | 101 |
| New Zealand 9¾ 1982 | 101 | 102 |
| Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980 | 102 | 103 |
| Nippon Steel 9¼ 1980 | 99½ | 100½ |
| NA Rockwell 8¾ 1987 | 87½ | 88½ |
| Occidental 10 1981 | 100 | 101 |
| Ontario Hydro 9 1980 | 100¼ | 101¼ |
| Pacific Lighting 8 1988 | 89 | 90 |
| Pacific Lighting 9½ 1981 | 102 | 103 |
| Pennwalt 8 1987 | 90 | 91 |
| Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987 | 91 | 92 |
| Scanraff 7¾ 1990 | 87½ | 88½ |
| Scanraff 8¾ 1988 | 85½ | 86½ |
| Shell 7½ 1987 | 91½ | 92½ |
| Singer 11 1977 | 100½ | 101½ |
| Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981 | 103 | 104 |
| Standard Oil 8¾ 1980 | 101 | 102 |
| Standard Oil 8¾ 1988 | 98 | 99 |
| Standard Oil 8¾ 1988 | 98½ | 99½ |
| Statsgoroslag 9¾ 1980 | 98½ | 99½ |
| Sybron 8 1987 | 85½ | 90½ |
| Tenneco 7¾ 1987 | 85½ | 87½ |
| Textron 7¾ 1987 | 85½ | 86¾ |
| Transocean Gulf 7½ 1980 | 93 | 93 |
| Union Oil 7¾ 1987 | 98 | 99 |
| Williams & Glyns 8¾ 1987 | 78 | 81 |
| **DM BONDS** | **Bid** | **Offer** |
| CFP 8¾ 1985 | 99½ | 100¼ |
| Denmark 8¾ 1989 | 99½ | 100¼ |
| ICI 8¾ 1982 | 96½ | 97¼ |
| Mexico 9 1982 | 98¾ | 99¾ |
| National Westminster 8 1988 | 91½ | 92½ |
| Sumitomo Metal Inds 8¾ 1982 | 98½ | 99½ |
| Sun Int Fin 7½ 1988 | 91 | 92 |
| **$ CONVERTIBLES** | **Bid** | **Offer** |
| AMF 5 1987 | 62 | 64 |
| American Express 4¼ 1987 | 79 | 81 |
| Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1993 | 94 | 96 |
| Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991 | 105 | 107 |
| Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1993 | 101 | 103 |
| Borden 5 1992 | 93 | 95 |
| Borden 6¾ 1991 | 103 | 105 |
| Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987 | 74 | 76 |
| Carnation 4 1988 | 86 | 88 |
| Chevron 5 1992 | 98 | 100 |
| Cummins 6¾ 1986 | 77 | 79 |
| Dart 4¾ 1987 | 80 | 83 |
| Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988 | 114½ | 116½ |
| Economic Labs 4¾ 1987 | 77 | 79 |
| Federated Dept Stores 4¾ 1985 | 130 | 132 |
| Ford 6 1988 | 73 | 77 |
| Ford 6 1986 | 85 | 88 |
| Gillette 4¾ 1987 | 73 | 77 |
| Gould 5 1987 | 87 | 89 |
| Gen Electric 4¾ 1987 | 83 | 84 |
| Gulf and Western 5 1988 | 86 | 88 |
| Harris 5 1987 | 66 | 68 |
| Honeywell 6 1986 | 76 | 73 |
| ITT 4¾ 1987 | 69 | 71 |
| J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987 | 110 | 112 |
| J. P. Morgan 4¾ 1987 | 96 | 98 |
| Nabisco 5¾ 1988 | 91 | 93 |
| Owens Illinois 4¾ 1987 | 86 | 88 |
| J. C. Penney 4¾ 1987 | 76 | 78 |
| Revlon 4¾ 1987 | 98 | 100 |
| Rank Org 4¾ 1993 | 41 | 43 |
| Sperry Rand 4¾ 1988 | 95 | 97 |
| Squibb 4¾ 1987 | 82 | 84 |
| Texaco 4¾ 1988 | 74½ | 76½ |
| Union Carbide 4¾ 1982 | 102½ | 103½ |
| Warner Lambert 4¾ 1987 | 91 | 93 |
| Xerox Corp 5 1988 | 76 | 78 |

DM=Deutschemark issue.
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

# Discount market

Money markets passed another very quiet session yesterday. Credit was in short supply in the discount market and the Bank of England eventually assisted the market on a small scale by purchasing Treasury bills directly from those houses in need.

However, underlying factors indicated that the banks would still be carrying run-down balances forward to today.

There were several factors channelling money out of the market including the Treasury bill take-up, revenue transfers to the Exchequer and below-target balances carried over from Wednesday by the banks. Rates for secured loans ruled around 11⅛ per cent for most of the session, but after the authorities' programme of help, final balances were mostly picked up within a band of 8¾ to 10⅛ per cent.

## Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 12% (Last changed 4/10/75)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 11½
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: Open 11 Close 11¾
Week Fixed: 11¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

| Buying | | Selling | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 months | 11⅜ | 2 months | 11¼ |
| 3 months | 11⅜ | 3 months | 11¼ |

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 months | 11⅞-11¾ | 3 months | 12 |
| 3 months | 11¾-11⅝ | 4 months | 12¼ |
| 4 months | 11⅝ | 6 months | 12¼ |
| 6 months | 11½ | | |

Local Authority Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 12-11½ | 7 months | 12-11½ |
| 2 months | 12-11½ | 8 months | 12-11½ |
| 3 months | 12-11½ | 9 months | 12¼-11¾ |
| 4 months | 12-11½ | 10 months | 12¼-11¾ |
| 5 months | 12-11½ | 11 months | 12¼-11¾ |
| 6 months | 12-11½ | 12 months | 12½-12 |

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 11⅞-11¾ | 6 months | 11⅞-11¾ |
| 3 months | 11⅞-11⅞ | 12 months | 11⅞-11⅞ |

Local Authority Market (%)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 days | 11½ | 3 months | 11¾ |
| 7 days | 11¾ | 6 months | 11¾ |
| 1 month | 11⅞ | 1 year | 12¼-12⅛ |

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 11⅛-11 Close 11

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 week | 11¼-11¼ | 6 months | 11⅞-11⅞ |
| 1 month | 11¾-11⅝ | 9 months | 11⅞-11⅞ |
| 3 months | 11¾-11⅝ | 12 months | 11⅞-11⅞ |

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 12¼ 6 months 12¾

Finance House Base Rate 11½%

## Recent Issues

| | Closing price |
|---|---|
| Bristol 12¾% 1981 (£99½ a) | [illegible] |
| Corn Exchange 10p Ord | 121 |
| Coventry 13¾% 1980 (£99½ e) | [illegible] |
| Derby 13¾% 1982 (£99½ a) | [illegible] |
| Elandsrand Gold 20c (R3) | [illegible] |
| Haslemere Est 9¾% Cnv (£100) | [illegible] |
| Islington 13¾% 1980 (£100) | [illegible] |
| Do 14% 85-86 (£100) | [illegible] |
| Lee Valley Wtr 9% Rd Pf (+) | [illegible] |
| Norcros 15% Db 90-95 (£Ben) | £26 |
| York Wtr 9% Pf 1980 (+) | [illegible] |

| RIGHTS ISSUES | Latest date of renun | |
|---|---|---|
| Cape Ind (105) | Dec 5 | 40 prem+5 |
| Debenhams (73) | .. | 26½ prem+1½ |
| Minet Hldgs (50) | .. | 34 prem+2 |
| Raybeck (102) | .. | 25 prem+3 |
| Weir Grp (50) | Dec 19 | 24 prem+3½ |

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £45 paid. b £10 paid. c £30 paid. f £50 paid. g £60 paid. h £35 paid. i £40 paid.
end

## [Foreign Exchan]ge

... corded late, sharp ... an exchange trad- ... fter news of the ... se in the United ... price index for

... closed up to 200- ... elow the day's ... several financial ... opped to 2.5590/ ... from 2.5695/5710 ... an early level of

... ded at $2.0705 ... closing at $2.0690 ... lar to show a net ... ints. The pound's ... was finally un- ... 3 per cent. ... rkets were unsettled ... the United States ... gain, the largest

... intervention in ... d to be limited. ... changed at $146.25

## [Gold ...]tion

[...] Market rates (close) November 6 $2.0685-0695 $2.1035-1045 5.41-45fl 79.90-80.10f 12.37¾-39¾k 5.29½-30½m 54.75-05c 132.05-25p 1390-98lr 11.32¾-33¾k 9.01¾-02¾f 9.01¾-02¾k 024-26y 37.45-65sch 5.45¾-44¾f ... since Dec 21, 1971, ...

## [Forward L]evels

3 months
2.55-2.45c prem
1.30-1.20c prem
9-8c prem
115-95c prem
18-16ore prem
10½-9½pf prem
60c prem-40c disc
7-5lr prem
14¼-13¼ore prem
11-9c prem
11-9ore prem
70-40gro prem
13-11c prem
... against US dollar.

... calls, 5½-6; seven ... 5¾-6¾; three months.

... 30 (an ounce): pm. $149.50-151.50 (£72.25-73.50) (inter- ...) ... 50-46.50 (£21.30-22.50) ... international ...

... index of Euro- ... was put provi- ... on November 4 ... eek earlier.

## Wall Street

New York, Nov 6.—Stocks on the New York exchange gained moderately today.

Analysts noted that fuel-oriented issues were among leaders on forecasts of a decline in oil prices.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 4.65 points to 840.92. Advancing issues moderately outnumbered declines about 800 to 570.

| | Nov 6 | Nov 5 |
|---|---|---|
| Allied Chem. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Allied Stores | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Allied Supermkt | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Allis Chalmers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Alcoa | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Amax Inc. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Amerada Hess | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Airlines | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Brands | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Broadcast | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Can | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Cyan. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. El. Power | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Home | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Motors | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Nat. Gas | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Standard | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Tel. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Amf. Inc. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Anaconda | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Armco Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Asarco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ashland Oil | 20 | [illegible] |
| Atl. Richfield | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Avco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Avon Prod. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Babcock & Wcox | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bankers Tst NY | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bank of Am. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bank of N.Y. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Beat. Fds. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bell & Howell | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bendix | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Beth. Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Boeing | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Boise Cascade | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Borden | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Borg-Warner | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bristol-Myers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| BP | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Budd | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Burl. Ind. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Burlington Nthn | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Burroughs | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Campbell Soup | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Canadian Pac. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Caterpillar | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Celanese | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Central Soya | 16 | [illegible] |
| Charter N.Y. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chase Manhat. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chem. Bk. N.Y. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chesapeake Ohio | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chrysler | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Citicorp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cities Serv. | 41 | [illegible] |
| Clark Equip | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Coca Cola | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Colgate | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C.B.S. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Columbia Gas | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Comb. Eng. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Comw. Edison | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Con. Edison | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cons. Foods | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cons. Power | 13 | [illegible] |
| Cont. Can. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cont. Oil | 57 | [illegible] |
| Control Data | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corning Glass | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C.P.C. Intnl. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Crane | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Crocker Int. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Crown Zeller | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dart. Ind. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Deere | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Del Monte | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Delta Air | 23 | [illegible] |
| Detroit Edison | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Disney | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dow Chem. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dresser Ind. | [illegible] | 60 |
| Duke Power | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Du Pont | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Eastern Air | 4 | 4 |
| East. Kodak | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Eaton Corp. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| El Paso Gl. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Equitable Life | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Esmark | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Evans P. D. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Exxon Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fed. D. Strs. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Firestone | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fst. Chicago | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fst. Nt. Boston | 23 | [illegible] |
| Fst. Penn Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ford | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| G.A.F. Corp. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gamble Skogmo | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gen. Dynam. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gen. Electric | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gen. Foods | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gen. Instr. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gen. Mills | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gen. Motors | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gen. Pub. Util. N.Y. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gen. Tel. El. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gen. Tire | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Genesco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Georgia Pac | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Getty Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gillette | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Goodrich | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Goodyear | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gould Inc. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Grace | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gt. At. & Pac. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Greyhound | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Grumman Cp. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gulf Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gulf Wn. Ind. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Heinz H. J. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hercules | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Honeywell | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| IC Inds | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ingersoll | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Inland Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| I.B.M. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Int. Harv. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Int. Nickel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Int. Paper | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Int. Tel. Tel. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jewel Co | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jim Walter | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Johns Manv. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Johnson & John | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kaiser Alum. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kennecott | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kerr McGee | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kimb. Clk. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kraftco Cp. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kresge S.S. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kroger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ligg. Myer | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| L.T.V. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Litton | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lockheed | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lucky Stores | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Manuf Hanover | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mapco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Marathon Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Marcor Inc. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Marine Mid. | 16 | [illegible] |
| Martin Mar. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| McDonnell | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mead | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Merck | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Minn. Mng. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mobil Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Monsanto | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Morgan J. P. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Motorola | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| NCR Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| NL Ind | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nat. Bisc. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nat. Distill. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nat. Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Norfolk West. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| NW Bancor | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Norton Simon | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Occ. Pet. | 14 | [illegible] |
| Ogden | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Olin Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Otis Elev. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Owens Ill. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pac. Gas. El. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pan. Am. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Penn. Cent. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Penney J. C. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pennzoil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pepsico | 70 | [illegible] |
| Pet Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pfizer | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Phelps Dod. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Philip Morris | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Phill. Pet. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Polaroid | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| P.P.G. Ind. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Proc. Gamble | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pub. Ser. El & Gas | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pullman | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rapid American | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Raytheon | 48 | [illegible] |
| RCA Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Republic Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Reynolds Ind. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Reynolds Metal | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rockwell Int. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Royal Dutch | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Safeways | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Regis | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Santa Fe Ind. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| SCM | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Schlumberger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Scott Paper | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Seaboard Coast | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sears Roe. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Shell Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Shell Trans. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Signal Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Singer | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sony | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sth Cal Edison | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Southern Pac. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Southern Rly. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sperry Rand | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Squibb | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Std. Brands | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Std. Oil Cal. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Std. Oil Ind. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Std. Oil Ohio | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sterling Drug | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Stevens J. P. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Stude Worth | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sunbeam Cp. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sundstrand | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sun Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Teledyne | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tenneco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texaco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas East Trans | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas Inst. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas Utilities | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Textron | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| T.W.A. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Travelers Cp. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| T.R.W. Inc. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| UAL Inc. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Unilever Ltd. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Unilever N.V. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Bancorp. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Carbide | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Un. Oil Cal. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Un. Pacific Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Uniroyal | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United Brands | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Utd Merch & Man | 14 | [illegible] |
| U.S. Industries | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| U.S. Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Utd Technol | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wachovia | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Warner Comm. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Warner Lambert | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wells Fargo | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| West'n Bancorp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Westgh. El. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Weyerhaeuser | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Whirlpool | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| White Motor | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Woolworth | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Xerox Cp. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Zenith | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| **Canadian Prices** | | |
| Abitibi | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Alcan | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Alg. Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Asbestos | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bell Tel. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Can. Sup. Oil. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Can. Inv. Fd. | 4.49 | [illegible] |
| Cominco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cons. Bat. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Falconbridge | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gulf Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hawker Can. | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Hud. Bay Mn. | 17 | [illegible] |
| Hud. Bay Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| I.A.C. Ltd. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Imasco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Imp. Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Int. Pipe | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mass.-Ferguson | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Power Cp. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Price Bros. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Royal Trust | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Seagram | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Steel Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tex. Cda. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Trans. Mnt. Oil | 10 | [illegible] |
| Walker H. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| W.C.T. | [illegible] | [illegible] |

* Ex-div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New Issue. p Stock Split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.0690 ($2.0647); three months, $2.0442 ($2.0383); Canadian dollar, 98.48c (98.27c).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was down .18 to 295.78. The futures index was down .21 to 284.71.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 840.92 (836.27); transportation, 169.58 (168.18); utilities, 82.89 (82.66); 65 stocks, 258.03 (256.55).

New York Stock Exchange index, 47.34 (47.13); industrials, 52.64 (52.41); transportation, 31.76 (31.56); utilities, 32.65 (32.56); financial, 44.55 (44.26).

# Gold dips $2.8 in moderate trading

New York, Nov 6.—GOLD futures fell sharply in moderate trading here and in Chicago. On the Comex, final settlement quotes showed all months off $3.40 with the exception of Dec 1976 and Feb 1977 which slid $2.50. IMM losses ranged from $1.20 in distant March on an unfilled offer of 163.50 to $2.80 in nearby March, which was quoted at 148.30-148.50. NY COMEX. Nov. $145.50; Dec. $146.00; Jan. $146.80; Feb. $147.70; April. $149.60; June. $151.80; Aug. $153.40; Oct. $155.30; Dec. $157.20; Feb. $159.10. CHICAGO IMM. Dec. $146.20 asked-146.80; March. $148.50-148.30 asked; June. $151.60 asked; Sept. $155.10; Dec. $157.80; March. $163.50 asked.

SILVER.—Futures were irregular at the close, ranging from 1.50 cents lower to 3.90 cents higher from the local trade and commission houses.

The market's ability to absorb selling and, in effect, preserve yesterday's sharp gains prompted short covering in the final minutes of the day.

After Comex silver closed, the midwest silver market widened the arbitrages on the upside by about 4.00 cents.

The jump of 1.8 per cent, the biggest gain in 13 months in the *United States* wholesale price index for October was generally ignored as a bullish factor for silver.

Also neglected were private reports that the market's recent strength was encouraging heavier offerings of silver bullion. According to the reports, many sellers withdrew last week when silver neared the season's lows. Nov. 441.50c; Dec. 443.60c; Jan. 447.00c; March. 454.40c; May. 461.70c; July. 468.90c; Sept. 476.00c; Dec. 486.70c; Jan. 490.20c; March. 497.20c. Spots, Handy and Harman 439 (previous 430.90c), Handy and Harman of Canada, Can $4.469 (previous Can $4.368).

COPPER.—Futures closed steady between 20 and 30 points up on a ... —Nov. 56.60c; Dec. 57.00c; Jan. ... March, 58.70c; May, 59.90c; ... 61.90c; Sept. 61.90c; Dec.

SUGAR.—World sugar futures in No 11 contract were very steady throughout an active days trading. Final gains ranged from 0.42 to 0.23 cent on a volume of 4,371 lots.—Jan. 14.92c nominal; March. 15.00-48.5c; May. 14.92-85c; July. 14.82-73c; Sept. 14.73c nominal; Oct. 14.75-65c; March. 14.52-40c. Spot. 14.70c, up 11.

COFFEE. Futures in 'C' contract were barely steady at the close with losses of 0.05 to 0.80 cent. Nov. 76.90-7.00c; Dec. 77.35-40c; March. 77.00-6.75c; May. 77.50-40c; July. 77.90-8.20c; Sept. 78.40c nominal.

COCOA futures. Tone was weak on sales of 1,303 lots.—Dec. 60.80c; March. 56.95c; May. 54.60c; July. 52.90c; Sept. 51.60c; Dec. 49.00c; March. 49.25c. Spots: Ghana, 73c nominal; Bahia, 63¼c nominal.

WOOL and Crossbred futures remained tradeless. Closing bids for Wool were unchanged across the board, while those for Crossbreds ranged from 0.30 cent up to unchanged on the day. GREASE WOOL.—Spot, 160.0c nominal: Dec. 155.0-65.0c; March. 150.0-6.0c; May. 148.0-55.0c; July. 145.0-53.0c; Oct. 146.0-50.0c; Dec. 145.0-50.0c; March. 142.0-51.5c. CROSSBRED.—Spot, 86.0c nominal. Dec. 85.1-9.0c; March. 80.0-87.0c; May. 78.5-85.0c; July. 79.1-83.0c; Oct. 78.0-85.0c; Dec. 75.0-85.0c; March. 72.0c bid.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. — Products finished on both sides of previous closing levels. Meal lost 0.50 to $2.00 a ton and Oil added 0.20 to 0.45 cent a lb. SOYABEANS.—Nov. 498-94c; Jan. 504-07c; March. 514-14¼c; May. 520-21c; July. 526-27c; Aug. 527c; Sept. 527-28c; Nov. 532c; Jan. 539¼c nominal. SOYABEAN MEAL.—Dec. $131.00-0.70; Jan. $131.50; March. $133.00. SOYABEAN OIL.—Dec. 20.00-10c; Jan. 20.00-19.95c; March. 20.05-07c; May. 20.15-25c; July. 20.40c; Aug. 20.40c; Sept. 20.30-40c; Oct. 20.30-40c. SOYABEAN MEAL (new).—March. $130.30; May. $132.50-3.00; July. $134.50-5.00; Aug. $136.00; Sept. $136.00-6.00.


[This advertis]ement is issued in compliance with the [requirements] of the Council of The Stock Exchange. [It does not c]onstitute an invitation to the public to [subscribe for] or to purchase any shares.

[...] M (MALAYSIA) BERHAD

[(Inco]rporated in Malaysia under the Companies Act, 1965)

SHARE CAPITAL

Issued and fully paid
M$ 22,946,334

[...] in Ordinary Shares of M cents 50 each

[...is]sued Ordinary shares of M cents 50 each [ha]y have been admitted to the Official list of The Stock Exchange. The Company [...] implement a Scheme of Arrangement [...Com]panies Act, 1948 whereby The Kulim [...] became a wholly owned subsidiary [...]y.

[...] of the Company have been circulated in [...] Extel Statistical Services Limited and [...]es Limited and copies of [...]s may be obtained during usual business [hours on any w]eekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and [including ... N]ovember, 1975 from:

de ZOETE AND BEVAN
[...]bury Circus, London EC2M 7EE
[...] The Stock Exchange, London.



# Rand Selection Corporation Limited

*(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)*

## NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND No. 117

Notice is hereby given that dividend No. 117 of 43 cents a share (1974: 40 cents), being the final dividend for the year ended 30th September 1975, has been declared payable to shareholders registered in the books of the corporation at the close of business on 21st November, 1975, and to persons presenting coupon No. 120 detached from share warrants to bearer. This dividend, together with the interim dividend of 32 cents a share declared on 5th June, 1975 makes a total of 75 cents a share for the year (1974: 70 cents). A notice regarding payment of dividends on coupon No. 120 detached from share warrants to bearer will be published in the press by the London Secretaries of the corporation on or about 14th November, 1975.

The transfer registers and registers of members will be closed from 22nd November to 5th December 1975, both days inclusive, and warrants will be posted from the Johannesburg and United Kingdom offices of the transfer secretaries on or about 18th December 1975. Registered shareholders paid from the United Kingdom will receive the United Kingdom currency equivalent on 9th December 1975 of the rand value of their dividends (less appropriate taxes). Any such shareholders may however elect to be paid in South African currency, provided that the request is received at the offices of the corporation's transfer secretaries in Johannesburg or in the United Kingdom on or before 21st November 1975.

The effective rate of non-resident shareholders' tax is 14.889 per cent.

The dividend is payable subject to conditions which can be inspected at the head and London offices of the corporation and also at the offices of the corporation's transfer secretaries in Johannesburg and the United Kingdom.

Subject to final audit, the abridged consolidated income statement of the corporation and its subsidiaries for the year ended 30th September 1975 and the abridged consolidated balance sheet at that date, are as follows:

### CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

| | 1975 R000's | 1974 R000's |
|---|---|---|
| Investment income | 57 870 | 49 412 |
| Net operating income: | | |
| Finance | 320 | 906 |
| Property, interest and other sources | 4 127 | 2 899 |
| | 4 447 | 3 805 |
| Surplus on realisation of general investments | 310 | 1 212 |
| | 62 627 | 54 429 |
| *Deduct:* | | |
| Interest paid and administration and other expenses | 11 835 | 8 647 |
| Costs of prospecting | 3 383 | 1 705 |
| Provision against loans | 635 | 500 |
| Provision against general investments | 1 220 | 1 155 |
| | 17 073 | 12 007 |
| | 45 554 | 42 422 |
| Provision for taxation and deferred taxation | 49 | 756 |
| | 45 505 | 41 666 |
| Surplus, after providing for taxation and transfer to contingency reserves attributable to: | | |
| Life insurance | 4 104 | 2 759 |
| Banking | — | 1 121 |
| | 4 104 | 3 880 |
| Profit after taxation | 49 609 | 45 546 |
| *Deduct:* Minority interests | 1 121 | 1 635 |
| | 48 488 | 43 911 |
| Net gain arising from currency fluctuations | 302 | 237 |
| *Deduct:* Transfer to currency reserve | 302 | 237 |
| | — | — |
| | 48 488 | 43 911 |
| *Deduct:* 7½% Preference dividend No. 1 (Note 2) | 388 | — |
| Group equity earnings attributable to Rand Selection Corporation Limited (Note 1) | 48 100 | 43 911 |
| Earnings per share (Note 1 (b)) | (114.5 cents) | (113.6 cents) |
| Appropriations: | | |
| Dividend No. 116 of 32 cents per share | 13 368 | 10 335 |
| Dividend No. 117 of 43 cents per share | 18 168 | 16 681 |
| Total dividends of 75 cents per share (1974: 70 cents per share) | 31 536 | 27 016 |
| Transfer to reserves | 12 647 | 11 598 |
| | 44 183 | 38 614 |
| | 3 917 | 5 297 |
| Unappropriated profit—30th September 1974 | 9 339 | 3 967 |
| Adjustment thereto arising from currency fluctuations | 602 | 75 |
| | 9 941 | 4 042 |
| Unappropriated profit—30th September 1975 | 13 858 | 9 339 |

### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

| | 1975 R000's | 1974 R000's |
|---|---|---|
| Issued capital: | | |
| Ordinary shares | 20 887 | 20 848 |
| Preference shares (Note 2) | 30 000 | — |
| | 50 887 | 20 848 |
| Share premium | 211 574 | 210 846 |
| Non-distributable reserve | 964 | 785 |
| Distributable reserves | 114 777 | 95 973 |
| | 378 202 | 328 452 |
| Loan capital | 59 143 | 57 206 |
| Minority shareholders' interest in subsidiary companies | 41 558 | 31 848 |
| Life insurance funds | 331 544 | 294 105 |
| Provision for deferred taxation | 1 365 | 1 340 |
| Loans: | | |
| Secured | 8 894 | 29 208 |
| Unsecured | 450 | 5 416 |
| Subsidiary company not consolidated | — | 440 |
| Bank overdrafts and other short term borrowings | 29 157 | 32 439 |
| | 38 501 | 67 503 |
| Banking customers' current, deposit and other accounts including reserve for contingencies | — | 302 965 |
| Creditors: | | |
| Shareholders for dividends | 18 556 | 16 681 |
| Other | 38 793 | 39 112 |
| | 57 349 | 55 793 |
| Acceptances and guarantees | — | 69 431 |
| | 907 662 | 1 208 643 |
| Represented by: | | |
| *Investments (Note 3)* | | |
| General investments | | |
| Listed (market value R677 173 000 — 1974: R784 319 000) | 214 610 | 191 826 |
| Unlisted (directors' valuation R118 235 000 — 1974: R100 982 000) | 93 256 | 76 883 |
| | 307 866 | 268 709 |
| Life insurance | 382 416 | 323 400 |
| Banking | — | 46 359 |
| Subsidiary company not consolidated | — | 13 073 |
| Property | 5 765 | 13 827 |
| Mortgage and other loans less provision | 36 592 | 28 102 |
| | 732 639 | 693 470 |
| Premises, mineral rights and equipment | 6 492 | 9 646 |
| Excess of written down cost of shares in subsidiary companies over book value of net assets at the dates of acquisition: | | |
| Insurance subsidiaries (1974: including Banking subsidiaries) (without allowing for any deduction of undisclosed reserves and unallocated surpluses.) | 57 040 | 67 789 |
| Other subsidiaries | 27 469 | 25 720 |
| | 84 509 | 93 509 |
| Assets leased to third parties | 12 156 | 12 531 |
| Advances and instalment debtors less deferred income (1974 included bank advances) | 26 137 | 254 395 |
| Debtors and cash: | | |
| Debtors, outstanding premiums and deferred charges | 40 757 | 34 081 |
| Cash on fixed deposit and at call | 4 972 | 41 580 |
| | 45 729 | 75 661 |
| Liabilities of banking customers *for acceptances and guarantees* | — | 69 431 |
| | 907 662 | 1 208 643 |

NOTES

1. The figures for the year ended 30th September 1975 are not comparable with 1974 for the following reasons:
   (a) The acquisition of the Rand Selection Insurance Holdings Limited (formerly Schlesinger Insurance and Institutional Holdings Limited (S.I.I.)) group of companies, effective from 1st April 1974, contributed to group profits during only six months of the 1974 year.
   Profits are affected as follows:
   (i) The year ended 30th September 1975 includes a contribution from insurance activities for the whole year. During the year the group disposed of its interest in Western Bank Limited and no income was derived from banking sources (see note 4).
   (ii) The year ended 30th September 1974 included a contribution from both insurance and banking activities for the half-year ended 30th September 1974.
   (b) The profits of South African Townships Mining and Finance Corporation Limited (S.A.T.) for the half-year ended 30th September 1975 have been dealt with as wholly attributable to the corporation (see note 6). Earnings per ordinary share (adjusted to reflect that profits from the increased interest in S.A.T. were received for only a portion of the year) amount to 114.5 cents (1974: 113.6 cents—adjusted to reflect that profits from newly acquired subsidiary companies were received for only a portion of the year).
2. **Preference share capital**
   Pursuant to a special resolution passed at a meeting of members on 29th July 1975 the corporation increased its share capital by the issue on 30th July 1975 of 30 000 000 cumulative redeemable preference shares of R1 each.
   A dividend at the rate of 7¾ per cent per annum accrued to the preference shareholders during the period from the date of allotment to 30th September 1975. In accordance with conditions applying to the preference shares whereby the rate may be varied to reflect market rates ruling from time to time the rate of dividend has been increased to 7¾ per cent per annum with effect from 1st October 1975.
3. Investments held by the life insurance subsidiaries have been valued according to the practice of life insurance companies.
4. **Western Bank Limited**
   Western Bank Limited (Wesbank) which became a subsidiary of the corporation on 1st April 1974 with the acquisition of S.I.I., was acquired during the year by Barclays National Bank Limited (Barclays) under a scheme of arrangement, in terms of Section 311 of the Companies Act 1973, as amended, between Wesbank and the Wesbank members, such scheme becoming operative on 26th March 1975.
   In exchange for its interest in Wesbank the group received 4 252 469 Barclays "A" ordinary shares of R1 each, fully paid. These "A" shares will be redesignated ordinary shares after the registration date for the final dividend to be declared by Barclays in respect of its financial year ended 30th September 1975 and will thereafter rank pari passu for dividend purposes.
5. **Schlesinger European Investments Limited**
   Schlesinger European Investments Limited (S.E.I.) and its subsidiaries, in which group the corporation acquired a controlling interest at the time of the S.I.I. acquisition, ceased to be a subsidiary during the year.
6. **South African Townships Mining and Finance Corporation Limited**
   In terms of a scheme of arrangement between S.A.T. and the S.A.T. members (other than Rand Selection Corporation Limited) which became operative on 27th October, 1975, S.A.T. became a wholly owned subsidiary of the corporation with effect from 1st April, 1975.

By order of the Board
For and on behalf of
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED
London Secretaries
D. H. J. Pattison

London Office:
40 Holborn Viaduct, EC1P 1AJ

Office of the United Kingdom Transfer Secretaries
Charter Consolidated Limited,
P.O. Box 102, Charter House,
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*6th November, 1975*


... Mr F. Nicholls ... over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and Overseas

## Bank Base Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| Barclays Bank .. | 11% |
| First London Secs | 11% |
| C. Hoare & Co. .. | *11% |
| Lloyds Bank .... | 11% |
| Midland Bank .... | 11% |
| Nat Westminster .. | 11% |
| Rossminster Acc's | 11% |
| Shenley Trust .... | 12½% |
| 20th Century Bank | 12½% |
| Williams & Glyn's | 11% |

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 7%, up to £25,000, 7¾%, over £25,000, 8¼%.

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THE TIMES


# FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Dealings begin in Kulim Group in London today

The scheme of arrangement making Kulim Group, a palm oil and rubber producer, a subsidiary of Kulim (Malaysia) Berhad is now effective. Dealings will start today in London.

Kulim Group should show a fall in pre-tax profits from £957,000 to £550,000 for the six months to June 30, before a deduction of £230,000 for abnormal losses. As dividends will now be paid by Kulim (Malaysia) higher payments can be expected from the same level of profits. The board says that prices for palm oil, the main product, are still remunerative at about £180 a ton against £200 a ton. A normal level of profits should soon be resumed.

## Imetal raises bid

Societe Imetal, the world's biggest ferro nickel producer, is revising its offer for Copperweld Corporation's common stock and 5 per cent debentures. The new offer, to be mailed to shareholders soon, will value Copperweld's ordinary stock at $40.48 (£19.6) in cash. Imetal said Copperweld's directors are withdrawing the group's action in the Federal Court.—AP-DJ.

## W. Wood & Son losses

Preliminary results for 1974 give turnover as £5.28m (£5.9m) and a loss cut from £1.1m to £528,700. An extraordinary debit makes the 1974 loss attributable £837,800 (£1.1m). The debit item represents cost of factory closure programme of British Luggage Group, which was completed in second half-year.

For the six months to June, 1975, there was a net loss of £104,000 (£172,000). The interest burden on high bank borrowings emphasizes the importance of finding a permanent solution to the luggage division's capital needs.

## Brazilian loans

A $160m loan for Departamento Nacional de Estradas de Rodagem, a Brazilian Federal Government agency, was signed in London yesterday. The loan, arranged by Banco do Brasil, and other leading banks, will help finance road building. Earlier this week another loan for a Brazilian concern was completed. It was for $55m for Companhia Siderurgica Nacional and arranged by Bank of America. Part of the loan is for seven years at a 7⅞ per cent spread, and part is for five years at a 1¾ per cent spread.

**BRITISH-BORNEO PETROLEUM**
Pre-tax profit, £457,000 (£358,000) for half-year to September 30. Interim dividend raised from 2.59p gross to 2.85p.

**SCHLUMBERGER**
On revenue up from $873.1m (US) to $1,154.3m (£577m), net income rose from $102.4m to $155.1m in first nine months. Earnings a share, $2.80 ($1.86).—Reuter, New York.


**M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO LIMITED**
62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel : 01-638 8651

| 1974/75 High | Low | Company | Last Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div (p) | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | 26 | Armitage &Rhodes | 27 | — | 3.0 | 11.1 | 7.1 |
| 98 | 94 | Deborah Services | 96 | — | 7.5 | 7.8 | 5.1 |
| 134 | 90 | Henry Sykes | 132 | — | 4.9 | 3.8 | 8.8 |
| 61 | 18 | Twinlock Ord | 21 | +1 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 5.2 |
| 66 | 45 | Twinlock 12% ULS | 54 | — | 12.0 | 22.2 | — |
| 62 | 48 | Unilock Holdings | 61 | — | 4.5 | 7.4 | 11.8 |


## Commodities

**COPPER** was firmer, cash wire bars advancing by £6.50 and three months by £6.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £587.50-88.00 a metric ton; three months, £608.50-09.00. Sales, 4,050 tons (about half carries). Cash cathodes, £575-76; three months, £594.50-95.00. Sales, 2,100 tons (all carries). Morning.—Cash wire bars, £584.00-85.00; three months, £605-06.00. Settlement, £585. Sales, 4,350 tons (mainly carries). Cash cathodes, £571.50-72.00; three months, £592.50-93.00. Settlement, £572. Sales, 450 tons.

**SILVER** slipped below the day's highest levels after being set 0.7p higher for spot at the fixing.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 214.90p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, [illegible]); three months, [illegible] ([illegible]); six months, [illegible]; one-year, [illegible]. London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 212.5-13.5p; three months, [illegible]; seven months, [illegible]. Sales, 102 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 214.[illegible]; three months, [illegible]; seven months, 230.5-31.2p. Settlement, 215.2p. Sales, 85 lots.

**TIN** continued to advance, standard cash putting on £11.50 and three months advanced by £10.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £3,045-50 a metric ton; three months, £3,095-97. Sales, 165 tons. High grade, cash, £3,045-50; three months, £3,095-97. Sales, nil. Morning.—Standard cash, £3,055-58; three months, £3,100-05. Settlement, £3,058. Sales, 1,245 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £3,055-58; three months, £3,100-05. Settlement, £3,058. Sales, nil. Singapore tin ex-works, SM946.50 a picul.

**LEAD** was slightly easier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £167.50-68.00 a metric ton; three months, £175.50-75.75. Sales, 300 tons. Morning.—Cash, £168-68.25; three months, £176-76.25. Settlement, £168.25. Sales, 2,775 tons.

**ZINC** was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £350.75-51.00 a metric ton; three months, £361.50-62.00. Sales, 2,050 tons. Morning.—Cash, £350-50.50; three months, £361.50-62.00. Settlement, £350.50. Sales, 2,475 tons. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

**PLATINUM** was unchanged at £71 ($147) a troy ounce.

**RUBBER** was hesitant.—Dec, 33.30-34.25p per kilo; Jan, 34.25-34.70p; Jan-March, 34.90-35.10; April-June, 36.50-36.55p; July-Sept, 37.30-37.40p; Oct-Dec, 38.50-38.60p; Jan-March, 39.70-39.85p; April-June, 40.60-40.80p; July-Sept, 41.40-41.50p. Sales, 6 lots at 5 tonnes, 75 at 15 tonnes.

**RUBBER PHYSICALS** were easier.—Spot, 33.75-34.25. Cifs, Dec, 30.50-30.75; Jan, 31.25-31.60.

**COFFEE**: Robustas were easier. Arabicans were quiet.

**ROBUSTAS**.—Nov, £706-07 per metric ton; Jan, £708-10.0; March, £707-08; May, £707-08; July, £708-09; Sept, £711-12; Nov, £712-13. Sales: 979 lots.

**ARABICAS**.—Dec, $88-88.70 per 50 kilos; Feb, $86-86.60; April, $86.70-80; June, $86.80-95; Aug, $87-88; Oct, $88.20-88.40; Dec, $87.50-89.00. Sales: 13 lots.

**COCOA** futures weakened considerably, nearly December dropping [illegible] and the March position [illegible] down; due to a sustained [illegible] sell-off.—Dec, £668.50-69.00 per metric ton; March, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; Sept, [illegible]; Dec, [illegible]. Sales, 3,234 lots, including 4 options. ICO prices: daily, [illegible]; 15-day average, 58.96c; 22-day average, 57.80c.

**SUGAR** futures were [illegible]. The London daily price of "raws" was £168 (£3 down); "whites" [illegible] (£6 down).—Dec, £175.25-6.50 per long ton; March, £171.25-71.50; Aug, [illegible]; Oct, [illegible]; Dec, [illegible]; March, £158.05-60.45. Sales, 3,971 lots. ISA prices: 14.61c; 17-day average, 14.12c.

**SOYABEAN MEAL** was steady.—Dec, £85.20-85.60 per metric ton; Feb, £83.00-85.10; April, [illegible]; June, £87.10-87.50; Aug, [illegible]; Oct, [illegible]. Sales, 76 lots.

**WOOL**.—Greasy futures were steady.—Dec, 165-67p per kilo; March, [illegible]; May, 169.75-5p; July, 172.5-73.0p; Oct, 171.5-3.0p; Dec, [illegible]; March, 184.5-87.0p. Sales, nil.

**JUTE** was quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, Nov-Dec, £155 per long ton. "D" grade, Nov-Dec, [illegible]. Calcutta was steady.—Indian, Oct-Dec, Rs 450 per bale of 400lb. Dundee Daisee, Oct-Dec, Rs [illegible].

**GRAIN** (The Baltic).—A moderate tonnage of EEC wheat traded for Nov shipment to the south coast UK and for Dec to Belfast while unfixed sorghum was not offered for Nov to London. Prices were generally unchanged to slightly easier.

**WHEAT**.—United States dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent, Jan, £103.50; Feb, [illegible] direct Tilbury; Nov, £100; Dec, £101 trans-shipment east coast. EEC feed: Nov, £84; Dec, £85 east coast.

**MAIZE**.—No 3 yellow American/French: Nov, £85.75; Dec, £89; Jan, £87 transshipment east coast. South African yellow: Nov, £71.50; Dec, £75 nominal United Kingdom sellers.

**BARLEY** was unquoted.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was [illegible]: Nov, £58.15; Jan, £62.15; March, [illegible]; May, £63.25. WHEAT was [illegible]: Nov, £61.75; Jan, [illegible]; March, £64.20; May, £66.45; Sept, £59.20.

**MARK LANE**.—Trading remained light in a virtually unchanged market. [illegible] [illegible] £67 per long ton for Jan-March [illegible] of Hertford milling wheat and £64.30 and £64.25 for Dec deliveries of denaturable wheat. Jan deliveries of denaturable wheat traded into East Anglia at £65.25 per long ton. The following are average sellers only [illegible] per long ton [illegible] London [illegible] barley Nov, £65.50; Dec, [illegible]. Denaturable wheat Nov and Dec, £64.60. Barley, feed Nov, £65.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices:

| | Soft milling WHEAT | Feed WHEAT | Feed BARLEY |
|---|---|---|---|
| S Lincoln | — | £62.00 | £60.00 |
| Worcester | — | £62.60 | £60.45 |

**MEAT** (Smithfield).—**BEEF**: Scotch killed sides, 32.5-39.0p; Eire [illegible]; Ulster hindquarters, 38.0-40.0p; Ulster forequarters, 25.0-26.0p; Eire hindquarters, 38.0-39.0p; Eire forequarters, 25.0-27.0p.

**VEAL**: English fats, 40.0-48.0p; English hobbies, 11.0-16.0p; Scotch hobbies, 11.0-17.0p; Dutch hinds and ends, 73.0-78.0p.

**LAMB**: English small, 30.0-34.0p; English medium, 32.0-34.0p; English heavy, 30.0-32.0p; Scotch medium, [illegible]; Scotch heavy, 30.0-32.0p; Scotch Hill, 28.0-33.0p.

Imported frozen: NZ PL's, 31.5-33.0p; NZ PM's, 31.5-32.5; NZ Y's, 27.0-28.0p; NZ YL's, 26.5-29.0p.

**EWES**: 14.0-15.5p.

**PORK**: English, under 100lb, 31.0-37.0p; English, 100-120lb, 31.0-38.0p; English, 120-160lb, 31.0-37.0p; English, 160-180lb, 29.0-35.0p; English, 180lb and over, 27.0-30.0p.

**MEAT COMMISSION**: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on November 6.—**UK**: Cattle £20.07 per live cwt (–0.12). Sheep 55.7p per lb est dcw (–0.1). Pigs £3.07 per score LW (+0.04). **England and Wales**: Cattle numbers up 15.1 per cent, average price £20.05 (–0.25). Sheep numbers up 5.5 per cent, average price 55.9p (–0.6). Pig numbers down 0.7 per cent, average price £3.07 (+0.04).

**Scotland**: Cattle numbers down [illegible] per cent, average price [illegible] (+1.17). Sheep numbers down [illegible] per cent, average price 54.9p (+0 [illegible]). Pigs, nil.

## Swire Pacific forecast

Hongkong, Nov 6.—Swire Pacific Ltd has forecast a [illegible] consolidated net profit of $63.2m (HK) ($51.0m), before extraordinary items.

This is equivalent to 3[illegible] cents per "A" share and [illegible] cents per "B" share, a rise of 13 per cent from 1974, chairman Mr John Bembridge says in a letter to shareholders on the proposed merger with Swire Industries.—Reuter.

**AIRFLOW STREAMLINES**
Sales for half-year to August £2.12m (£2.17m). Pre-tax profit £69,000 (£146,000). Interim payment, 1.54p gross (1.73p).


Sime Darby

Extracts from the Chairman's Review

# Sime Darby Holdings Limited Report and Accounts

for the year ended 30th June, 1975

**Profits and Dividends**

Consolidated profits before extraordinary items and taxation for the period were Malaysian $105.2 million (£20.8 million).

Profits shown in the accounts last year at $135 million (£23.4 million) included 15 months profit of Consolidated Plantations Ltd. and, after excluding profit of this company for the three months ended 30th June 1973, to make the profits for the two years on a comparable basis the decline was 18%.

Taxation amounted to 71% of group profits compared with 48% last year. The tax charge includes Malaysian excess profits tax for two years because this tax was applied retrospectively to profits of 1973-1974. A substantial part of the exceptionally high tax charge arose because losses of some group companies could not be set off against the profits of others. With more businesses in the Group moving from loss into profit in the current year the effective rate of tax should be materially lower.

Extraordinary items of $22.7 million (£4.5 million) were again at a very high level. The greater part of these charges arose as a result of a change in group policy with regard to investments bought for long-term strategic reasons. A number of these investments have been sold and losses on such sale have been shown as extraordinary items. Furthermore, provision has been made to reduce the book value of the remaining investments to the market value.

After deduction of tax and extraordinary items the loss attributable to shareholders amounted to $6.9 million (£1.4 million). Your Directors, after due consideration of the overall trading results for the year, prospects for the current year and the improved cash position of the Group, recommend a final dividend of 12.5% less tax, which with the interim dividend at 7.5% paid on 31st May 1975 makes the distribution for the year 20%, compared to 18.9% in 1974. This increase in the rate of dividend will in effect maintain the distribution at the level of last year, in terms of Malaysian and Singapore currencies.

**Finances**

A major objective during the year was to make the Company's financial base more secure and this has involved restructuring some companies, significant divestment and more rigorous controls of stock and debtors.

The Woodward & Dickerson companies which traded in fertilisers were sold in January 1975. The activities of these companies duplicated other operations within the Group and we therefore accepted a reasonable offer to purchase them.

The controlling interest in Clive Discount Holdings Ltd. was sold by public offer during the year, the Group retaining an interest of approximately 15 per cent. The moneybroking subsidiaries of Clive were hived-off before the sale and retained.

For some years the Group had an investment in Clarke & Smith Industries Ltd. In July 1975 this was sold. As part of the transaction the Group acquired the whole of the issued capital of W.F. Stanley Ltd. which was originally part of Clarke & Smith. W.F. Stanley is a long-established manufacturer of instruments and technical products in the United Kingdom.

Our quoted investments were reviewed early in the year and some low-yielding stocks were sold towards the end of the year when market conditions were considered opportune.

The resulting saving in interest will only be fully reflected in next year's profits.

At the beginning of the financial year we had high stocks of heavy equipment and other materials, together with substantial orders placed with our suppliers. The result was that by the end of the first quarter, stocks increased to a peak and were at a very high level during a period of high interest charges. Stocks are now significantly lower and at realistic levels for the types of businesses in which we are engaged.

As a result of all these actions total borrowings, less cash and deposits, were reduced from $278 million to $156 million.

All quoted and unquoted portfolio investments are now recorded at the lower of market value or cost in the consolidated accounts. This policy, together with the adoption of a revised procedure of accounting for acquisitions, resulted in considerable adjustments to the valuation of such assets. Shareholders will be aware that for some years the company followed a policy of accounting for acquisitions not in accord with our auditor's views and this was recorded in a note to the accounts and the auditor's report. The Board has now decided to resolve this difference of opinion and has accordingly made appropriate adjustments to the accounts. This change is explained in the statement of accounting policies on page 14 and does not affect the Group's profits for the year or the revenue reserves of the company.

**General Review and Future Outlook**

The past year was one of exceptional change in your Company. During previous years when share prices were high, acquisitions and investments were made at a rate that led to rapid expansion of the Group's activities – and its problems. In the last two years there were changes in the composition of your Board and in the Group's general management, and these changes coincided with the urgent need to consolidate. We have now established an improved financial base and introduced a new management team which has had time to become familiar with the complicated problems arising from the past.

The section at the end of the report which sets out particulars about the management of the Group will give some indication of the scale of our activities.

Preliminary results of the first three months of the new financial year are encouraging as they indicate that many more operations of the Group are now contributing to profits. However, we are still vulnerable to commodity price movements, to the situation in the logging industry and to the state of the world economy. Because of these factors I do not propose to forecast the results of the current year. Your Board is confident, however, of the company's ability to meet challenges in the future years and to resume its pattern of growth.

**Management and Staff**

I have been fortunate in receiving the full co-operation and wholehearted support of my colleagues on the Board as well as all members of the management for which I am most grateful. We have functioned harmoniously as a team. Mr. Bywater and all executives have strived with dedication and unflagging devotion to re-organise the Group and to resolve the many special problems encountered during the year.

The present strengthened financial position of the Company is the best testimony to their endeavours and I am sure that shareholders will wish to join me in thanking them and all employees of the Group.

**Chairmanship**

In December 1973 your Company faced formidable problems, and was without Chairman or Chief Executive. To ensure that the hiatus was kept to a minimum I agreed to accept the Chair, at the same time as Mr. Bywater accepted appointment as Chief Executive, with the understanding that each of us would have the support of the other. We were both aware that I would continue as Chairman only for the period of time required to enable major problems to be identified and dealt with, in particular, a new top management team recruited and co-ordinated and the Group's finances brought into better order.

The reconstituted and strengthened Board has established firm control over the Company's activities and the problems which the Company faced at the end of 1973 have been largely resolved. I feel that I can now relinquish the very burdensome duties of Chairman and, in view of my other heavy commitments, my appointment as Director as well. I have therefore decided to do this soon after this Annual General Meeting.

So that continuity can be maintained, Mr. Bywater has indicated his willingness to act as Chairman, while continuing as the Chief Executive, although both of us firmly believe in the principle that these functions should be kept separate, Mr. Bywater has therefore agreed to accept the joint responsibilities on the understanding that these functions will again be separated at the earliest practical date.

6th November, 1975 Tan Chin Tuan CHAIRMAN

Copies of the full Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary,
**Sime Darby Holdings Limited, 19 Leadenhall Street, London EC3V 1NN**


# Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

## Authorised Unit Trusts

| 1974/75 High Bid | Low Offer | Trust | Bid | Offer | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## Insurance Bonds and Funds

| 1974/75 High Bid | Low Offer | Trust | Bid | Offer | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## Offshore and International Funds

| 1974/75 High Bid | Low Offer | Trust | Bid | Offer | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

مركز الأهرام

## Stock Exchange Prices

# More solid gains

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Nov 3. Dealings End Nov 14. § Contango Day, Nov 17. Settlement Day, Nov 25

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

SAVILLS
PROPERTY VALUATION
20 Grosvenor Hill · Berkeley Sq · London W1X 0HQ
Telephone 01-499 8644 · Telex 263796

### BRITISH FUNDS

| High | Low | Stock | Price | Ch'ge | Int. only Yield | Gross Red. Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 99½ | 89¼ | Exch 6½% 1976 | 95¾ | .. | 6.003 | 11.583 |
| 97¼ | 83 | Treas 6½% 1976 | 96¼ | +⅛ | 6.753 | 11.701 |
| 102 | 94¼ | Treas 10½% 1976 | 99¼ | +⅛ | 10.596 | 11.469 |
| 93¼ | 84¼ | Treas 6½% 1977 | 94⅛ | +⅛ | 6.610 | 10.750 |

### COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B: AAH, AB Electronic, AC Cars, AD Int, AGB Research, APV Hldgs, AVP Ind, Aaronson Bros, Abrasives Int, Acrow, Do A, Adams Food, Adda Int, Adwest Group, Aaron's & Gen, Airfix Ind, Do NV, Albright & W, Alcan, Allen E. Balfour, Allen W. G., Alliance Alders, Allied Colloids, Allied Insulators, Allied Plant, Allied Polymer, Allied Retailers, Alpine Hldgs, Amal Metal, Amal Power, Amber Day, Amber Ind Hldgs, Anchor Chem, Anderson Strath, Anglo Amer Ind, Ang Swiss Hldgs, Anglovaal, Applevard, Aquascutum 'A', Arlington Mtr, Armitage Shanks, Armst Equip, Asprey, Ass Biscuit, Ass Brit Food, Ass Engineer, Ass Fisheries, Ass Leisure, Ass News, Ass Paper, Ass Port Cement, Ass Tel 'A', Ass Tooling, Astbury & Madley, Atlas Stone, Attwood Garage, Audiotronic, Ault & Wiborg, Aurora Hldgs, Austin E., Automotive Pd, Averys, Avon Rubber, BBA Grp, BICC, BOC Int, BPB Ind, BPM Hldgs 'A', BSG Int, BSR Ltd, BTR Ltd, Babcock & W, Bagenridge Brk, Baird W., Baker Perkins, Bamberzers, Barker & Dobson, Barlow Rand, Barr & Wallace, Barratt Devs, Barrow Hepbn, Barton & Sons, Bassett G., Bath & P'land, Baxter Fell, Beales J., Beatson Clark, Beaufort Grp, Beaverbrook, Beckman A., Beecham Grp, Bejam Grp, Benrose Corp, Berisfords, Berwick Timpo, Bestobell, Bett Bros, Bibby J., Billam J., Birmid Qualcst, Birm'ham Mint, Bishops Stores, Black & Edg'tn, Blackman & C, Blackwd Hodge, Blagden & N, Blundell Perm, Boardman K. O., Bodycote, Bolton Textile, Bonas Webb, Booker McCon, Boot H., Boots, Boulton W., Bowater Corp, Bowthorpe Hldgs, Brady G., Braham Millar, Braid Grp, Braithwaite, Brammer H., Bremner, Brent Chem Int, Brent Walker, Brickhouse Dud, Bridon, Brierleys, Bright J. Grp, Bristol Plant, Brit Am Tob, Brit Car Auctn, Brit Enkalon, Brit Home Strs, Brit Ind Hldgs, Brit Leyland, Brit Mohair, Brit Printing, Brit Rollmakers, Brit Sugar, Brit Tar Prod, Brittains, Brockhouse, Broken Hill, Brooke Bond, Brown & Tawse, Brown J., Brunt Cust, Bulmer & Lumb, Bunzl Pulp, Burco Dean, Burnett H'shire, Burns Anderson, Burrell & Co, Burt Boulton, Butterfld-Harvy.

C—E: CGSB Hldgs, Cadbury Sch, Caffyns, Camrex Hldgs, Cape Ind, Capper Neill, Carclo Eng, Carlton Ind, Carpets Int, Cawoods, Celestion, Cement Rdstone, Central Wagon, Centre Hotels, Chamberlin Grp, Chloride Grp, Chubb & Sons, Church & Co, Clarke Chap, Coalite & Chem, Coates Bros, Coats Patons, Collins W., Comet Radio'n, Concrete Ltd, Cope Allman, Costain R., Countryside, Courts (Furn), Court Hlds Ldn, Courtaulds, Courtney Pope, C'wan de Groot, Cowie T., Crane Fruehauf, Crest Nicholson, Croda Int, Cropper J., Crosby Hse, Crossland R., Crouch D., Crouch Grp, Crowther J., Cullen's, Cutler Hammer, Dale Electric, Danish Bacon 'A', Danks Gowerton, Dartmouth Inv, Davies & New, Davis G., Davy Int, Dawson & Barfos, De Beers Ind, Debenhams, De La Rue, Decca, Delta Metal, Denbyware, De Vere Hotels, DRG, Dunhill, Diploma Inv, Dixons Photo, Dobson Park, Dolan Pack, Dom Hldgs, Dorman Smith, Douglas R. M., Dow'd & Mills, Downing G. H., Drake Cubitt, Dreamland Elec, Duncan W., Dunford & Ell, Dunlop Hldgs, Duple Int, Dupont, Dutton For, Dykes J. Hldgs, ERF Hldgs, E Lancs Paper, East Mid A Press, Eastern Prod, Eastwood J. B., Edbro, Elco Hldgs, EMI Ltd, Electrocomps, Elliott B., Ellis & Everard, Empire Stores, English Card Cl, Eng China Clay, Erith & Co, Esperanza, Eucalyptus Pulp, Euro Ferries, Ever-Ready Hg, Exch Telegraph, Expand Metal.

F—H: FMC, Fairclough L., Fed Chem Hldgs, Fenner J. H., Ferguson Hldgs, Fine Art Dev, Finlay J., First Finsbury, Fitch Lovell, Fogarty E., Ford Mtr BDR, Fortnum & Mason, Foster Bros, Francis Parker, Freemans Ldn, French Kier, GEC, Gallenkamp, Gestetner, Gibbons Dudley, Glaxo Hldgs, Gleeson M. J., Glynwed, Grampian Hldgs, Granada 'A', Grand Met Ltd, Gt Univ Stores, GUS, Hall Eng, Hanson Trust, Hargreaves Grp, Harris Sheldon, Hawker Sidd, Hays Wharf, Hepworth Cer, Hickson Welch, Hoffnung S., Home Charm, House of Fraser, Hovering, Howard Mach, Hunting Assoc, Hutchison Int.

I—L: IDC Grp, Ibstock Johnsen, Imp Chem Ind, Imp Cont Gas, Initial Services, Int Computers, Int Timber, Jacks W., Jardine M'son, Johnson & F B, Johnson Grp, Johnson Matt, Johnson-Richd, Jourdan T., Judge Int, Kelsey Ind, Kenning Mtr, Kent M. P., Kitchen Taylor, Kleeman Ind, Kwik Save Disc, LCP Hldgs, LRC Int, Ladbroke, Ladies Pride, Lafarge, Laing J., Laird Grp Ltd, Lake & Elliot, Lambert H'wth, Lamson Ind, Lane P. Grp, Laporte Ind, Latham J., Laurence Scott, Lead Industries, Le-Bas E., Lee A., Leisure C'van, Lep Grp, Lesney Ord, Letraset, Lex Services, Lilley F. J. C., Lincroft Kilg, Lindustries, Linfood Hldgs, Linread, Lipton L., Lister & Co, Lloyd F. H., Lloyds Indust, Locker T., Lockwoods Fds, Ldn & M'land, Ldn & N'thern, Ldn Brick Co, Ldn Prov Post, Longton Trans, Lonrho, Lonsdale Univ, Lovell Hldgs, Lowe & Bonar, Lucas Ind, Lyles S., Lyndale Eng, Lyons J. Ord.

M—N: MFI W'house, MK Electric, MY Dart, McCorquodale, McInerney Prop, Mackay H., McKechnie Bros, McNeill Grp, Macpherson D., Magnet Joinery, Mallinson W., Man Agcy Music, Manbre & Gart, Man Ship Canal, Mann & Overtn, Manorable Grp, Marchwiel, Marks & Spencer, Marley Ltd, Marling Ind, Marshall T. Lox, Martin-Black, Martin-News, Martonair, Mather & Platt, Matthews Hldgs, May & Hassell, Maynards, Mears Bros, Medminster, Menzies J., Metal Box, Metal Closures, Metalrax, Metroy, Meyer M. L., Midland Ind, Mills & Allen, Mitchell Cotts, Mixconcrete, Modern Eng, Monk A., Mono Containers, Montfort Knit, Morgan Cruc, Morgan Edwards, Morris & Blakey, Moss Bros, Mothercare, Mowlem J., Muirhead, NSS News, Nairn & W'son, Nat Carbon, Needlers, Negretti & Zam, Newarthill, Newman Ind, Newman Tonks, Norcros, Norfolk C Hlds, Northern Eng, Norton W. E., Nu-Swift Ind.

O—S: Ocean Wilsons, Office & Elect, Ozalid, Parker Knoll 'A', Parker Timber, Paterson Zoch, Pauls & Whites, Pearson Long, Pearson & Son, Peek J., Pegler-Hatt, Perry H. Mtrs, Petrocon Grp, Philips Lamp, Phoenix Timber, Pilkington Bros, Pittard Grp, Plessey, Portals Hldgs, Powell Duffryn, Pratt F. Eng, Pretty P., Pritchard Serv, Pullman R. & J., Pye Hldgs, Pyramid Grp, Queens Moat, RMC, Racal Elect, Rank Org Ord, Ransomes Sims, Reckitt & Colmn, Redland, Reed & Smith, Reed Int, Reliance Grp, Renold Ltd, Rentokil Grp, Rexmore, Ricardo Eng, Richards & Wall, Rich'n-Merrell, Robb Caledon, Rockware Grp, Rolls-R Motors, Rotaflex, Rowntree Mac, Royal Wares, RFD Grp, Ruberoid, Rugby Cement, S & U Stores, Sainsbury J., Scapa Grp, Schole G. H., Scottish TV 'A', Scot Uy Inv, Sears Hldgs, Securicor Grp, SecuritServ, Sekers R., Selincourt, Shaw Carpets, Sheepbridge, Sidlaw Ind, Siebe Gorman, Simon Eng, Smith & Nph, Smiths Ind, Smurfit, Spear & Jackson, Spencer Gears, Spillers, Spirax-Sarco, Staffs Potts, Stag Furniture, Steel Bros, Steetley Co, Stone Platt, Storey Bros, Sumner F., Sunbeam W'sy, Swan Hunter.

T—Z: Tarmac Ltd, Tate & Lyle, Taylor Woodrw, Telefusion, Tesco, Thomson Org, Thorn Electrl, Tilbury Cont, Tootal, Trafalgar H In, Transport Dev, Tube Invest, Turner Newall, Turriff, UDS Grp, Unilever, Utd Biscuit, Utd Gas Ind, Vickers, Vosper, Wade Potteries, Walker J. Gold, Ward & Gold, Waring & Gillow, Wedgwood, Weir Grp, Westland Air, Whitecroft, Wigfalls H., Wimpey G., Wood Hall Tst, Woolworth, Yarrow & Co, Zetters.

### INSURANCE

| High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 73 | 39 | Bowring | .. | +1 | 3.3 | 4.6 | .. |
| 108 | 32 | Brentnall Beard | 70 | .. | 4.7 | 6.7 | 8.1 |
| 164 | 59 | Britannic | 150 | +6 | 10.8 | 7.2 | .. |
| 189 | 63 | Com Union | 156 | +8 | 10.4 | 6.7 | .. |
| 149 | 44 | Eagle Star | 140 | +8 | 7.8 | 4.2 | .. |
| 210 | 59 | Equity & Law | 180 | +8 | 8.5 | 3.5 | .. |
| 260 | 84½ | Guardian Royal | 211 | +8 | 8.5 | 4.1 | .. |
| 186 | 79 | Sun Alliance | 445 | +8 | 24.3 | 5.5 | .. |
| 91 | 31 | Sun Life | 91 | +1 | 3.9 | 4.3 | .. |
| 186 | 76 | Trade Indem'ty | 147 | .. | 10.1 | 6.9 | .. |

### INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Aberdeen Trst, Acorn Secs 'Cap', Alliance Trust, Amer Trust, Anglo-Amer Secs, Anglo Int Inv, Ashdown Inv, ABC Regional, Atlantic Assets, Atlas Electric, Bankers Inv, Berry Trust, Border & Sthrn, Brit Am & Gen, Brit Assets Tst, Brit Emp Sec, Brit Invest, Broadstone, Brunner, Brycourt Inv, CLRP Inv, Cable Trust, Caledonia Inv, Caledonian Tst, Cannon St, Capital & Natl, Cardinal 'Dfd', Carliol Inv, Cedar Inv, Charter Trust, City & Grace, Clydesdale Inv, Common Mkt, Cont & Ind, Corporate Guar, Crossfriars, Cumulus, Delta Inv, Derby Tst 'Inc', Drayton Com, Drayton Cons, Dundee & Ldn, Edin & Dundee, Edinburgh Inv, Elec & Gen, Embankment, Eng & Caledn'n, Eng & N York, Eng & Scottish, Estate Duties, Estates House, First Scot Am, Foreign & Colnl, Gt Japan Inv, Gen Funds 'Ord', Gen Inv & Tsts, Gen Scottish, Glendevon, Globe Trust, Grange Trust, Great Northern, Greenfriar, Gresham Hse, Guardian, Hambros 'A', Hammerfest, Ravarus, Hill P. Inv, Home Hldgs 'A', Indus & General, Internat Inv, Invest in Sun, Inv Tst Corp, Inv Cap Trst, Jardine Japan, Jersey Ext, Joseph L., Kellock Conv, Lake View Inv, Law Deb Corp, Ldn & Holyrood, Ldn & Montrose, Ldn & Prov Tst, Ldn Elec & Gen, Ldn Intercont, Ldn Merch Sec, Ldn Pru Invest, Ldn Scot Amer, Ldn Trust, Mercantile Inv, Merchants Trust, Monks Inv, New Court Euro, North Atlantic, Northern Amer, Northern Sec, Oil & Associated, Pentland, Progressive Sec, Raeburn, River & Merc, River Plate, Romney Trust, Rothschild, Safeguard, Scot Amer, Scot & Cont Inv, Scot & Merc 'A', Scot Eastern, Scot European, Scot Invest, Scot Mortgage, Scot National, Scot Northern, Scot United, Scot Western, Sec Alliance, Sec Brit Am, Sec Gt Northern, Sec Scot Inv, Standard Trust, Sterling Trust, Stockholders, Three Sec 'Cap', Throgmtn Trust, Triplevest 'Inc', Trustees Corp, Tyneside Inv, Utd Brit Secs, Utd States Deb, Utd States Gen, Viking Res, Whitbread, W'bottom Trust, Witan Inv, Yeoman Tst, Yorks & Lancs, Young Co Inv.

### FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Akroyd & Sm, Ang-Cont Inv, Assoc Leisure, Brit Deb Serv, Challenge Corp, Charterhse Grp, Daily Mail Tst, Dalgety, Edinburgh Ind Hldgs, FC Finance, Goode D & M Grp, Inchcape, Investment Co, Jessel Secs, Lloyds & Scot, Ldn Eur Grp, Ldn Aust & Gen, Ldn Utd Inv, Manson Fin, Martin R. P., Mercantile Merc, Prov Fin Grp, Slime Darby, Smith Bros, Tyndall O'seas, Utd Dom Tst, Wagon Fin, Western Sel, Yule Catto.

### SHIPPING

| High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 197 | 62 | Brit & Comm | 207 | +3 | 11.6 | 5.9 | 9.1 |
| 45 | 30 | Fisher J. | 60 | .. | 2.6 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| 250 | 103 | Furness Withy | 206 | .. | 9.6 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| 210 | 68 | Hunting Gibson | 135 | +3 | [illegible] | | |
| .. | .. | Jacobs J. I. | 14½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 17 | Ldn & O'seas Fr | 32½ | .. | 5.0 | 15.1 | .. |
| .. | .. | Manch Liners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 130 | 51 | Ocean Trans | 135½ | +2 | 9.3a | 7.6 | 13.1 |
| 134 | 67 | P & O 'Dfd' | 108 | -1 | 8.1 | 7.6 | .. |
| 115 | 55 | Runciman W | 100 | .. | 3.7b | 3.7 | 4.2 |

### MINES

Amal Collz, Anglo Am Corp, Ang Am Gold, Anglo Am Inv, Anglo Transvl, Ayer Hitam, Beralt Tin, Bishopsgate Pl, Blyvoors, Botswana RST, Bracken Mines, BH South, Buffelsfontein, Charter Cons, Cons Gold Fields, Daggafontein, De Beers 'Dfd', Doornfontein, Durban Deep, East Daggafontein, E Driefontein, E Rand Cons, E Rand Prop, El-burg Gold, Ex-Lands, F S Geduld, Geduld Inv, Geevor Tin, Gen Mining, Gold & Base, Gopeng Cons, Gt Boulder Gold, Grootvlei, Hamersley, Hampton Gold, Harmony, Hartebeest, Jo'burg Cons, Kinross, Kloof, Leslie, Libanon, Ldn Tin, Lydenburg Plat, MIM Hldgs, MTD (Mangula), Malayan Tin, Marievale Con, Messina Trans.

### OIL

| High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 59¼ | 38¼ | Ampol Pet | 44½ | +2 | 2.0 | 6.5 | 12.0 |
| 91 | 53 | Attock | 55 | .. | 6.3e | 11.4 | 9.6 |
| 151 | 39 | Berry Wiggins | 68 | .. | 3.0b | 4.4 | 11.8 |
| 180 | 68 | Brit Borneo | 154 | +4 | 7.8 | 5.1 | .. |
| 695 | 191 | BP | 586 | +4 | 26.8 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| 498 | 27 | Burmah Oil | 36 | +2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 28 | 11½ | C F Petroles | £22 | +1 | 103 | 4.6 | 5.1 |
| 108 | 33 | Oil Exploration | 57 | +2 | 2.5b | 4.3 | .. |
| 10¼ | 7 | Premier Cons | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 30 | 8 | Ranger Oil | £8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3¾ | 2¾ | Reynolds Dlv | 3¼ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 31 | 14¼ | Royal Dutch | £23 | +1 | 147 | 6.3 | 5.0 |
| 382 | 219 | Shell | 3.. | +1 | 19.7 | 5.3 | 4.3 |
| 125 | 13 | Tricentrol | 45 | .. | ..e | .. | 12.6 |
| 210 | 66 | Ultramar | 210 | -2 | .. | .. | 4.7 |

### PROPERTY

Allied Ldn, Allnatt Ldn, Amal Inv, Apex Props, Aquis Secs, Argyle Secs, Artagen Props, Beaumont Prop, Bellway Hldgs, Berkeley Hmbro, Bilton Percy, Do Accum, Bradford Prop, Brit Anzani, British Land, Brixton Estate, Cap & Counties, Centrovincial, Do Cap, Chesterfield, Chown Secs, Churchbury Est, City Offices, Country & New T, County & Dist, Daejan Hldgs, Eng Prop, Estates Prop, Evans of Leeds, Forum, Fraternal Est, Glanfield Secs, Gt Portland, Green R., Guildhall, Hammerson, Do A, Haslemere Ests, Intereuropean, IPH, Land & House, Land Secs, Law Land, Ldn & Prov Sh, Ldn City & Westl, Ldn Shop, Lynton Hldgs, MEPC, Marler Estates, Maybrook, Midhurst Whites, Municipal, New London, Peachey Prop, Prop & Rever, Do A, Prop Hldgs, Prop Sec, Raglan Prop, Regional, Do A, Samuel Props, Scot Met Props, Slough Ests, Stock Conv, Sunley B., Town & City, Town & Com, Trafford Park, UK Props, Webb J., W'minster & C'ty, Wingate Inv, Woodmill.

### RUBBER

Anglo-Indonesia, Bradwall FMS, Castlefield, Chersonese, Cons Plant, Doranakande, Gadek, Golden Hope, Grand Central, Guthrie Corp, Highlds & Low, Hongkong, Killinghall, Kulim Grp, Ldn Asiatic, Ldn Sumatra, Majedie, Malayalam, Muar River, Pataling, Plant Hldgs, Sungei Krian.

### MINING (other)

Metals Explor, Middle Wits, Minorco, Nthgate Explor, Pahang Cons, Peko Wallsend, Potgietersrust, Pres Brand, Pres Steyn, Rand Mine Prop, Randfontein, Rand Select, Rhodesian Corp, Rio Tinto Zinc, Roan Cons 'B', St Helena, Selection Tst, Sentrust, Silvermines, SA Coal, SA Land, Southvaal, Sthn Malayan, Sungei Besi, Tang Cons, Tanjong Tin, Tharsis Sulph, Transvaal Cons, Tronoh Mines, UC Invest, Union Corp, Union Plat, Vaal Reefs, Venterspost, Vereen Bel, Wankie Colliery, Waterval Plat, Welkom, W Driefontein, W Rand Cons, Western Areas, Western Deep, Western Hldgs, Western Mining, Winkelhaak, Zambia Copper.

### TEA

| High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | 50 | Assam Frontier | 94 | .. | 10.0 | 10.6 | .. |
| 54 | 29 | Assam Inv | 46 | .. | 4.6 | 10.0 | .. |
| 84 | 27 | Camellia Inv | 90 | .. | 2.2 | 4.3 | .. |
| 58 | 30 | Clairmaco | 49 | .. | 9.2 | 15.5 | .. |
| 170 | 120 | Doolahat | 130 | .. | 5.0 | 2.3 | .. |
| 120 | 65 | Jokai | 117 | .. | 10.2b | 8.5 | .. |
| 150 | 46 | McLeod Russel | 132 | .. | 8.2b | 6.1 | .. |
| 103 | 30 | Moran | 102 | .. | 8.3 | 8.5 | .. |
| 31 | 25 | Outah Highlds | 29 | .. | .. | 7.9 | .. |
| 40¼ | 19½ | Peacock Sasini | 30½ | .. | 4.3 | 14.3 | .. |
| 23 | 18 | Sian India | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 14 | Surmah Valley | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 100 | 55 | Warren Tea | 70 | .. | 9.1 | 13.0 | .. |
| 32 | 20 | Western Dooars | 29 | .. | 6.3 | 16.5 | .. |
| 80 | 36 | Williamson Hldgs | 62 | .. | 6.9 | 11.2 | .. |

### MISCELLANEOUS

| High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12⅜ | 8¾ | AlgomaCen Rly | £11⅝ | -⅛ | 26.0 | 2.2 | 19.2 |
| .. | 9 | Antofagasta | £11 | .. | .. | .. | 6.9 |
| 45 | 12 | Calcutta Elec | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 50 | 31 | E Surrey W 7% | £46½ | .. | 700 | 15.1 | .. |
| 30½ | 25½ | Essex Wtr 5% | £27½ | .. | 500 | 17.9 | .. |
| 202 | 46 | Felixstowe Dock | 124 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 377 | 115¾ | Imp Cont Gas | 373 | +3 | 12.3b | 3.3 | 24.0 |
| 130 | 110 | LET Hldgs | 119 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 35½ | 25 | Mid Kent Wtr | £31½ | .. | 500 | 15.9 | .. |
| 132 | 36 | Milford Docks | 60 | .. | .. | .. | 11.3 |
| 162 | 58 | Nigerian Elec | 150 | -1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 417 | 220 | Perak Rvr Hydro | 415 | -2 | .. | 6.5 | 21.1 |
| 33½ | 24 | Sunderland Wtr | £30½ | .. | 500 | 16.4 | .. |

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

### COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Aust, Berlin, Chilean Mixed, E Africa, German, Hungary, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan Ass, Japan, Kenya, Malaya, N Z, N Rhd, Nyasa, Peru, S A Gov, S Rhd, Spanish, Tang, Uruguay.

### LOCAL AUTHORITIES

L C C, G L C, C of L, Ag Mt, Belfast, Brighton, Camden, Croydon, Edin, Glasgow, Gwich, Herts, Liverpl, Met Water B, N I, N I Elec, Notts, Sthend, Swark, Surrey.

Investment Dollar Premium 102½% (103½%). Premium Conversion Factor 0.6146.

### FOREIGN STOCKS

Bayer, Commerzbank, Cp Fn Paris, EBES, Ericsson, Finsider, Granges, Hoechst, Montecatini E, NEFO NV, Dubeco fl.5, Rolinco Subs fl 5, Snia Viscosa, Thyssen-Huette, Volkswagen.

### DOLLAR STOCKS

Brascan, BP Canada, Can Pac Ord, El Paso, Exxon Corp, Fluor, Hollinger, Hud Bay Oil, Husky Oil, Int Hldgs, Int Nickel, IU Int, Kaiser Alum, Massey-Ferg, Pacific Petrol, Pan Canadian, Steep Rock, Trans Can P, US Steel, White Pass, Zapata Corp.

### BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Alexs Discount, Allen H & Ross, Arb-Latham, Aust & NZ, Bk Hapoalim, Bk of Ireland, Bk Leumi Israel, Bk Leumi UK, Bk of NSW, Bk of N Scotia, Bk of Scotland, Bnks Trst NY, Barclays Bank, Bates E Hldgs, Brown Shipley, Cater Ryder, Cedar Hldgs, Chase Man, Citicorp, Clive Discount, Com Bk of Aust, Com Bk of Syd, CC De France, First Nat Fin, Fraser Ans, Gerrard & Nat, Gibbs A., Gillett Bros, Grindlays Hldgs, Guinness Peat, Hambros £10, Do Ord, Hill Samuel, Hong K & Shang, Israel Brit, Jessel Toynbee, Joseph L., Keyser Ullmann, King & Shaxson, Kleinwort Ben, Lloyds Bank, Mercury Secs, Midland, Minster Assets, Nat of Aust, Nat Com Bk Grp, Nat W'minster, Ottoman, Rea Bros, Royal of Can, Schroders, Seccombe Mar, Slater Walker, Smith St Aubyn, Standard Chart, Union Discount, Wintrust.

### BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Allied, Bass Charrgtn, Bell A., Boddingtons, Brown M., Burtonwood, C of Ldn Dfd, Devenish, Distillers, Greenall, Greene King, Guinness, Hardys & H'sons, Highland, Invergordon, Irish Distillers, Marston, Morland & Co, Scot & Newcastle, Seagram, SA Breweries, Teacher, Tomatin, Vaux, Whitbread 'A', Do B, Whitbread Inv, Wolverhampton.

### THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 06.11.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

| | Index No. Latest | Div. Yield % | Earnings Yield % | Index No. Previous |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Times Industrial Share Index | 132.87 | 6.35 | 11.89 | 131.74 |
| Largest Coys. | 132.15 | 6.14 | 11.61 | 130.77 |
| Smaller Coys. | 135.19 | 7.08 | 11.30 | 132.77 |
| Capital Goods | 134.13 | 6.90 | 11.62 | 131.61 |
| Consumer Goods | 174.22 | 6.19 | 10.55 | 172.94 |
| Store Shares | 129.53 | 6.01 | 7.11 | 128.60 |
| Largest financial shares | 192.29 | 5.27 | — | 190.61 |
| Largest financial and industrial shares | 159.70 | 5.57 | — | 158.41 |
| Commodity shares | 224.35 | 4.32 | 11.07 | 219.52 |
| Gold Mining shares | 509.67 | 6.39 | 9.41 | 457.52 |
| Industrial debenture stocks | 70.74 | 8.09* | — | 70.63 |
| Industrial preference stocks | 51.41 | 14.26* | — | 51.37 |
| 3½% War Loan | 23⅝* | 14.77* | — | 23⅝ |

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| All-time | 199.45 (15.08.72) | 69.75 (12.12.74) |
| 1975 | 152.27 (06.11.75) | 61.42 (06.01.75) |
| 1974 | 178.15 (14.03.74) | 60.75 (12.12.74) |
| 1973 | 198.33 (12.01.73) | 120.58 (14.12.73) |
| 1972 | 199.45 (15.08.72) | 174.49 (10.01.72) |
| 1971 | 174.77 (31.12.71) | 122.33 (03.03.71) |
| 1970 | 145.18 (14.01.70) | 110.75 (25.05.70) |

* Flat interest yield.
● Ex-dividend.

Law Report November 6 1975 — Court of Appeal

# Money in court: position during trial

**Gaskins v British Aluminium Co Ltd**

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Orr and Lord Justice Browne

Where a defendant has made a payment into court, an application by a plaintiff to take the money out of court during the trial of the action should not normally be made without the defendant's consent. If it is made and is refused, the judge may be able to continue to hear the case.

The Court of Appeal, in reserved judgments, dismissed an appeal by Mr Philip Leslie Gaskins, the plaintiff, of Redditch, Worcestershire, against Mr Justice Croom-Johnson's refusal, during the trial at Birmingham of his claim for damages against the defendants, the British Aluminium Co Ltd, for the payment out of money in court. The judge ordered that the action be adjourned for hearing before another judge. Their Lordships directed that application should be made to the judge for him to continue hearing the case.

Leave to appeal was refused.

Order 22, rule 5 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, provides: "If any money paid into court . . . is not accepted in accordance with rule 3, the money remaining in court shall not be paid out except in pursuance of an order of the court which may be made at any time before, at or after the trial or hearing of the action. . . ."

Mr R. G. Rougier, QC, (who did not appear at the trial) and Mr Peter Andrews for Mr Gaskins; Mr Murray Stuart-Smith, QC, and Mr John Maxwell for the defendants.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that in 1973 Mr Gaskins lost the sight of an eye when hot bits of boiling aluminium flew into his face when he was working at the defendants' factory.

In December, 1973, he issued a writ claiming damages. The defence was that he failed to use the goggles provided.

On January 25, 1975, the defendants paid £5,500 into court in satisfaction of the claim. Mr Gaskins had 21 days in which to accept it. He decided not to take it out. The case came for trial.

On the first day Mr Gaskins gave evidence and was cross-examined to some effect. His advisers, appreciating that his case was going badly, decided to accept the £5,500 in court. The defendants would not agree. Mr Gaskins's counsel asked the judge to order it. As the defendants maintained their opposition, the judge refused to let Mr Gaskins take out the money. He appealed.

Important questions of practice were raised. Under the rules, if the defendant made a payment into court more than 21 days before the trial, the plaintiff had a right to accept it within 21 days and get his costs. If the payment was made less than 21 days before the trial, the plaintiff had a right to accept it so long as he did it before the trial started: Order 22, rule 3.

If the plaintiff let those times pass, he no longer had a right to accept the money, but had to obtain an order of the court: rule 5. If the parties agreed on a settlement, the court would of course make an order for payment out in order to effect the settlement. But could the plaintiff be allowed to take the money out in face of the defendants' opposition?

When the application was made before the trial, it would usually be made to the master. He could make an order allowing it. If the chances of success or failure—or of greater or less damages—were substantially the same as they were at the time of the payment into court, the master might allow the payment out to the plaintiff but usually on the terms that the plaintiff would pay all the costs from the date of payment into court. If the chances had substantially altered, then the master should not allow the plaintiff to take the payment out: it would be unfair to hold the defendant to a sum which he offered in different circumstances.

His Lordship thought that the defendant should indicate to the master the circumstances which had altered the position, such as a decision which had changed the way in which damages were to be assessed, or the discovery of further evidence affecting the chances. But the defendant should not be required to state circumstances, which, if disclosed to the plaintiff at that date, would affect the conduct of the case at the trial.

When the application was made at the trial, it would necessarily be made to the judge who tried the case. But Order 22, rule 7, clearly and specifically said that there must be no disclosure of the fact of payment in—or the amount—except when the case was settled by agreement.

The rule did not say what was to happen if it was broken. If the payment in was disclosed, the judge had a discretion whether to order a new trial. Suppose that by inadvertence the papers contained a reference to the payment into court and the judge read it, or that a witness blurted out that he had refused the payment into court, the judge need not order a new trial. He could go on and try the case: *Millensted v Grosvenor House (Park Lane) Ltd* ([1937] 1 KB 717). If the plaintiff realized that he was likely to lose—or get less—and applied to accept the money in court, the judge should go on and try the case himself, as Mr Justice Slade did in *Miller v Building Contractors (Luton) Ltd* ([1953] 2 All ER 339).

Were it otherwise, when counsel felt the case was going against him, he might apply to take the money out. He would say to himself "I will either get the money out or I will get a new trial before a different judge when I may do better. Heads I win, tails I cannot lose". If the judge were to order a new trial, it would inflict a grave injustice on the defendant, especially if the plaintiff were impecunious or legally aided.

If the plaintiff were allowed at the trial to apply to take the money out of court, without the defendant's consent, a door would be opened to abuses of the worst description. The court should lay down a positive rule that no such application should be made at the trial without the consent of the defendant.

The judge was right to refuse Mr Gaskins's application for payment out on the ground given by him, that it was not to be done in the face of the defendants' opposition. But it might have been better if counsel had asked the judge to continue the hearing himself: and the judge had done so. He would see to it that no advantage was gained by the premature disclosure of the payment in.

The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE ORR, concurring, said that in his judgment rule 7 applied to any disclosure of a payment into court whether or not made in the course of any application to take money out of court.

His Lordship agreed with the Master of the Rolls that there was no good reason why the direction contained in rule 7 should not be enforced as to a contested application to take money out of court during the hearing. As a rule such an application ought not to be entertained, and if there were special circumstances which led the judge to entertain the application and he refused it he should very carefully consider whether there was any sufficient reason why he should not continue to hear the case.

LORD JUSTICE BROWNE, agreeing that the appeal should be dismissed, said that he differed on one point. As rule 7 was only directory and not compulsive, it could not override what his Lordship thought was the clear meaning of rule 5, and in his view a plaintiff was entitled to make application during the trial for payment out, whether or not the defendant consented.

The danger of abuses could be reduced if it was realized that the judge had a discretion to go on with the hearing, although of course he would almost certainly not do so if the defendant objected.

Solicitors: Pattinson & Brewer for Stanley A. Coleman & Hill, Birmingham; Rowleys & Blewitts, Birmingham.

# Withdrawing abandonment of appeal

**Regina v Medway**

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justice Stephenson, Mr Justice O'Connor, Mr Justice Lawson and Mr Justice Jupp.

The Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal has jurisdiction to give an applicant leave to withdraw a notice of abandonment of appeal where the abandonment can be treated as a nullity, in that it was not the result of a deliberate and unformed decision, but there is no co-existing inherent jurisdiction enabling the courts to give leave in other special circumstances.

The five-member court refused an application by Andrew George Medway, aged 25, for leave to withdraw a notice of abandonment of his appeal against orders under sections 60 and 65 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, for detention in a special hospital without restriction of time, made by Mr Justice Mais at Birmingham Crown Court on July 30, 1973, when sentencing him, on committal by Northampton justices for dangerous driving and using insulting words and behaviour.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, and Mr Alan Newman for the applicant; Mr Frank Blennerhassett, QC, and Mr Conrad Seagroatt as amicus curiae.

MR JUSTICE LAWSON said that the appeal concerned the conditions to be satisfied for the exercise of the court's jurisdiction to allow a notice of abandonment of an application for leave to appeal to be withdrawn.

The applicant had a history of mental illness, which began in 1971. In March, 1973, he pleaded guilty to arson and was placed on probation for three years. In May, 1973, he was convicted of dangerous driving and committed to the Crown Court for sentence. On July 30, 1973, Mr Justice Mais, having before him the necessary medical reports, made orders under sections 60 and 65 of the Mental Health Act, 1959. On August 21, while awaiting his removal to Broadmoor, the applicant, acting for himself, applied for leave to appeal against the section 65 order. On March 22, 1974, Mr Justice Watkins refused leave, saying that the application was misconceived, that Mr Justice Mais could not have avoided sending him to Broadmoor but that, if he was now in better health, representations could be made to the Home Secretary, who could refer the matter to a mental health review tribunal.

The applicant received Mr Justice Watkins's refusal on April 2, 1974, but on April 4 he renewed his application. On April 28 he wrote to the Registrar of Criminal Appeals indicating his intention to withdraw his renewed application and on May 16 he formally abandoned it.

In June, 1975, solicitors, acting for the applicant, wrote to the registrar intimating that he intended applying to withdraw his notice of abandonment on a number of grounds, including that Mr Justice Watkins had overlooked the provisions of section 11(3) of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1968, empowering the Court of Appeal to quash or substitute an appropriate sentence on material available subsequent to the original sentence and that the applicant had been misled.

The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal and its predecessor, the Court of Criminal Appeal, had always been statutory. Until 1966 it sprang from the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, and since then from the Criminal Appeal Act, 1966, now replaced by the Criminal Appeal Act, 1968. Under section 11(3) of the 1968 Act the court could, upon an appeal against sentence, substitute a different sentence from that imposed by the sentencing court provided it was of no greater severity, and in exercising that power the court could take into consideration factors which had arisen since the original sentence was imposed. But the exercise of the powers under section 11(3) depended upon the court being seised of an appeal.

The abandonment of applications for leave and of appeals was dealt with by rules made under powers conferred by section 18 of the 1907 Act and section 46 of the 1968 Act. Where a notice of abandonment was given the application or appeal of which it was the subject was disposed of—either "deemed to be dismissed" (the 1908 rules), or "treated as having been dismissed or refused" (the 1968 rules). Accordingly, after abandonment, the court was functus officio and there was no longer any proceeding before it in relation to which its jurisdiction could be exercised. But since it was clear that the court could entertain an application for withdrawal of a notice of abandonment, the basis for the exercise of the jurisdiction had to be determined and its limits defined.

The applicant submitted that the court over the past 65 years had approached the problem of the basis of jurisdiction from two points of view: the "nullity" approach and the "special circumstances" approach. The applicant submitted that both those approaches were correct and that if the "nullity" test was satisfied then he was entitled as of right to have his notice of abandonment withdrawn.

It was further submitted that, if that test were not satisfied, and if the applicant could show the existence of special circumstances which made it just for the court to hear his appeal on the merits, then the court should exercise a discretion in the exercise of its inherent jurisdiction.

In many of the previous cases the court had been unassisted by argument or citation of authority, and the judgment had been delivered ex tempore.

Between 1910 and 1932 the Court of Criminal Appeal adopted the test of special circumstances, of which misapprehension or mistake were illustrations—but not exhaustive categories—but special circumstances could not be found where the applicant had made a deliberate decision to abandon.

The second stage began with *R v Moore* ([1957] 1WLR 841) where the court stated that it would not entertain applications for the withdrawal of notices of abandonment unless something amounting to mistake or fraud was alleged which, if established, would enable the court to say that the notice should be treated as a nullity. That case was followed in a series of cases between 1957 and 1971.

But two cases were out of line with the main stream of authority: *R v Lowbridge* ([1967] Crim LR 656) and *R v Burnett* (1967, unreported).

The last period, from 1971 to the present date, disclosed more frequent reports and transcripts relevant to the exercise of the court's jurisdiction. Generally speaking, the main stream of authority continued to be followed. But there were some apparent departures in the direction which the applicant was urging the court to follow.

The decision in *R v Wilkinson* (unreported, May 20, 1975), where the applicant abandoned his notice of appeal and two co-accused who were convicted with him subsequently had their appeals allowed, not only departed from the mainstream but directed it into a different course. The point was made that it was necessary to take that new course in order to avoid injustice to the applicant in the circumstances of that case. But the court did not believe that the state of the law was such that justice had to be denied to a person in Wilkinson's position.

Where an appeal was treated under the 1968 rules as dismissed, it seemed to the court that if it were satisfied that injustice would otherwise be done, the court would invite the Secretary of State to refer the matter to the court under section 17 of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1968, so that it would be seised of the case and do what justice required. Although those provisions were not entirely comprehensive (a matter which ought to be brought to the notice of those concerned), their use would be available in the vast majority of cases.

The answer to the question before the court depended upon whether, alongside the jurisdiction which undoubtedly existed to give leave to withdraw an abandonment where it was shown that circumstances existed which enabled the court to say that the abandonment should be treated as a nullity, there co-existed an inherent jurisdiction, in other special circumstances, enabling the court to give such leave.

The court was satisfied that there was no such jurisdiction. The kernel of the "nullity test" was that the court was satisfied that the abandonment was not the result of a deliberate and unformed decision; in other words, that the mind of the applicant did not go with his act of abandonment. It was impossible to foresee when and how such a state of affairs might come about, and it would be wrong to make a list under headings—mistake, fraud, wrong advice and misapprehension—which purported to be exhaustive of the types of case where the jurisdiction could be exercised.

The jurisdiction of the court was based on statute and there was no authority to support the existence of a parallel inherent jurisdiction. Accordingly, *R v Wilkinson* and all such other cases as might be cited to support the existence of such parallel inherent jurisdiction were wrongly decided.

The answer to the question, whether, on the facts of the present case, the withdrawal could be treated as a nullity was clearly no.

Mr Blom-Cooper had submitted that the applicant had been induced to abandon by the words of Mr Justice Watkins when he refused leave to appeal. He contended that the judge did not have in mind the Court of Appeal's power under section 11 (3) of the 1968 Act: that his advice was wrong in law; and that the applicant had been under the fundamental misapprehension that the court had no power to assess the merits of the sentence as at the date of the hearing of the appeal as opposed to the date on which it was passed.

Even if the court accepted the factual basis for that contention, which they did not, they did not think that a deliberate decision to abandon taken as a result of advice which was founded on a mistaken view of the law was in itself capable of vitiating the effectiveness of the notice to abandon so as to enable the court to treat it as a nullity. The applicant had received legal advice in the light of the judge's refusal of leave and had then decided to abandon his application. There was no element of mistake in that decision. The applicant clearly had appreciated what he was doing. The application would be refused.

Solicitors: Brain & Brain, Reading; DPP.


## Business to Business

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

### CONTRACTS & TENDERS

**CENTRAIS ELETRICAS DO SUL DO BRASIL S.A.—ELETROSUL**
(Subsidiary of ELETROBRAS)

**Salto Santiago Hydroelectric Project**

**Pre-quafication notice to suppliers of gates and ssociated equipment for diversion tunnels**

Centrais Elétricas do Sul do Brasil S.A.—ELETROSUL will invite bids from qualified manufacurers (selected by means of the Pre-Qualifiction to which this notice refers) for the degn, manufacture, supply and erection supervion of the following equipment for the four () Diversion Tunnels of the above-mentioned Project, situated on the Iguaçu River, tate of Paraná, Brazil:

—thirten (13) sets of guides and sole plates for cucrete bulkhead gates;

—twele (12) sets of guides, sole plates and a doggng device for the auxiliary wheel gates;

—one 1) set of guides, sole plates and dogging devie for the downstream by-pass wheel gate of Dversion Tunnel No. 1;

—two (2) wheel gates (each 4.75m wide and 7.50n high) for the by-pass of Diversion Tunel No. 1 (1 upstream and 1 downstream);

—eleen (11) sets of metal frames for concrete bulheads (each set comprising 2 frames 5.3m wide and 7.90m high);

—twc (2) metal frames for concrete bulkheads (ech frame 5.30m wide and 7.50m high);

—twi (2) hydraulic hoists and associated equipmet (each with 90 ton capacity and 8.0m stke) for the Diversion Tunnel No. 1 wheel gass;

—on (1) tower (about 30m high) with operating platform for the associated equipment of th hydraulic hoists for the Diversion Tunnel N. 1 wheel gates.

The total weight of the equipment to be suplied is estimated at four hundred (400) tons

For the payment of the above equipment, ELETROSUL expects to have available funds fro the Interamerican Development Bank—IDB through financing which is now being negtiated.

Paricipation in the present Pre-Qualification will be limited to manufacturers with headquaters in member countries of the Interamerican Development Bank and/or countries conidered eligible by the financing agency.

Th "Instructions for Pre-Qualification Proposal" will be available to the applicants until Deember 8, 1975 at the following address:

CENTRAIS ELETRICAS DO SUL
DO BRASIL S.A.—ELETROSUL
DEPARTAMENTO DE SUPRIMENTOS
Rua da Alfândega, 80 - 2° andar
20.000 - Rio de Janeiro - RJ
Telex 02122971
Brazil

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### BUSINESS NOTICES

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BUSINESS MAN, going to America, seeks consultation.—Box 1460 S. The Times.

EAST COAST SOUTH AMERICA.—... Director ... visiting ... Uruguay, Argentina, February/March, 76. Will undertake special commissions. Background, Eton, ... Division ... Lloyds ... Prior personal interviews, London, from mid Nov. Write Business Management Services, 6 Prospect Hill, Douglas, Isle of Man.

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### PUBLIC NOTICES

CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT INSPECTOR'S INVESTIGATION. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Regulation 10 (1) of the Civil Aviation (Investigation of Accidents) Regulations, 1969, that an Inspector's investigation under the said Regulations is taking place into the circumstances and causes of the accident that occurred on 19 October, 1975, at Amburrow Farm, Little Sandhurst, Berkshire, to PIPER PA-31 G-BBPV registered in the name of BRITISH CAR AUCTIONS (PUBLICATIONS) Ltd., ... House, Farnham, Surrey. Any persons who desire to make representations as to the circumstances or causes of the accident should do so in writing to the Chief Inspector of Accidents, Accidents Investigation Branch, Department of Trade, Shell Mex House, Strand, London WC2R 0DP within 14 days of the date of this notice and should quote the reference CW/C 543/01. Dated this 7th day of November, 1975.

CHARITY COMMISSION. Charity—The BENEVOLENT FUND of the ASSOCIATION of OFFICERS of EXECUTIVE COUNCILS and PRICING COMMITTEES (National Health Service). Scheme for the reconstruction of the body of trustees and extending the objects of the Charity. Ref: 281121-A1-L1. The Charity Commissioners PROPOSE to ESTABLISH a SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address. Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

CHARITY COMMISSION. GENERAL CHARITY — SHAFTESBURY HOMES AND ARETHUSA TRUST FUNDS. Scheme providing for the application of income. Ref. 211687-A1-L1. The Charity Commissioners PROPOSE to ESTABLISH a SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address. Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, LEATHERHEAD. Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Governors will be held at St. Ermin's, Westminster, on WEDNESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER, 1975, at 5 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report of the Council and the Balance Sheet for the Financial Year ended 31st August, 1975. H. E. BEVEN, Secretary. 31st October, 1975.

### EDUCATIONAL

G.C.E., DEGREE & Professional exams. Tuition by post. Free prospectus. W. Milligan, M.A., Dept. AJ3, Wolsey Hall, Oxford, OX2 6PR. Tel. ...

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### LEGAL NOTICES

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matters of: No. 005539 of 1975 TOLLCOURT PROPERTIES Limited No. 005541 of 1975 MERSEYSIDE FISH FRYERS Limited No. 5541 of 1975 LANCSBRIDGE Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given that PETITIONS for the WINDING UP of the above named Companies by the High Court of Justice were on the 28th day of October 1975 presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB and that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 1st day of December 1975, and any creditor or contributory of either of the said Companies desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on either of the said Petitions may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of either of the said Companies requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same. ERIC MOSTS, Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB.

NOTE: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of either of the said Petitions must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th day of November 1975.

No. 005383 of 1975. IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE CHANCERY DIVISION COMPANIES COURT In the Matter of REQUEST PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1948. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the winding-up of the above-named company by the High Court of Justice was on the 15th day of October 1975 presented to the said Court by the Bank of Cyprus (London) Ltd., whose registered office is situate at 55/57 Margaret Street, London W.1. And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London W.C.2 on the 17th day of November 1975 and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his counsel for that purpose: and a copy of the petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same. PAYNE HICKS BEACH & Co., 10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London W.C.2, Solicitors for the Petitioner.

Note: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person or if a firm the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th day of November, 1975.

No. 005323 of 1975. IN the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of AGRICULTURAL PLANNING ASSOCIATES Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1948. Notice is Hereby Given that a Petition for the WINDING-UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 28th day of October 1975 presented to the said Court by Agricultural Planning Associates Limited whose registered office is situate at 25 New Cavendish Street, London W.1. AND THAT the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London on the 1st day of December 1975, and any Creditor or Contributory desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requesting such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same. CLIFFORD-TURNER, 11 Old Jewry, London, EC2R 8DS.

Note: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th day of November, 1975.

In the MATTER of THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1948 to 1967 and In the Matter of HEENAN BEDDOW DEVELOPMENTS Limited. Registered Office and Business Address: 15/17 King Street, London, S.W.1. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 19, Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1DA, on 11th November, 1975, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose mentioned in Section 294 et seq of the said Act. Dated this 5th day of November, 1975. By Order of the Board, R. G. CARTER, Director.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1948 TO 1967 ENGINEERING SERVICES (PANELS) Limited. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of The Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 10a Park Street, London W1Y 4AS on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1975, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act. Dated this 27th day of October, 1975. By Order of the Board, R. HOOKER, Secretary.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1967 SMITH-WARDEN Limited (In Receivership). Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Hope Bullimore Gundry & Co., City Gate House, Finsbury Square, London E.C.2, on Friday, the 28th day of November 1975, at 4.00 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act. Dated this 31st day of October 1975. By Order of the Board, M. S. ASHWORTH, Director.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 TO 1967 OVERMARK Limited (In Receivership). Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Hope Bullimore Gundry & Co., City Gate House, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2, on Friday, the 28th day of November 1975, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act. Dated this 31st day of October 1975. By Order of the Board, M. S. ASHWORTH, Director.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1967 EUROPA NUTTY TOWNS Limited. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at Room 1, Windsester House, London Wall, London EC2 on Friday, the 28th day of November 1975, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act. Dated this 5th day of November 1975. By Order of the Board, J. RODRIGUEZ, Secretary.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1967 PARTINGTON ADVERTISING CO. Limited (In Receivership). Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Hope Bullimore Gundry & Co., City Gate House, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2, on Friday, the 28th day of November 1975, at 11.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act. Dated this 31st day of October 1975. By Order of the Board, M. S. ASHWORTH, Director.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of Dyer-Quda Enterprises Limited. Nature of Business: Forwarding agents. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 6th October, 1975. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 18th November, 1975, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 10.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock. D. A. WILLIAMS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

### TRANSFER BOOKS

THE EAST SURREY WATER COMPANY. INTERIM DIVIDEND. CLOSING OF STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS. Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of Ordinary, Preference and Redeemable Preference Stocks, except the 6.5% (formerly 4%) Redeemable Preference Stock 1977 and the Redeemable Preference Stock 1980, will be CLOSED from 17th to 30th November, 1975, both dates inclusive. By Order of the Board, L. T. M. FOSTER, Secretary. Redhill, Surrey. 7th November, 1975.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED (Incorporated in the State of Victoria, Australia). Notice is hereby given that the Registers of Members and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on 28th November 1975 for the purpose of payment of the final dividend on 15th December 1975 and also to establish entitlements to the "rights" issue announced on 6th November, 1975. Transfers must be lodged not later than 5 p.m. on 28th November, 1975. By Order of the Board of Directors, L. A. CRUICKSHANK, Secretary.

BRITISH TRANSPORT DOCKS BOARD. Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS of the Southampton Harbour Board 4½% Redeemable Stock 1965-1970 will be CLOSED from 17th November 1975 to 30th November 1975, both dates inclusive, for preparation of Interest Warrants. C. T. DOLLIMORE, Registrar. Town Quay Offices, Town Quay, Southampton. 3rd November, 1975.

### DRAWING OF BONDS

NORGES KOMMUNALBANK, THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY. MUNICIPALITIES BANK U.S.$10,000,000 5¾% 20 Year External Loan of 1964. Guaranteed by the Kingdom of Norway. Bondholders of the above Loan are advised that the annual redemption due 15th January 1976, i.e. U.S.$532,000 (Nominal) has been effected by purchase. HAMBROS BANK Limited. 7th November 1975.

### GENERAL VACANCIES

**University of Oxford**
APPOINTMENT OF AN
**ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER**

Applications are invited from persons preferably with pensions experience for an administrative post in the superannuation section of the University Chest, which is the division of the administration responsible for the conduct and supervision of the University's financial affairs. Salary on the scale £2,370-£4,206 (subject to review), starting point depending on age and experience. Applications, including the names of two persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent to the Deputy Registrar (Administration), University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JD, by 24 November, 1975.

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**UNIVERSITY OF BATH**
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**VICE-CHANCELLOR**

to succeed Dr. L. Rotherham, FRS, who is retiring at the end of the current session.

Anyone wishing to be considered or to make nomination may obtain further particulars from THE SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR, University of Bath, BATH BA2 7AY, with whom applications should be lodged by ... December, 1975.

### PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

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## ARTISTIC DIRECTOR

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outh Australian Theatre Company became a statutory of Parliament of the State of South Australia. The stablished in a permanent home at the Playhouse -million dollar performing arts complex in the City The Company is funded by the State Government of a and the Australia Council and presents a com- mme of professional theatre productions, in-service- heatre-in-Education.

Artistic Director will be required to maintain artistic the Company. He will be responsible to the Board ers generally for the company of players, the creative tre nomination of the repertoire. The number of cted by the Artistic Director shall be as agreed upon Board.

position falls vacant on July 4, 1976. It may be for the applicant to be available three months prior ia to join the Company.

Adelaide, South Australia.

negotiation. Applicants are invited to advise at l negotiations will commence.

should give details of professional qualifications, erience, age, marital status, and include two referees tails as may assist the Board in its decision. lications close on November 29 and should be

The Secretary,
Board of Governors,
South Australian Theatre Company,
The Playhouse,
Festival Centre,
King William Road,
ADELAIDE,
SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5000.

## Lean time for technologists

Professional engineers, scientists and technologists in engineering are now feeling the cold winds of economic recession as much as any other category in British industry.

But the recent spate of R & D cuts throughout the country has come as a particularly icy blast to these professionals who have often in the past enjoyed relative job security in their fortified position at the hub of company activities.

As the economic climate has continued to worsen many employers have clung firmly to their belief that R & D should remain the last bastion of normality no matter how ruthless the labour shake-out elsewhere.

Implicit in this belief has been an underlying faith in the economists' predictions of a considerable upturn in world trade in the near future. Then, of course, the technological innovators would be a crucial factor in the way individual companies were able to exploit the new situation.

However, growing redundancies in this department are a clear sign that nerves are beginning to crack in company boardrooms as pessimism increases about the actual timing of the promised boom.

It is against this depressing background that the Engineering Industry Training Board has been developing what it describes as the first full picture of employment and training in this highly qualified manpower sector.

And a major survey just completed by Muriel Venning, head of Research Planning at the board, shows that the general outlook is by no means ideal.

A report prepared primarily to assist the EITB in its future policy, particularly during the coming critical years, showed that during the last head count (1969/70) there were almost 62,000 scientists and technologists in the engineering industry.

The recession in 1970-72, however, produced some reduction in employment and an even more drastic cutback in recruitment of both graduate and undergraduate employers.

Work commissioned by the board at Warwick University in fact shows that firms' decisions on recruitment have become increasingly sensitive to the economic climate in recent years. So, too, have their decisions on the training of technologists.

"The problem", it says, "is not only that cash shortages cause a cutback in recruitment. There is also a scramble to get people into effective work quickly as soon as the recession ends.

"Thus, for example, in 1974 (following the slowdown of the early 70s) many new graduate entrants into technologist employment, particularly in the electronics industry were not getting initial training of a kind advocated by the board."

The report states that this attitude on the part of employers is understandable in view of the costs of providing that training but it adds that these extreme fluctuations in recruitment are bound to have an adverse effect on decisions by potential entrants to the industry and indeed by potential entrants to courses of higher education in science and technology.

Another serious dilemma was thrown up by research carried out at Sussex University which suggested that innovation may be promoted or inhibited by the actual "breadth" of knowledge of individual technologists.

An earlier report for the EITB commented that there was frequently a distinct impression that new techniques were unused not because they were inapplicable in the firm concerned but because employees in the firm lacked the necessary knowledge to implement the innovations.

In the light of these findings the new report states that latest data are not reassuring. Results showed that although the 1,295 individuals questioned had changed jobs on average after four and a half years there was a marked tendency to specialize and to stay within one application and/or within one function.

Although a substantial amount of additional training was reported by the sample only a quarter of all courses reported were in technical skills outside the respondents' own specialism (suggesting that experts were getting very limited formal opportunities for broadening their knowledge base).

Correcting this situation could prove an intricate problem for the training authorities. The survey reports that particularly in the case of younger technologists who are likely to change jobs after only three years there must be a temptation to the employer not to give the desired broadly based initial training, because his investment by way of recruitment and training costs will not be rewarded.

The survey does not attempt to answer the conundrum but it proffers the alternatives by way of a question.

Should the costs be borne, it asks, by the industry as a whole through a grant/levy system? Or, in view of the importance of technologists to the economy as a whole should the state foot the bill? Or even, as is sometimes suggested, should individual trainees contribute to costs since the training improves their market value?

It seems a long and arduous debate is in prospect.

Professional engineers, scientists and technologists in the engineering industry, Research Report No 4 EITB 1975.

**Richard Allen**





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This advertisement appears with the approval of the Scottish Local Government Staff Commission.

Applications are invited for the above post which is located at the Regional Headquarters, Glasgow.

The successful applicant will lead the Regional Council's Project Co-ordination unit which operates within the Department of Administration providing a central planning and monitoring facility for all aspects of the current Capital Works Programme estimated at £400m.

He or she will also be closely involved with the development of systems and procedures required to process resource and programme data associated with the preparation of the Council's Corporate Plan and Regional Report.

Applicants who should preferably possess an appropriate academic or professional qualification, must have first class administrative ability and the qualities of leadership and understanding necessary to co-ordinate functions in varying disciplines. It is of major importance that the person appointed has extensive experience of computer operated network and resource scheduling techniques and can demonstrate a successful record of implementing these techniques in this field.

Previous applicants will automatically be considered and need not re-apply.

Application forms are obtainable from the Assistant Director of Manpower Services and should be returned not later than 21st November, 1975.

* The field of recruitment for the above post is without restriction, however, all other things being equal, preference will be given to serving local government officers in Scotland.

R. M. O. McCulloch
Director of Manpower Services



**British Life Assurance Trust for Health Education**

Applications are invited for the post of

**DIRECTOR**

of the

**B.L.A.T. Centre for Health and Medical Education**

(formerly the B.M.A. Dept. of Audio-Visual Communication)

successful applicant will have extensive experience preferably medical, education, and will have an active interest in educational innovation. Creative ability is also essential. Salary negotiable, on University Reader/Senior Lecturer scales.

Details may be obtained from Dr. Alan Gilmour. Written applications should be lodged by 21st November, 1975, together with curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees, at the address

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JP
01-387 4499, extension 14



THE COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT (CFTC)
require a

**PERMANENT SECRETARY**

FOR THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION IN SEYCHELLES

A TWO-YEAR ASSIGNMENT

The Permanent Secretary will be responsible for :—

1. Advice to the Minister and other agencies of Government on tourism and civil aviation policies, with particular reference to air transport licensing, the development of overseas markets for tourism and the facilitation of tourist travel. 2. The management of Government promotion of tourism overseas, including devising marketing strategies. 3. The regulation and co-ordination of the tourist industry, including licensing of hotels and other tourist services and encouraging the development and improvement of services and amenities generally. 4. Advice on economic and land use planning. 5. Act as chief official government representative to the tourist industry.

Candidates should have had experience in a senior capacity of tourism administration with particular reference to overseas marketing and tourism transport. High-level experience of administering a Government department in a developing country is highly desirable. A university degree and experience in international marketing and tourism promotion are required.

Basic salary, inducement allowance and gratuity negotiable in the range £6,500-£8,000. A housing allowance, installation grant and education allowances also provided plus cost of shipment of personal effects. All emoluments free of Seychelles tax.

Application form and further details from Commonwealth Secretariat (CFTC), Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5HX. (01-930 3853, Ext. 6.)



**SENIOR CONSULTANT IN ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR**

Location: London — Salary: £8,500+

Harbridge House Inc. is an international management consultancy with European offices in London, Paris and Frankfurt. We help our clients to solve their problems through process consulting and management development. Our areas of specialism are corporate planning and financial control; international operations; organisational development; information systems and management science; materials management; and project management.

To meet our growing work-load and ambitious development plans, we need another mature consultant to work mainly in organisational behaviour. He should have had:

- ten years' significant experience in large and small organisations.
- responsibility for O.B. developments.
- experience of successfully selling himself and his ideas to senior management.
- a university education, with preferably an MBA or specialist qualification in O.B.

We offer considerable individual scope, fun and a generous, flexible remuneration package. We might be interested in a part-time arrangement.

*Write, indicating specifically how you meet each of the above criteria, to:*

Roger Smalley,
Selection Consultant,
Harbridge House Europe,
180 Tottenham Court Road,
London, W.1.

HH



**Director of Administration and Director of Resource Planning**

The Authority, one of the largest in England and Wales, serves 7¼ million people in an area broadly from the Scottish to the Welsh borders and the west coast to the Potteries. It has 9,000 employees, annual revenue of about £130 million and capital expenditure of about £70 million annually.

Its responsibilities include water supplies, sewerage and sewage treatment, rivers management, fisheries, land drainage and appropriate recreation.

THE DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION will bear responsibility for administrative, secretarial, legal and computer services, estates management, purchasing and contracts procedures and certain other common services.

Candidates should have qualifications and both professional and managerial experience appropriate to this wide range of functions. A legal qualification would be an advantage. The post will shortly become vacant due to retirement of the present Director.

THE DIRECTOR OF RESOURCE PLANNING will have the main responsibility for developing forward strategies for the best use of all resources, including the recreation and amenity policies.

He will play a large part in the consultation with local authorities and other official bodies (in industry and the countryside) about major developments within the Region.

The Authority is deeply committed to a system of practical planning which involves co-operative working by staff in all Directorates and operating Divisions, in which the Director of Resource Planning acts as co-ordinator.

Candidates should have appropriate qualifications and experience of a high order in one or more relevant fields and, above all, the capacity for an effective multi-disciplinary approach to these tasks.

The post has become vacant due to the present Director being appointed Chief Executive.

BOTH POSTS — carry membership of the Corporate Management Team.

Salary for both posts (national agreement) — about £14,000 p.a.

Apply for further details and application form, to: The Chief Personnel Adviser, North West Water Authority, Dawson House, Great Sankey, Warrington WA5 3LW

Closing Date: 24th November, 1975.

North West Water Authority



**Greater London Arts Association**

Appointment of

**DIRECTOR**

Negotiable, but expected to be between £7,500 and £10,000.

Particulars may be obtained by writing, quoting AT, to—

The Correspondent,
Greater London Arts Association,
25/31 Tavistock Place,
London WC1H 9SF.

Date for full applications, 28th November, 1975.
(Re-Advertisement)



**FINANCIAL CONTROLLER AND LOANS OFFICER**

A major International financial group with substantial shipping interests is presently completing an internal reorganization. The Candidate for this post which will be based in London will probably be between 27 and 35 and will probably hold an accounting qualification. He will have responsibility for financial control and systems which he may have gained within either a financial institution or industry. In addition he will be responsible for monitoring and controlling a substantial loans portfolio, one principal function of which will be money management and liaison with the group's principal banks, which may entail periodic European travel.

The salary which will recognise the qualifications and experience of the appointee is not expected to be less than about £6,000 and the post will carry the appropriate additional benefits.

All replies which will be treated in confidence should include a c.v. and salary progression and be adressed to Vice President, Finance, Box 1565 S, The Times.



TRADES UNION CONGRESS

**MEDICAL ADVISER**

Applications are invited for the post of Medical Adviser to the TUC. The Medical Adviser will be available to the Social Insurance and Industrial Welfare Department on questions of occupational health. In addition to advising on current problems, he will draw attention to circumstances, substances or processes likely to affect the health of workers. He will be expected to participate in educational work of the TUC, to represent the TUC in governmental and other bodies as appropriate and to assist in securing the cooperation of appropriate organisations and experts in the conduct of investigations into occupational health problems.

Appointment will be on the Consultants' scale. Further information and an application form can be obtained from THE GENERAL SECRETARY, TRADES UNION CONGRESS, CONGRESS HOUSE, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, WC1B 3LS.



**General Sales Manager**

sought by German manufacturer of a special patented safety bolt to develop the U.K. sales organization. The man appointed will be London based and solely responsible to the parent company for the U.K. sales operation. The applicant should have a good technical background and experience in marketing a similar product. Other requirements are some 10 years' sales experience with at least three at management level and good contacts in the fields of hardware, tools, mechanical engineering, nuts and bolts, etc. A knowledge of German would be an advantage.

Please send handwritten application together with career digest and indication of expected salary to German Chamber of Industry & Commerce, 11 Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7EE (Ref. JCJ).



The Council of BEDFORD COLLEGE (University of London)

invites applications for appointment as

**Secretary of the College**

(responsible for general, legal and financial administration) and Secretary of Council. This post falls vacant on 1 October 1976 on the retirement of the present holder. Salary Grade IV (professorial equivalent), not less than £7,584, plus London Allowance £399—Universities Superannuation.

Particulars from the Principal ("Confidential S"), Bedford College, Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS, to whom applications should be submitted not later than 12 December 1975.



COUNCIL OF EUROPE, STRASBOURG

**ASSISTANT EDITOR**

**Duties**

Technical and typographical preparation of manuscript - copies and correction of proofs; measurement of texts, study of quotations; checking that French and English versions correspond.

**Requirements**

English mother tongue (British or Irish nationality) and very good knowledge of French; good general education (e.g. 6 'O' levels and 2 'A' levels preferably higher); trade qualifications in modern printing and experience with a printer and in a publishing house with extensive international connections; familiarity with the calculation of printers' estimates.

**Salary and Conditions**

Starting gross monthly salary, including cost-of-living and expatriation at least 5,777 FF, non-taxable, plus marriage and children's allowances as appropriate; contributory Pension Scheme and French social security plus complementary insurance scheme.

Application forms may be obtained from:
HEAD OF ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION,
COUNCIL OF EUROPE,
67006 STRASBOURG CEDEX, FRANCE.

Closing date for complete application forms is 5 December, 1975.



**STON TECHNIC School of Business**

ns are invited for the post of

**CIPAL LECTURER in OUNTANCY**

should be graduates in Accountancy or a related discipline ld preferably hold a higher degree as well as being a f one of the recognised professional bodies. Salary within 940-£6,642 (bar)-£7,578 + London allowance £197. tails and application forms (to be returned by November Appointments Officer, Kingston Polytechnic, Penrhyn gston upon Thames KT1 2EE, 01-549 1366.



**International Hotel Executive**

Large international U.S. Hotel chain seeks top level executive to run its U.K. operations.

**Hotel development and operative experience essential. Multi-property management experience desirable.**

Send curriculum-vitae and salary history in confidence to Box 1502 S, The Times.



WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, SUFFOLK

**APPOINTMENT OF HEAD**

Governors of Woodbridge Endowed School wish to appoint a Head in September, 1976, following the retirement of Mr. L. Rolland.

Woodbridge School, a member of the G.B.A. is a Direct Grant school which has declared for Independence. It has 340 pupils, of whom 123 are boarders (all boys) and 91 are girls. There are 166 pupils (boys and girls) in the Sixth Form. A Head's residence is provided.

Applicants must be University graduates.

Further particulars and Forms of Application may be obtained from The Bursar, Woodbridge School, Woodbridge, Suffolk IP12 4JH and should be returned not later than 1 December, 1975.



Imperial College of Science and Technology
University of London

APPOINTMENT OF

**BUILDINGS SECRETARY**

Applications are invited for a new post of Buildings Secretary to be responsible for new building works, the maintenance of college premises and services and estate matters. Candidates should possess an appropriate professional qualification, have wide experience of building and estate matters and proven administrative ability.

Starting salary will be not less than £7,501 per annum, plus £399 London Allowance.

Further particulars from M. J. Davies, Secretary, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London SW7 2AZ (telephone 01-589 5111, ext. 2001), to whom applications should be sent to arrive not later than 21 November, 1975, quoting reference BS/T2.



**SPORTS AID FOUNDATION**

A vacancy exists for a Senior Administrator to service and assist the development of the newly created Sports Aid Foundation. The purpose of the Foundation is to raise funds to assist in the preparation training of international athletes in all sports. Proven administrative ability and experience is required. A knowledge of the structure of British sport would be an advantage but is not essential.

Salary negotiable between £8,000 and £8,000 per annum.

APPLICATIONS TO: THE CHAIRMAN,
SPORTS AID FOUNDATION,
c/o WESTWARD TELEVISION LIMITED,
11 CONNAUGHT PLACE,
MARBLE ARCH, LONDON W2 2EU.
REF.: JFC.


...as a main board director and Mr P. Nicholls, ... on January 1 in succession to ...

...has Outlets over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail ...



The Old School, Buckland Dinham, near Frome, Somerset.

# Residential property

## Relic of the era of cider

Houses with a long history often retain relics of past activities or industries with which they have been associated. Most common, probably, are old water mills, where some if not all of the original machinery still remains. Whatever such relics may be they give interest to the house and in any case add to the fun of life in general.

One of the more unusual such properties is Edithmead Farm, in the village of that name near Burnham-on-Sea. It was built about 1730, and cider was made there from early times until comparatively recently and there is still a cider house with a beamed ceiling and original pulley wheels and shafts. An added point of interest is a record hand written on the plaster walls of the attic rooms, started about a century ago, of the size and variety of the apple harvests and descriptions of the weather.

The house has two reception rooms and six bedrooms. It is being offered with four and a half acres of gardens and mixed orchards at £38,500 through Alonzo Dawes and Hoddell, of Bristol. There is also an option to buy another 29 acres.

What might have been of more disastrous consequence was a discovery made not long since at The Market House, a grade II seventeenth-century building in South Petherton, near Yeovil. Since the end of the last century until about a year ago it was in use as a hardware store. At any rate at one time shotgun and small arms ammunition was made on the premises and a recent search of the space beneath the roof disclosed a long-forgotten store of gunpowder which required the services of a bomb squad for its removal.

The property is being offered for exclusive use as a house, and has three reception rooms, four bedrooms and four attic rooms, with half an acre of garden. Offers about £25,000 are being asked through Humbert, Flint, Rawlence and Squarey, of Yeovil.

Houses with full roof-height ceilings are popular with many buyers because of the sense of space they give. In conversions of old schools and village halls some of the space is often broken up by the insertion of a gallery. The Old School, at Buckland Dinham, near Frome, goes one better with an eight-foot-deep gallery at each end of its 36ft-long living room, reached by spiral staircases. There are also two bedrooms downstairs and a main bedroom suite and two other bedrooms on the upper level, one with access to a flat roof. The house is for sale with half an acre of garden at £29,000 through Pearsons, of Frome.

The same style of high-ceiling living area, although in a modern building, is provided by Ham Glebe, on Ham Common, near Richmond, Surrey, which is being sold by Mr Michael Winder, a film script writer. The house was built in 1968 to designs by Mr Leslie Gooday, a local architect. The combined reception and dining area is 26ft high and 30ft long, with a gallery or landing lined with bookshelves, which is reached by an open-tread staircase. Downstairs there are two bedrooms and a bathroom, with four bedrooms and another bathroom upstairs.

A price of £89,000 is being asked for a lease of about 92 years held from the Church Commissioners at a net ground rent of £10 a year, with the possibility that the freehold could be acquired in time. The agents are Barnes and Barnes, of Richmond, and Savills, of London.

Very much a Victorian folly in the grand manner is Banwell Castle, at Banwell, near Weston-super-Mare. Said to have been built by a bishop early in the nineteenth century, the entrance is by way of an embattled gatehouse, with a castellated wall forming the roadside boundary. Accommodation is extensive and includes six reception rooms and 10 bedrooms. It is for sale as a whole or in five lots: a price exceeding £65,000 is being sought. The agents are Cluttons, of Wells.

Two pleasant estates are for sale not too far from London and may be expected to fetch fairly high prices, even in today's market. One is Durford Abbey Farm, between Rogate and Petersfield, a farming and sporting property covering some 367 acres. The main house is a late eighteenth-century building constructed on the site of the original Durford Abbey, of which traces still remain. There are three reception rooms and four bedrooms, with three service cottages and a range of farm buildings. The sale is through Savills, of London, and James Harris and Son, of Winchester. A price of £220,000 is expected.

The other estate is Tandridge Court, at Oxted, Surrey, extending to about 249 acres. The main house dates partly from Georgian times with an addition built in 1926. It has six reception rooms, nine main and three secondary bedrooms, as well as staff quarters. There are also a stable and garage block with a flat, a lodge, six cottages and a farm manager's house, as well as extensive farm buildings. Offers of about £300,000 are being asked through Knight, Frank and Rutley, but the main house could be sold with less land and fewer cottages.

For those who like good early Georgian architecture an interesting property is Westbere House, at Westbere, near Canterbury, Kent, a grade II listed building said once to have been owned by Joseph Conrad. It has creeper-clad white rendered walls under a mansard roof and provides four reception rooms, two bedroom and bathroom suites, and five more bedrooms. Outside is a detached coachhouse block with planning permission for the conversion of the first floor into a three-bedroom flat. The gardens run to more than two acres and there is a further leasehold paddock of an acre and a half. The price is between £70,000 and £80,000, through Hampton and Sons.

**Gerald Ely**

## COUNTRY PROPERTIES

### IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE JUST IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS

On December 5th The Times is publishing a Special Property Feature on Kent.

Estate Agents & Property Developers.

If you have properties to sell in this area phone

01-278 9231

and book your advertisement (if you book before November 7th you'll get an extra 10% discount.)

### INVERNESS-SHIRE CARRBRIDGE

Lower flat of newly divided house with view to north over Golf course and to south over River Dulnain. Ideally situated in centre of Cairngorm Sports area. Two public, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom. Recently entirely rewired and decorated. Garden shed and large garden. Keys from McCulloch & Robertson, Solicitors, 46 High Street, Granton-on-Spey. Offers over £12,000 to Patrick & James, W. S., 50 Melville Street, Edinburgh.

TEL. 031-225 6171.

### EDGE OF NEW FOREST
(Fordingbridge 3 miles)

Attractive family house with Granny annexe and extensive views over open forest, 3 beds., 3 baths., 2 recpt., bed/sitting room, etc. secluded grounds. Exors sale. £55,000.

AVON VALLEY

Near Fordingbridge and close to the New Forest. Modern 2 bed. bungalow with superb views. ½ acre. £32,500.

FOX & SONS

Fordingbridge. Tel. 52121.

**CORFE CASTLE,** Dorset.—Purbeck stone cottage in centre of village. 3 beds, 2 reception, oil-fired Aga, night storage heating; delightful secluded garden with view of castle. £25,000. Freehold.—Phone Overton (Hants) 506.

**ALDEBURGH, SUFFOLK.** Exceptional luxury home. 2 rec. ground floor bedroom suite. 2 other beds., 2 bath, dbl. garage. Gas cent. htng., all mains, gdn. £35,000.—Woodcock & Son, Ipswich. Telephone 54352.

**LYME REGIS.** Stone cottage with good view, ready furnished, 2 beds., 2 recept., fitted k. & b. £13,750 o.n.o. freehold. 079 83 2163.

**PRIVATE BEACH.** West Sussex. 5 bed., 2 bath, house, in ⅓ acre, with 90ft. sea frontage. £35,000.—Chichester 527845.

**NEAR BRANDS HATCH.**—End of row, 1968 Span open-plan house. Hall, 3 beds., bath., sep. w.c., well-fitted kitchen (incl. dishwasher), lounge, dining rm. Dbl. glazing, gas c.h., newly decorated, large garden. Suitable for extension. Garage. £17,500 o.n.o. incl. some fittings.—Tel. (0474) 873820.

**N. STAFFS VILLAGE.**—Freehold. Det., good views, 4 beds., 4 recept., large kitchen, luxury bath., cloaks. New roof, re-wired, full gas C.H., plus 3 open fires. £20,000. Tel.: Rudyard 627.

**NEW BARN, KENT.** Detached 4 bed bungalow, approx. ½ acre, with stable. Complete seclusion. £29,000.—Longfield 5331.

**KENT HILLS,** extensive views over Romney Marsh to sea. A charming country residence of character. 4 beds., dress. room, 2 baths, 3 rec., solar room, hall, cloak., kitchen, utility room, etc., and s/con. studio suite, incl. studio (30ft. x 28ft.), with further bedroom and bathroom. Oil C. Htg. Garaging for sev. cars. Partly walled gardens and grounds, about 3 acres. £45,000.—Apply Geering & Colyer, Ashford (tel. 24561).

**DO YOU WISH** to live in delightful privacy and quiet in the country (Chilterns) yet within 30 miles of London? If so, my house, architect-designed and built in 1955, compact and labour-saving, facing full south, in its ¾ of an acre, in private road, and offering many possibilities, is unusual and merits special consideration. Price £37,750.—Telephone me Saturday or Sunday between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. at Little Chalfont 3441.

PARRIS & QUIRK
Chartered Surveyors
27 MOUNT PLEASANT,
TUNBRIDGE WELLS 25272

### OCKLEY, SURREY
Dorking 8 miles.
Ockley Station 3 miles.

### FOUR OAKS, CAT HILL LANE

Detached Residence and 7 acres 4 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, room for second bathroom, extensive domestic quarters, garage. Gardens and paddocks.

AUCTION DECEMBER 15th
(Unless previously sold privately)

Illustrated Brochures from 27 MOUNT PLEASANT, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT. Tel. Tunbridge Wells 25272.

### SEVENOAKS

Close Wilderness Golf Course City and West End 30 minutes. DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED DETACHED PROPERTY 3/4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, shower room/w.c., charming drawing room, superb kit./dining room, study/fourth bedroom main services, oil fired cen. heating, double garage, garage/workshop, greenhouse, ¼-acre. Freehold. Offers in excess of £35,000.

IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.,

Sevenoaks (Tel. 52246)

### KINGSWOOD SURREY

100-year-old cottage, 3 beds., lounge, kitchen dining room, bathroom plus shower/w.c. Country views. 7 mins. walk station.

£26,500

Telephone: Burgh Heath (25) 51554

**BRIGHTON,** rural. Attractive bungalow, 3 large rooms, 2 medium. Bright k. & b. C.H. Gas, electricity, garage. Small well stock garden £20,000.—Brighton 505134 between 7-8 p.m.

## PROPERTY ABROAD

**UNIQUE SECLUDED CHATEAU ESTATE**

504 Acres protected all round in mountains 2½ hours by car from New York City. Year-round home with pool, tennis court, barn, hunting, trout-fishing, riding, skiing, etc. Estate sleeps 32. For ideal living, wise investment or development, $750,000 with liberal terms.

Write A. Morrill, 1185 Park Ave. NEW YORK CITY 10028, U.S.A.

**ITALIAN ADRIATIC.** Converted farmhouse; 5 bedrooms, 2 bath, 5 acres productive vineyard. Superb position. £26,000. Box 1246 S, The Times.

## BUILDING SITES

EINHOLT KELSEY COLLIER & ASHENDEN

"PRE LAND BILL SALE"

Residential Sites
Kent Coast

Freehold prices from £830 per unit!!

Apply: 61 High Street, Ashford, Kent. (0233) 24915

## LONDON AND SUBURBAN

### OXTED, SURREY

Attractive 16th century character house with later additions, set in quiet village in conservation area, convenient to station.

Accommodation: 3 spacious reception rooms, 4 large double bedrooms, 1 fitted kitchen, 1 kitchen/diner. Ideal granny flat. Secluded attractive walled garden. Double garage. Near to golf courses, walking distance to downs.

£28,000 Freehold

Phone for details, OXTED 3262 Now.

**RICHMOND.**—"Alberts". 2 bed. modernised, Victorian terr. cottage, 24ft. living room, k. & b. Offers £17,500+. Quick sale. 01-948 2808.

## LONDON FLATS

### HYDE PARK

Exceptional opportunity to acquire one of these rarely available flats in a modern luxury block overlooking and with access to a most exclusive private garden square. 2 beds, large reception, bath, kitchen, porterage.

Immediate possession. No High Alumina Cement problem.

£33,750 o.n.o.

Tel.: 01-289 2023 or 286 7738.

### REGENTS PARK, N.W.1
(Situated close)

Luxury 3rd floor flat, modern block, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (one ensuite), large lounge and balcony, fully fitted kitchen; c.h. and c.h.w. Lease 900 years. Ground rent £1 p.a.

£58,000

BARNETT BAKER & CO.

493 6128

### RIVERSIDE PENTHOUSE

Interior designer's flat opposite Cheyne Walk. Two double bedrooms, large living room with balcony, dining hall with super roof terrace overlooking river. Bathroom in honeysuckle with gold plated fittings (plus shower). Wrighton fully fitted kitchen with Casa Pupo tiled walls and floor. C.H. porterage and covered parking.

£38,000

97 year, low ground rent.

01-493 4519/223 1069

**WESTMINSTER.** Pied a terre. 1 room, kitchen and bath, in quiet square. Low outgoings. 3 years' lease renewable. Fixtures and fittings included. £5,500.—01-799 1353.

**SUPER OPEN VIEWS,** and only 12 mins. Victoria City. Exclusive modern block; large recept., 2 beds, k. & b., garage, gas c.h. 88yr. lease. £14,500. 690 7360 eves.

**ISLINGTON,** Balls Pond Rd. Upper maisonette in Georgian terrace house. 2 bed, living room, fitted kitchen bathroom, c.h. New conversion. £15,000. Phone: 01-340 1591.

**ENNISMORE GARDENS.**—Impressive luxury apartment block in the heart of Knightsbridge, close to Harrods and Hyde Park. Only 11 years old. All services, inc. 24 hour rus. porter; 2 acre gardens, use of restaurant. Also underground garaging available. 3rd floor flat, overlooking gardens, 2 beds., 2 baths (1 en suite), 2 intercomm. recepts., fitted kit., clks. Lease 72 years. £50,000.—Allsop & Co. (open 7 days a week), 20 Montpelier St., S.W.7. 01-584 6106; or evgs. Brighton (0273) 32565.

**WARWICK GARDENS, W.14.** Sunny top floor flat. Modern conversion: 2 rooms, roof garden, fitted k. & b. 93 year lease. £14,850. Tel. 603 7418 or 588 2830, ext. 558, daytime.

**HAMPSTEAD.**—Studio flat, suit business person, modern block, porter; long lease, £12,750.—722 1065.

## LONDON FLATS

### KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Facing south, overlooking garden square, adjacent to Hyde Park. Superb flat with large living room, approx. 24ft. x 15ft., double bedroom approx. 20ft. sq., built-in wardrobes, etc. entrance hall, spacious kitchen/breakfast room, bathroom. Fitted carpets throughout. Some furniture if required. Lease for 25 years. Ground rent £200 p.a.

LEASE FOR SALE £19,500.

tel.: 01-373 4042

### MARSHAM COURT, SW1

A beautifully decorated 7th floor flat situated close to Houses of Parliament within the Division Bell area. Amenities: full central heating, c.h.w., electric passenger lifts, uniformed 24-hour porterage, valet service. Accommodation: reception, double bedroom with dressing room and bathroom en suite, recessed kitchen. Lease approximately 60 years. G.R. £35 p.a. Service charge £147 p.a. Rateable value £430, payable at 44.5p in the £1. Price £18,000 to include fitted carpets and curtains.

DARLINGTON 2811 office hours

### MUCH SOUGHT AFTER DESIGNER FLAT IN W.2

Raw silk lined walls, bronze filled floors and matching fittings throughout, plus velvet and silk curtains and marble heaters in mahogany wood.

Two large double bedrooms all with fitted wardrobes and tailor made beds. Two bathrooms and w.c.'s. Fully fitted kitchen with cooker and fridge and locker room.

L shaped lounge leading to patio with 18th century Roman statue and glass table. 4 telephones. Fully serviced. 132 year lease.

£36,000 (negotiable)

Has to be seen to be believed. Phone 263 5130 for appointment.

### MARLOES ROAD, W.8

Close to London Air Terminal. First-class new flat in very convenient position, with 3 beds, reception, fully fitted kitchen, bath, cloaks, and 2 with patio: 84-year lease from £17,500.

Phone
Trollope & Colls
01-689 5102 weekdays.
01-286 3650 weekends.

### CHELSEA

Rare opportunity to purchase a ready to move into purpose-built pied-a-terre or 1 bedroomed flat. Situated on the King's Rd. close to Chelsea Town Hall and Sloane Sq. Lift, C.H., C.H.W., porter. All new fitments, some with fitted c. & c. and furniture. Long leases. Exceptional value for early sales. £12,000 to £15,500.

Allsop & Co., 20 Montpelier St., S.W.7. 01-584 6106, or 01-289 1710 after 7 p.m.

## PROPERTY TO LET

**HOUSE AND BUNGALOW,** fully furnished, to let for winter in Western Highlands, Scotland, on private estate. Box 1575 S, The Times.

## PROPERTY WANTED

### ANDERTON & SON

Professional Swedish gentleman and family seek 2/3 bed home for 2 years in the Croydon area. Canadian government official and wife require detached house for 2 years from December up to £60 p.w. Many others seeking properties in Croydon and surrounding areas of Surrey/Kent. If you have a suitable property please write, phone or call. Usual commission required.

27-29 BRIGHTON ROAD
SOUTH CROYDON
01-686 7941 (5 lines)

### REQUIRED

Tennis and/or Sports Club, about 3 to 5 acres. Very substantial American Group wish purchase for complete renovation and expansion. Must be short distance central London.

Initially brief details in confidence to Box 1119 S, The Times.

**WANTED.**—Large room plus additional, or 2/3 medium rooms kitchen, etc. N.W., S.W., W.C.2 area. Adjacent amenities. Tel. Brighton 505134 between 7-8 pm.

## OFFICES

**BROAD STREET PLACE, E.C.2.** 2,285 sq. ft. at Second Floor to let plus basement storerooms of 438 sq. ft. Lease till December, 1981, with rent review September, 1978. Rent £17500 p.a.x. Apply Matthews & Goodman, 01-248 3200.

**WINDSOR OFFICES** to let. Prestigious self-contained office in High Street overlooking Castle, 1,000 sq. ft. to 1,800 sq. ft. Central heating. Garaging available. Telephone Design Developments, Windsor 67592 office hours or Burnham 3856 evenings.

## DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

### STEWARD AND STEWARDESS

Married couple required at Westminster Abbey for duties as steward and stewardess in the historic post of college porter and vestrywoman. Free accommodation. Suit ex-service's mess or club steward/ess. Details and application form from:

THE RECEIVER GENERAL

Room A1,
THE CHAPTER OFFICE,
21 Deans Yrd
London SW1P 3PA.

**MESSENGER** with private house experience. Also some table service. Required for directors floor. No weekends. Excellent working conditions. Ludgate Circus area. References required. Apply Box 1488 S, The Times.

**ANGLO-GREEK** family living in Athens require Nanny/Mothers help beginning 1976 for minimum 12 months. Applicants should contact Mrs. Lukas at Clifton Ford Hotel, London, between 7-12 November.—Tel. 01-486 6600.

**SOUTH OF FRANCE,** near Montpellier, wanted experienced responsible groom girl, pref driver and BHS for private stable, 5 horses. Au pair conditions. Details to Girad 9, rue general Bruyere 3000 Sommieres.

**EDUCATED YOUNG LADY** required to act as cook/housekeeper to bachelor. House situated edge of Cotswold village, accommodation offered, also for 1 child, good inclusive salary and car available, so ability to drive essential. Reply Box 1010 S The Times.

**EXPERIENCED NN.E.B.** Full time nanny required for Venetia, aged 4, and Jonathan, 5 months. English family living London S.W.10 with secondary home in New York, used whenever possible. Own room with TV. Salary according to age and experience but not less than £25 p.w. nnl. Tel.: 01-373 6455 after 2 p.m.

**EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER** to join professional Highgate family, two adult, two teenagers. Own room, bathroom, TV. Close bus route. Generous free time. Please write to Mrs. Sternberg, Star House, Grafton Road, London, N.W.5.

**CHELSEA.** Mother filming requires nanny/mother's help 3-year girl. Own room, weekends free. 352 0657.

**SWITZERLAND.**—Cook Cordon Bleu standard required for family chalet 1 ski resort, December-April. Free fare, lift pass plus small wage. 584 6936 eves.

**£25 p.w.** net plus s/c flat for working-housekeeper: Surrey-British Agency (2492), Horsham. Tel: 561.

**AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY** offers best jobs London or abroad Call 87 Regent St. W.1 930 4757

## DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

### MOTHER'S HELP WANTED

Early January, London, N.W.3. Peter (8), Polly (5), both at school. Mother works part time. Ample time for classes/study. 2 days off per week. Own room, T.V. Usual wages.

CALL MRS. OXLEY
01-794 3446
after 6 p.m.

### MARY POPPINS

needed urgently by full-time working barrister parents in Hampstead. Takes charge of 3 healthy, lively children (13, 11 and 6). All at day school. Car driver essential. Some cooking, shopping and light housework. Lots of free time. Own super s/c flat. Top references please.

'PHONE
01-794 4846

### REQUIRED

**DOMESTICS FROM PHILIPPINES** speedily arranged. Experienced recommended maids, housemen, couples. 2 years' contract.—041-887 7000. New World Agy.

**FROM PHILIPPINES.** Experienced domestic staff speedily arranged. Popular Agency. 01-839 3755.

**RESIDENT DOMESTICS.** All disciplines of domestic workers from the Philippines available now. Excellent references, etc.—Please ring Derek Tyler, Lotus Employment, 01-370 2010/2725.

**AU PAIRS** available now.—Craig Agency, 940 6927.

**PARIS.**—Au Pairs and Nannies req. for super, friendly English-speaking families—top salaries, Evington Agency, 4 Market Place, Leicester. Tel. 536261.

**JAPANESE HOUSE BOYS** and Au Pairs seek posts, all areas. Evington Agency, 3 Market Place, Leicester. Tel. 536261.

### GENERAL

### WEDGWOOD

JOSIAH WEDGWOOD & SONS LTD,

require

### SHOWROOM ASSISTANTS

for their London headquarters at 34 Wigmore Street, W.1. These are interesting and rewarding positions for intelligent girls of good appearance.

Prospective candidates will be trained on all aspects of Wedgwood Group products. Generous staff discount scheme. Offices closed on Saturdays. For further details phone

01-734 7262

### CATERING COMPANY, E.C.1

specializing in the management of directors dining rooms in the City, seeks an accurate typist able to operate a small switchboard, and with the initiative to assist in the administration of a small office (situated close to Barbican Underground).

Salary £2,500 p.a. (review 1st Jan. 1976), plus 50p L.V.s daily, plus B.U.P.A. and other benefits.

APPLY:
HIGH TABLE LTD.
01-606 2634

### NOTTING HILL HOUSING TRUST

Needs someone with organising ability to help expand its CHARITY SHOP OPERATION—providing vital funds for rehousing families in West London. Experience not necessary, training given, but energy, determination and tact essential. Must drive preferably own car, mileage allowance.

Phone or write Pat Gandin, 46 All Saints Road, London, W.11. 239 9782.

### IN LONDON NORTH OR MID WEST

Part-time job for a woman with ability to be a focal organiser for an important cultural organization which is sending students from the Continent to England.

Very good opportunities.

Please send detailed résumé to E.S.C. Manager, 6 rue Richerance, 75 Paris 8.

**LONDON BASED** Property Company has a vacancy for a Management Assistant. Her duties will require initiative and the ability to deal with tenants. Previous property experience desirable but not essential. Salary by arrangement, c. £3,000. Please telephone 286 8080, ext. 240.

**FLEET ST.** Girl in early twenties required to handle correspondence, 3-line switchboard and various duties in small company publishing monthly journal. Lively atmosphere. £40 p.w. Tel.: Mr Thorn on or Mr Hillman. 01-353 7582.

**OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR** with typing to work for Editor of house magazine, a very varied and interesting job. Salary £3,000. Ring Carolyn Boyland, Career Girl, 13/14 New Bond St., W.1. 495 8982.

**ANTIQUE SHOP** requires full or part-time Assistant including Saturday morning in Swiss Cottage area. Experience not essential. 435 4870 (day); 435 8454 (eves.).

### SECRETARIAL

**AUDIO SECRETARY** required by busy architect to be responsible for the work of his team. Preferred age group, 30-40. Office close to Victoria Station. Please telephone 01-730 9633.

**CAPABLE** Part-time Secretary for medical charity, Harley St. area, 2/3 days weekly. Some experience bookkeeping and PAYE, electric typewriter, good salary. Write Room D, 7 Chandos St., W1A 2LN.

**SMALL** research company in West End requires someone to help out. Must type and be prepared to contribute generally to the output of the unit. Convivial atmosphere and plenty of scope. Salary around £2,500. Please telephone 01-437 1254.

**SECRETARY/P.A.** for professional society, capable of working on own initiative arranging luncheons, etc. Salary circa £2,750. Ring Carolyn Bryland, Career Girl, 13/14 New Bond St., W.1. 493 8982.

**PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY SECRETARIES.**—Why not try a small agency which has the time to discuss your personal needs and can offer highly paid jobs throughout central London? London Town Bureau, 836 1994.

**ADMIN SECRETARY** with shorthand for professional City Company. Client Contact etc. £3,800. Ring Secretaries Plus 283 2146.

**WE ARE A SMALL,** select personnel consultancy, specializing in top secretarial permanent and temporary positions with salaries in the region of £3,000. College leavers welcome.—Phone Marlene Lerner Personnel, 22 Baker Street, W.1. 01-935 3012/6450.

**THE LAST BUS** in the best jobs leaves from Monica Grove & Associates, 93 Brompton Road (opp. Harrods). 589 0131.

**SW1 WINE CO.** Consumer Manager needs PA Sec., 20s. Deals all retail outlets. Needs bright, enterprising personality able to cope with salesmen, telephones, correspondence, etc. Good formal skills. Around £2,600 p.a. plus fringe benefits. Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807/0010.

**PADDINGTON WINE CO.** needs first-class Audio Secretary for varied duties. Exceptionally informal cheerful atmosphere. To £3,000 p.a. plus delectable fringe benefits. Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807/0010.

**SECRETARY** Research Assistant to work with four Management Consultants, SW1, to back up new project. Sound formal skills. Ability to organise and participate at all levels. Around £2,500 p.a.—Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807/0010.

**BI-LINGUAL** English/French Sec. for South Ken. organisation. Fluent French and excellent English shorthand and typing. Highly confidential. £3,000 p.a., 4 weeks' hols.—Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807/0010.

**CITY AGRICULTURAL CONSULTANTS** need Secretary/Translator, 25 plus. Excellent written Spanish, knowledge Portuguese helpful. English shorthand typing. Translating reports and correspondence from Spanish and Portuguese. £3,800 p.a., neg., 4 weeks' hols., super fringe benefits.—Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807/0010.

**£3,000.** Use your speeds helping successful busy M.D. of well established educational company. Own modern office. Free lunches. —Ring Career Plan. 01-734 4284.

# Secretarial and General Appointments

## SECRETARIAL

### SECRETARY/PA TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Applications are invited for the position of Secretary/PA to the Chief Executive of ABTA. Applicants should be aged over 21, and possess exceptional ability and previous experience of Secretarial/PA work at a senior level. Starting salary £3,000 p.a. Benefits include a non-contributory pension scheme.

Applicants should write immediately and fully:
MR. M. A. ELTON, Chief Executive,
ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH TRAVEL AGENTS,
53/54 NEWMAN ST.,
LONDON W1P 4AH.

### MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS P.A./SEC. £2,700

This young minded company providing creative and forward planning techniques to many well known brand leaders can offer very good prospects and lots of responsibility to a top notch P.A./Sec. Working for one Boss who's the Marketing Director. Your duties will include client liaison and interesting projects. Good perks, and plush offices. Age 20 plus. For details phone

BRENDA TERRY
637 3787
PRIME APPOINTMENTS

### PARTNER'S SECRETARY

required for West End lawyer specializing in theatre and entertainment law. Good shorthand and ability to handle clients. Pleasant personality and sense of humour essential.

Hours 10-6. 3/4 weeks holiday. Salary up to £3,700 plus 25p L.V.s.

Telephone CAROL HUGH
01-629 3670

### CAREER GIRL ANY AGE

who wants to be the governess to a busy 20-headed ad. agency off Oxford Circus. Will do shorthand typing, reception/switchboard and generally organise everyone.

Salary around £2,500. 4 weeks' holiday.

Phone for interview Kay Whittaker.

01-580 3159

### SKI COMPANY

needs Sec./P.A. used to responsibility and preferably experienced in travel. Must be willing to work 35 miles outside London (free accommodation provided). French/German an advantage. Exciting position for right applicant.

Telephone:
CHRIS KENYON HOLIDAYS, Bayford (099 286) 316/327.

### LEGAL SECRETARIES THE BEST CAREERS

Partner level opportunities at first-class salaries now open in City, by the river, Baker St., West End and Victoria with shorthand or audio skills.

For the right Autumn move ring or call in now.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU
53 Fleet St., E.C.4.
353 7696.

### YOU NEED YOUR RAND BUREAU

491 3774

### ADMIN/SECRETARY £2,650

Charming house manager of International Information Service needs a Sec. used to taking responsibility and liaising at all levels.

JAYGAR CAREERS

01-730 5148/9

### SECRETARIES & P.A.s

Want a change? We can offer jobs both junior and senior almost all over London—in a wide variety of companies. Why not ring and find out more?

GILLY MART
01-584 3615
GRADUATE GIRLS

**NUMBERS** aren't a bugbear to you and figures/general admin don't leave you sleepless at night. If you are happy to take responsibility, you have secretarial skills and would like to work in an international, challenging and non-commercial environment, telephone Fiona or Andrea on 584 4225 N.H.

**MAYFAIR SURVEYORS.** Audio Secretary with some shorthand to work at Senior Management level. Able to work on own initiative and enjoy job involvement. Excellent working conditions, 3 wks. 5 days hols., £2,400+, annual bonus and £1.50 L.Vs. Call CENTACOM STAFF, Strand, 836 2875, or Kensington 937 6525.

**BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY.** Managing Director of International Building/Interior Decorating Company seeks bilingual secretary with shorthand typing in French and English. The work is never dull and will greatly tax your initiative and ingenuity. Age 25+. £3,500-£3,000.—Phone 01-741 0458.

**GREAT OPPORTUNITY** for highly responsible and keen Sales Secretary with drive and initiative. Bookkeeping knowledge required for small company in interesting field of promotion and mementoes. Salary £60 per week plus sales bonus at present averaging £12 per week. West End office.—Box 1400 S, The Times.

**GIRL FRIDAY**—French Sportswear Co., seeks Secretary (no shorthand), to assist in their showroom, deal with customers' queries and cope with general administration. £2,500 Bond St. Bureau. 499 1658.

**AUDIO SECRETARY** to young, but Senior Partner of S.W.1 Chartered Accountants. If you are seeking a challenge and salary of c. £2,500 p.a., call Gee's Recruitment. 499 6101-4.

**TV PRODUCER.**—Current affairs, requires a competent secretary in London. Must have good shorthand/audio typing ability. Telephone, Mrs K. Henley. 01-754 8080.

**LIVELY,** well-spoken P.A./Secretary required for two young Property men in Victoria. Top salary negotiable for the right girl.—Andrew Wilson & Co. 01-828 1565.

**NON COMMERCIAL SECRETARIES** for the widest choice, it's always COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 353 7696.

**M & J PERSONNEL.** West End, 56 Southampton St. 836 4757.

**£2,750+. INTERESTING,** varied post in E.C.1 for well qualified Secretary with good shorthand typing and abundant common-sense. Age unimportant, but pleasing personality essential. Telephone 253 8202. Miss Kennedy.

**M & J PERSONNEL.** The City, 80 Bishopsgate. 588 0174.

## Tempting Times

**£55 P.A./SECRETARY** well educated, experienced, preferably with view permanency required by Senior Partner, small but very busy E.C.2 firm. Tel. 588 8545.

**£4,000** for top Temp. Consultant's MD, adding new fields, needs superbly competent PA/Secretary, permanent possible. 01-657 0135.

### EXPERIENCED SECRETARY FOR CONSULTANT

Well known professional firm with Hanover Square offices requires Secretary to assist Senior Consultant's Secretary. Good shorthand/typing speeds and ability to work without supervision essential. Audio ability an advantage. Top salary and own pleasant office for successful candidate.

CALL 01-629 9292
REFERENCE MF.

### SECRETARY
TO FILM PRODUCERS, W.1.

fabulous job for a bright and chirpy bird who fancies the fun world of advertising and films, but who has got NO previous similar experience. They'll pay you £2,000-£2,300 depending on whether you're a college leaver or an experienced secretary. Good shorthand and typing, please.—Ring ADventure. 499 8772.

### UP TO £3,000 IF YOU HAVE GOOD GERMAN!

Terrific job for an extremely capable Secretary aged 30+, with first class working background, assisting pleasant German director who requires someone with good knowledge of the German language so as to hold conversations with clients etc. Very interesting, varied duties, nice conditions. Miss Flint, CHALLONERS, 100 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 6153.

### LEGAL LEGAL LEGAL

Audios and shorthands to £3,000. Super jobs await you in Central London area.

Tina
242 3691
Clayman Agency
31/33 High Holborn, W.C.1.

### ADVERTISING

Top W.1 agency needs P.A. to work for lively young Director. Around £2,700.

ADPOWER

10 South Molton St.
01-491 7660

### STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND

West End Film Company. Secretary required by European Audit Manager on communications side. Good shorthand and typing essential: French useful. To £3,000 p.a.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU
110 Strand, W.C.2
01-836 6644
(opposite Strand Palace Hotel)
Also open Saturday mornings 10 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

### CHARITY IS REWARDING £2,500

The Youth Campaign Director of this well-known charity in W.1. needs a Secretary/Assistant aged 25+ with a well rounded personality and good secretarial skills to be involved in all aspects of his work.—Phone Penny Stevens. 493 0295.

ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS, 31 Berkeley St., W1

**THE REJECT SHOP,** in Knightsbridge, is looking for a part-time secretary. Afternoons only, 2-5 p.m., £1.10 per hour.—Phone Sheila. 584 7611.

## DIVIDEND NOTICES

### TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS LIMITED
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF ORDINARY STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 57

Notice is hereby given that the interim Dividend declared on 1st October, 1975 at the rate of 4p per 50p unit of Ordinary Stock for the year ending 31st December, 1975, will be paid on or after 21st November, 1975, to Stockholders registered in the books of the Company on 24th October, 1975 and to holders for the time being of Stock Warrants to Bearer as indicated below.

Holders of Stock Warrants to Bearer must arrange for an Authorised Depositary to deposit Coupon No. 57 therefrom at the office of the Company's Paying Agents:—
Tanganyika Holdings, Limited,
6 John Street,
London WC1N 2ES
or to deposit this Coupon in Brussels at:—
Société Générale de Banque,
3 Montagne du Parc,
or
Banque Lambert,
24 Avenue Marnix,
or in Paris at:—
Credit Du Nord et Union Parisienne,
6 & 8 Boulevard Haussmann,
or
Messrs. Lazard Frères & Cie.,
5 rue Pillet-Will,
or in Switzerland at:—
Swiss Bank Corporation,
Aeschenvorstadt 1,
Basle,
and all its Swiss Offices,
or in Luxembourg at:—
Banque Générale du Luxembourg,
14 Rue Aldringen,
or
Banque Lambert-Luxembourg,
11 Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte.

Coupons presented for payment in Brussels, Paris, Switzerland or Luxembourg will require to be accompanied by declarations to the effect that they have neither been received from nor are the property of residents in the United Kingdom. United Kingdom Income Tax at the rate of 35 per cent will be deducted:—
(a) Where holders' registered addresses are situated in Great Britain or Northern Ireland.
(b) Where other holders on the Principal Register have appointed Agents in Great Britain or Northern Ireland for the receipt of Dividends for their Account.
(c) From payments made in respect of coupons presented in London, unless such coupons are accompanied by Inland Revenue Declarations.

By order of the Board
BAHAMAS INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED
Secretaries

Dated the 7th day of November, 1975
P.O. Box No. 7768,
Nassau,
Bahamas.

### CANADIAN OVERSEAS PACKAGING INDUSTRIES LIMITED
(Incorporated under the laws of Canada)
DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND

The Directors have declared the following dividend payable to shareholders registered at the close of business on November 21, 1975. Common Shares (Dividend No. 16) 25 Canadian cents per share (20 cents 1974) for the year to June 30, 1975.

In terms of the Company's By-Laws the dividend will be payable in the case of shareholders whose registered address on the abovementioned date were shown in the Company's Registers of Members as being:
(i) in South Africa, in South African currency
(ii) in the United Kingdom, in United Kingdom currency
(iii) elsewhere, in United States currency.

Dividend warrants will be posted on or about December 17 1975.

By Order of the Board
M. C. JOHNSTON, Q.C.
Secretary.

November 7, 1975.
Head Office:
7th Floor, 715 Victoria Square,
MONTREAL, Quebec, Canada
H2Y 2H1

## FINANCIAL
Also on page 24

## COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

### CANADIAN OVERSEAS PACKAGING INDUSTRIES LIMITED
(Incorporated under the laws of Canada)

DIRECTORS

A. KALMANSON (President)*
J. M. KALMANSON (Vice-President)*
J. A. C. HOARE*
M. R. LAMPARD*
* British

NOTICE OF A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING AND OF THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of Shareholders of Canadian Overseas Packaging Industries Limited will be held at 7th Floor, 715 Victoria Square, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Y 2H1, on Monday, the Eighth day of December, 1975, at twelve noon for the following purposes:

As to the Special General Meeting of Shareholders:

1. to consider and, if deemed fit, to sanction By-law No. 14 of the by-laws of the Company, enacted by the board of directors on October 2, 1975, increasing the authorized number of Common Shares without nominal of par value from six million Common Shares to ten million Common Shares and increasing the consideration for which such Common Shares may be issued to thirty million dollars (Canadian);

2. to consider and, if deemed fit, to sanction By-law No. 15 of the by-laws of the Company, enacted by the board of directors on October 2, 1975, amending the general administrative by-laws of the Company by, amongst others, eliminating the obligation of the Company to maintain a South African branch register of shares but authorizing the Company to establish such branch registers of transfer as the board of directors shall consider appropriate, the whole as set out in By-law No. 15, a copy of which is contained in the Information Circular which accompanies this notice;

As to the Fourteenth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders:

3. to receive and consider the report of the Directors and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended June 30, 1975, together with the report of the Auditors thereon;
4. to elect Directors;
5. to determine the remuneration of the Directors for the year ended June 30, 1975;
6. to appoint Auditors and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration; and
7. to transact such other business as may be transacted at an Annual General Meeting.

The Directors have fixed December 1, 1975, as the record date for determining the Shareholders who will be entitled to vote at the Special General Meeting and Annual General Meeting.

Shareholders who are unable to attend the foregoing Meeting are requested to complete and return the enclosed form of Proxy to the relevant address stated thereon at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the said Meeting.

By Order of the Board.
M. C. JOHNSTON, Q.C.
Secretary.

7th November, 1975.

## EDUCATIONAL

### COACHING ESTABLISHMENTS

Do you need to improve "O" or "A" level results? For Free Advice on available Courses consult:

THE GABBITAS-THRING EDUCATIONAL TRUST

6, 7 & 8, Sackville Street
Piccadilly, London W1X 2BR
Tel. 01-734 0161

who have advised on all aspects of Independent Education for over a Century.

## SECRETARIAL

### CUM' ON BABY LIGHT MY FIRE

£3,500 for a non-inflammable lady to join a very flash lighter group. Sec. skills are absolutely essential, and the guy who runs it occasionally does things for the movies. All in all, its an amazing job!

ACORN 409 2908
10 Maddox Street, W.1

## LECTURES AND MEETINGS

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON:** The 1975 Stamp Memorial Lecture will be given by Professor Peter R. Odell (Rotterdam) entitled "The Western European Energy Economy: Challenges and Opportunities" at 5.30 pm at the University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HU on 13 November, 1975. Admission Free, Without Ticket. Academic Registrar.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON:** The Creighton Lecture, entitled "Acton and Gladstone" will be given by the Reverend Professor W. O. Chadwick (Cambridge) on 10th November at 5.30 p.m. at Senate House, Malet Street, WC1. Admission Free, Without Ticket. Academic Registrar.

## MOTOR CARS

**BMW 74/75 model 2002TII.** L.h.d. Metallic blue, stereo, sun roof, tinted windows. Excellent condition. Executive driven with regular service history. £2,700 or near offer.—689 3519.

**TANNER OF FULHAM** for BLMC Tanners for Austin-Morris—Tanners for Rover-Triumph—901-921 Fulham Road, S.W.6. Telephone 01-731 4281.

**BMW 2002, OCT., '73.** Verona with black cloth interior. H.R.W., radio. BMW maintained. 20,000 miles. £1,950.—Ring 01-684 4090.

**VOLVO 144S.** Overdrive, H registration, 1 owner, Safari. £800 o.n.o.—Tel. 01-977 0951 or 0892 30558.

**VOLVO.** New and used, wide selection models and colours, phone or come by S. G. Smith, 35 Dulwich Village, S.E.21. 01-693 0203.

**RENAULT.**—Vogue Motors of Weymouth offer immediate delivery on most models.—03057-2222.

**'73 MERCEDES BENZ 280E,** mid-blue/dark blue trim, auto, power steering, stereo/radio cassette player. Impeccably maintained. £3,475. '71 Volvo 1800E Sports Coupe. Red/black leather trim, stereo, 1 owner, 34,000 miles. Very well maintained. £1,595.—Tamplins of Twickenham, 01-891 0211.

**MERCEDES-BENZ.**—If you are considering any new model or wish to purchase or sell your low-mileage car, try Chris Streller at Goodlife Garage (Croydon) Ltd 01-681 5881.

**YOUR TOYOTA DEALER** on the South Coast. Wiston of Worthing, South Farm Rd., Worthing, Sussex. Worthing 34506.

**NEW FIATS.** Few models left at pre-increase price. Ring now—Normans, 01-584 6441/01-622 0042.

**VOLVO,** new and used; good selection late models.—Tamplins of Twickenham, 66 York St., Twickenham. 01-891 0211.

**PRIMROSE V12 E type,** Reg. March '75, 8,500 miles, beautiful condition, £4,000.—Broadway 2325.

**CRESCENT INSURANCE (Bkrs).** Co. Best B.I.A. rates, drivers, 17-65 years, any car or risk. 01-203 1812.

**SPIKINS FOR LEYLAND** (Austin/Morris), 83 Heath Road, Twickenham. 891 0081.

**CITROEN.** Save up to £150. Excellent selection of new vehicles at pre-increase prices. Continental Car Centre. 01-950 8821/3.

**JAGUAR, 1973:** L.W.B., Mk. 3, air cond., radio/cassette, electric windows, £3,750. Broadway Car Sales. 959 0088.

**DAF '55 "P"** registered, left hand drive, cloth seats, garaged, serviced, £545. 01-730 5511, 4 p.m.-10 p.m. (SW1).

**FOR RENAULT**—The Spur Garage, 14 Morden Rd. (opp. South Wimbledon Tube). Phone 01-542 2154.

**ROVER 3½,** nice example, 1968, looks 1974, two owners, 53,000 recorded miles, garaged, new MOT. £465. 01-730 5511, 4 p.m.-10 p.m. (S.W.1).

**CHIPSTEAD** for your new Alfa, BMW, Lancia, Mercedes—and a sensible deal.—01-727 0611.

**TRIUMPH STAG,** 1976 model, primrose yellow, auto., hard/soft top, alloy wheels, Sundym glass, 50 miles only. Available today. List price. Duncan Hamilton & Co., Ltd., Bagshot 71010.

**EUROCARS** (London) Ltd. 1st reg. 1975 (N) Citroen DS23 Pallas E.F.I. manual, metallic beige tholonet with caramel jersey, fitted full air conditioning, 5,000 miles, £5,195. 1st reg. Jan. '75. Citroen DS23 Pallas E.F.I. manual. Metallic brun scarabee with caramel jersey. 8,000 miles. £2,895. 104 Bayswater Road, W.2. 01-723 1831.

**1974 DAIMLER** Double-6 Vanden Plas auto., radio, stereo, air conditioning, our chairman's car. 15,700 recorded miles. £5,000 o.n.o. Lax Mead. Tel.: 01-902 8787.

**ASTON MARTIN DB6,** 47,000 miles £1,385.—Higham 348.

**VAUXHALL VICTOR** 2300 SL. June '74 Auto, gold, black trim. 3,800 miles only. Special offer, £1,595.—Berkeley Sq. Garages, 7 Berkeley Sq., W.1. 01-499 4343/458 4455.

## FLAT SHARING

**SIDCUP.**—Girl share house, own room, only 25 mins. Charing Cross. £7.50. 302 5107 after 7 p.m.

**FLAT SHARE,** 215 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

**REGENT'S PARK/BAKER ST.**—Young executive offers to share luxury flat with compatible young man, 21-35. Any nationality: £30 weekly.—Write, with photograph, Box 1672 S, The Times.

**N.W.11.**—Double room in luxury flat, £69 p.c.m.—Ring 455-1891, after 7 p.m.

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Continued on page 27

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## BBC 2

11.00-11.25 am, Play School. 1.15-3.25 pm, Racing from Cheltenham. 7.05 Mr Smith's Gardening Programme.
7.30 NewsDay.
7.50 Pot Black. John Pulman v Rex Williams.
8.15 Money Programme.
9.00 Poems and Pints.
9.25 Spirit of the Age. Part 2. A New Heaven, a New Earth: The Tudor Renaissance.
10.15 Just Another Saturday, play by Peter McDougall, with John Morrison.
11.30 News.
11.45-11.50 Gary Watson reads The Red Herring, by George Macbeth.

## Granada

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, This is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Chuckleheads.* 5.20, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.35, Space 1999. 7.35, London. 8.00, ATV. 9.00, London. 10.30, Kick Off. 11.05, Film: The Last Hunt, with Robert Taylor, Stewart Granger. 12.55-1.25 am, Douglas Fairbanks Presents.*

## Westward

12.00, Thames. 1.20, Westward News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, Why. 5.50, News. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Treasure Hunt. 7.30, London. 8.00, Barnaby Jones. 9.00, London. 10.32, Westward News. 10.35, Late With Danton. 10.50, Film: Something of Value, with Rock Hudson. 12.45 am, Faith for Life.

## Ulster

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Ulster News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, UTV Reports. 6.25, Police Six. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Firehouse. 7.30, Wild Wild West. 8.30, Sportscast. 9.00, London. 10.30, Tom and Tommy. 11.00-12.00, Police Story.

## Border

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Police Five. 1.00, News. 1.20, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, Border News. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Mr and Mrs. 7.30, London. 10.30, Border Forum. 11.00, Film: Corruption, with Peter Cushing, Sue Lloyd. 12.40 am, Border News Summary.

## Scottish

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Road Report. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Housecall. 2.30, Thames. 5.20, Babar. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Husband of the Year. 7.00, Wavs and Means. 7.30, London. 8.00, ATV. 9.00, London. 10.30, The Odd Couple. 11.00, Late Call. 11.05-12.20 am, Film: Love Hate Love, with Ryan O'Neal, Lesley Warren.

## Thames

12.00, A Handful of Songs. 12.10 pm, Mr Trimble. 12.30, Look Who's Talking. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.30, Racing from Doncaster. 3.55, General Hospital. 4.20, Pop Quest. 4.50, Magpie. 5.20, The Flintstones. 5.50 News. 6.00, Today. 6.35 Crossroads.

## London Weekend

7.00 pm, Who Do You Do?
7.30 Rising Damp.
8.00 Hawaii Five-O, with Jack Lord and James MacArthur.
9.00 Beryl's Lot.
10.00 News.
10.30 Police Five.
10.40 Russell Harty.
11.00 Police Woman.
12.20 am, Conscience Without God, with Baroness Wootton.

## Grampian

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.35, ATV. 7.30, London. 8.00, Barnaby Jones. 9.00, London. 10.30, Wagon Train. 11.45, Prayers.

## ATV

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, ATV News. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, Supersonic. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, A Joke's a Joke. 7.30, London. 8.00, The Streets of San Francisco. 9.00, London. 10.30, Extra Time. 11.00-12.30 am, Film: The Search for Bridey Murphy, with Teresa Wright, Louis Hayward.*

## Southern

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 5.20, Betty Boop. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. Scene South East. 6.35, Out of Town. 7.05, And Mother Makes Five. 7.35, London. 10.30, Southern Report. 11.00, The Streets of San Francisco. 11.55, Southern News. 12.05 am, Doris Day Show. 12.30, Weather. Guideline.

## Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, And Mother Makes Five. 7.30, London. 10.30, Calendar Sport. 10.45, The Avengers. 11.40-11.55, Night Gallery.

## Radio

**1**

6.00 am, News. Simon Bates.† 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Paul Burnett. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.02 pm, David Hamilton.† 4.30, Rosko's Round Table. 5.45, Newsbeat. 6.02, Sam Costa. 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, A Question of Fun. 7.30, John Fox. 8.30, As You Were.† 9.02, Music Night.† 10.02, Tune for Old Time.† 11.00, John Peel.† 12.00-12.05 am, News.

**2**

6.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan. (8.27, Racing bulletin.) 10.02, Pete Murray.† (10.30, Waggoners' Walk.) 11.30, Jimmy Young.† 2.02 pm, Radio 1. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Radio 1. 11.05, Len Jackson (1,500m). 12.00-12.05, News.

**3**

7.00 am, News. 7.05, Offenbach, Poulenc, Satie, Milhaud.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Walton, Williams, Elgar.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Schumann.† 10.00, Clarinet and Piano: Weber, Chagrin, Alwyn.† 10.40, Haan Prix Musical 1974. The Soviet Gadilbekov family.† 11.40, Thomas Igloi cello and piano recital: Bach, Beethoven.† 12.20 pm, Organ recital: Vivaldi and Haydn part 1.† 1.00, News. 1.05, Playbill.† 1.20, Recital, part 2.† 2.00, Salzburg Festival 1975: Die Frau ohne Schatten, opera, by Richard Strauss. Act 1.† 3.10, Reading. 3.15, Die Frau ohne Schatten, Act 2.† 4.15, Reading. 4.20, Die Frau ohne Schatten. Act 3.† 5.25, Pied Piper.† 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound (continued). 6.30, It's Catching. 7.00, Special Report. 7.10, Listen Here.

7.30, Music from Pebble Mill, part 1: Beethoven, Brahms.† 8.20, Dr Johnson, passages from the Life of Alexander Pope. 8.40, Concert, part 2: Bloch, Bartok.† 9.30, Music Now. 10.15, BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra: Prokofiev, Berkeley, Schumann.† 11.25-11.30, News.

**4**

6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Today. 7.00, News and more of Today. 8.00, News and more of Today. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Voice of the People: 021-432 5133. 10.00, News. 10.05, Checkpoint. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, I Loathe being called George: Bernard Shaw. 11.50, Golden Voices: Beniamino Gigli. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Petticoat Line. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: Inter-city Incident. 4.00, News. 4.05, Any Answers? 4.35, Story: Summer of the Seals. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, Forces' Chance. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, Pick of the Week. 8.30, Any Questions? 9.15, Letter from America. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.45, Lone Survivor, by Tom Hopkinson. 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.25, Week Ending... 11.40, News. 12.01-12.04 am, Inshore Forecast.

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## BIRTHS

**BLOOMFIELD.**—On November 4th, at Westminster Hospital, SW1, to Pascaline and Roderick—a daughter (Emma), a sister for Harry.

**CAPPER.**—On *November 6th* to Heather (nee Daplyn) and Bill—a daughter (Rachel Joy).

**CRAFT.**—On November 5th at Mount Alvernia, Guildford, to Carol (nee Lizalek) and Peter Craft—a son.

**DARRINGTON.**—*On 4th November* at St Teresa's Hospital, to Paula (nee Setterington) and Michael—a daughter (Sarah Paula Margaret), a sister for Jonathan.

**DAVIES.**—On October 31, at Johnstone House, Belfast, to Jacqueline (nee Fraser) and Dr Robert Davies—a son (Alexander James Fraser), brother for Clair.

**GOUDGE.**—On 5th November, at *Queen Charlotte's Hospital*, to Frances (nee Walker) and Peter—a daughter.

**HOUSE.**—On November 2nd at home in *Norwich to Jill* (nee Turner) and John—a son (Joseph Matthew), a brother for Adam.

**MILLS.**—On November 6th, at King's College Hospital, to Valerie (nee Leon) and Michael Mills—*a son* (Leon Haslam).

**O'BYRNE.**—On November 6th, at St Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Sheena (nee Black) and Patrick O'Byrne—a *daughter* (*Katrina* Alexandra).

**PRAIN.**—On 6th November, at the Westminster Hospital, to Sue and Philip — a daughter (Philippa Victoria).

**PRICHARD.**—On October 31st at West *London* Hospital to Suzanne and Mark Prichard—a son.

**RENFREW.**—On November 5th, to Jane (nee Ewbank) and Colin Renfrew — a son (*Magnus* Archibald), a brother for Helena and Alban.

**STAFFORD.**—On 6th November, 1975, at West London Hospital, Hammersmith, to Anne (nee Richardson) and Greg—a boy (*Samuel*), a *brother* for Charles.

## BIRTHDAYS

**J. H. FOGG.** Happy 90th birthday, love Sarah, Sam, Charles.

**JANE.**—*Many, many happy returns.* M. Musculus and Brian. J.B.B.

## DEATHS

**BALFOUR.**—On 4th November, peacefully, at Boons Park, Four Elms, Kent, in her 101st year, Margaret Malloch Balfour, widow of George Balfour (M.P. for Hampstead 1919-1941). A much loved mother, grandmother and great grandmother. Private *Cremation* at *Tunbridge Wells*. Midday, Monday, 10th November. Family flowers only to S. Smith and Son, 127 Lingfield Rd., Edenbridge. Service *of Remembrance* will be arranged later.

**BARKER.**—On 5th November, 1975, at the Churchill Hospital, Oxford, Celia H., H.M.I. Dept. of Education and Science, aged 52, of 77, *Woodstock Close*, Oxford, daughter of Hyla and the late William Barker, of Welshpool, sister of Margaret, Bill and Katharine. Cremation at *Oxford* Crematorium on Saturday, 8 November, at 11.30 a.m. No flowers, but donations, if desired, to Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

**BOYCOTT.**—On 6th November, 1975, peacefully, in her sleep, Evelyn Mary Boycott, widow of Arthur Boycott, of Haddenham, Buckinghamshire. Funeral private. *Memorial service at St Mary's*, Haddenham, at 12.00 noon on Saturday, 22nd November, 1975.

## DEATHS

**BLYTHE.**—On November 6, 1975, peacefully after a short illness, at the Jersey General Hospital, Wilfred Lowson Blythe, C.M.G., aged 79 years, of 4 La Grand Pre, Grouville, Jersey, C.I., formerly Colonial Secretary, Singapore. Beloved father of Anne, *Noriye* and much loved grandfather of Marigold, Isabelle, Sophie, and Geoffroy. At his request no funeral service, cremation private.

**CAMPBELL.**—On 5th November, 1975, peacefully at 8, Succoth *Gardens*, Edinburgh, Ewen Campbell, CMG, MBE, MC, aged 78 years. Late of the Sudan Political Service. Loved husband of Evelyn, and dear father of Deirdre, Valeria, and Pixie. Service at Warriston Crematorium, Edinburgh, on Friday, 7th November, at 2.30pm. (No flowers please).

**CLAYTON-JONES.**—On *November* 5th, William Richard, aged 41, tragically while crop spraying in Jamaica. Beloved second son of Edward and Mary Clayton-Jones, loved by Andy, dear father of Kate, Charles and Christopher. *Memorial service to be announced later.*

**COLLINS.**—On November 6, 1975, very peacefully at home, S. Howard Collins, M.C., aged 86. Dearly beloved husband of Bee, much loved father of John, *Geoffrey*, *Sheila and* Margaret, and a beloved grandfather. Funeral private; no letters or flowers, please.

**GRIFFIN.**—On 4th November, 1975, Elizabeth Dorothy, aged 98 years, dearly loved wife of the late T. *Harold* Griffin. Service at Holy Trinity Church, High Street, Guildford, on Wed. 12th November, at 2 p.m. followed by cremation at *Guildford* Crematorium. Flowers and enquiries to J. Monk & Sons, Funeral Directors, 5 Artillery Terrace, Guildford.

**HERRING.**—On *November* 4th, 1975, Robert Herring, author and playwright, of Chelsea. Cremation at Putney Vale on Monday, November 10th, at 1.50 p.m.

**HEWISH.**—On October 31st, at *Ashley* Lodge Nursing Home, Ealing, aged 86, *Ernest William*, earlier of Newquay, Cornwall and Torquay.

**HIBBERT.**—On November 4th, 1975, peacefully, at his daughter's in Chelmsford, John Percy Maghull Hibbert, MC, of *Kenilworth*, aged 90. Loved father of Tom and Nancy and the late Nowell. Funeral at Lindale Church, near Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire, on *November* 10th at 12 noon. Memorial service to be held at Kenilworth later.

**HICKSON.**—On November 4, suddenly, Hugh, aged 76, of 45 Chestnut Avenue, Walderslade, Chatham. Cremation at Medway *Crematorium* at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, 11 November, 1975. No flowers, but donations if desired to Dr Barnardo's Home.

**HOBBS** (*Dr. J. Danman*), of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex. On 5th November, 1975, Joan Margaret, beloved wife of Leslie, after a long illness borne with *fortitude* and a characteristic grace. Funeral service at St. Bartholomew's Church, Albourne at 3 pm on Monday, 10th November, followed by private cremation. Please, no flowers or letters, but *if desired, tokens of remembrance* to the post-graduate Medical Centre, Cuckfield Hospital, Sussex.

**HOLMES.**—On November 5, at the Middlesex Hospital, London, W.1, Catherine (Katie) Holmes, dearly *beloved wife of* W. G. Holmes, of Sanderstead, Surrey. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium on November 12 at 3 p.m. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, POB 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

**LANG.**—On 3rd November, 1975, in London, Col. Bertram John *Lang*, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., aged 97, late Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Cremation took place privately at Golders Green on November 6th.

**MARTIN.**—On November 5, after a long illness, very nobly borne, *Lt. Col. Robert William* (Bill) Martin, M.B.E., T.D. (late the Dorset Regiment), dearly loved husband of Kitty. Funeral service at Putney *Vale Crematorium* on Wednesday, November 12, at 12.30 p.m. Family flowers only, but donations if wished to the King Edward VII Hospital *for* Officers. Memorial Service at Malpas, Cheshire, on Thursday, *November* 27 at 12 noon.

**McDONELL, MURIEL GRACE**, 93 Warrender Park Rd., Edinburgh 9, formerly of Oulch, peacefully on 4th *November 1975*. *Mother* of Elisabeth and Ralph (Melbourne), sister of Molly Wilkinson (Tadworth). Body bequeathed for medical research.

**PARK.**—On 5th November, as a result of a road accident, "Q" much loved *wife of Group-Captain* Stanley Park of South Point, St. George's Hill, Weybridge, and dearest mother of Miles and Tim. Cremation private.

**PRESTON.**—On November 4th, suddenly, at Gitwell Farm, Longdown, Exeter, Frank V. S. Preston, aged 59, beloved husband of Margaret and son of Frans Van Hombeeck. Funeral service Church of the *Blessed* Sacrament, Heavitree, Exeter, Monday, at 9 a.m., followed by *private* cremation. No flowers at his request, but donations, if so desired, to the Treasurer, Captain P. Aitken, Coorhees, *Longdown*, Exeter, *for Longdown* Village Hall Future Extensions Fund.

**PRETYMAN.**—On 29th October, 1975, at Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D.C., Lady Karen Pretyman, after a short illness borne with great courage.

**SAUNDERS.**—On November 6, peacefully, in the Uppingham Nursing Home, Erica Lowe, aged 89, wife of the late Ernest, formerly House Master of Brook*lands*, Uppingham, and mother of Alan. Cremation private. No letters or flowers, please.

**TURPIN.**—On November 5th, peacefully at St. Catherine's Nursing Home, Letchworth, Herts, Bertha Evelyn, aged 87 years, beloved *mother of Rosemary* Evelyn (Mollie) McConville and family. Funeral service in Bagulley Bros. private chapel, 500 Mansfield Road, Nottingham *on Monday*, 10th November at 3 p.m. followed by interment in church cemetery. Donations if desired to British Home & Hospital for Incurables, Crown Lane, London, SW16.

**WELCH.**—*On November 5th*, the Reverend Cecil Edward Welch, dear husband of Peggy and father of John, Mary and Andrew. Funeral service at *St. Mary's* Church, Harrow-on-the-Hill, on Monday, November 10th, at 2.30 p.m., followed by private cremation. Family flowers only please.

### *MEMORIAL SERVICES*

**BROWN.**—The memorial service for Michael Brown, housemaster and Director *of Modern Languages* at Mill Hill will be held in the school chapel at 12 noon on Saturday, 22nd November.

**DEWELL.**—A memorial service will be held for the late A. R. B. (Tony) Dewell at St. Lawrence *Jewry-next-Guildhall* on Thursday, 4th December, at 12 noon.

**RAMSAY.**—A memorial service for the late Robert Anstruther Ramsay, M.Ch., F.R.C.S., *will be held* at St. Joseph's Church, 50 Avenue Hoche, Paris 75017, at *11.30 a.m. on* Saturday, 15th November.

## IN MEMORIAM

**ANJA, TASNEEM.**—In everloving *memory of sister* Tasneem who died 19th Oct., 1975, from an illness.

**DALY, DIANA.** Remembered with love, my dearest *Mistress and* Friend.

**FELVUS, JOHN WILLIAM.**—In constant *memory of John*, my dearly loved husband.—Constance.

**JERVOISE, EDWYN** (Ted), very dear husband of Lettice. Died November 7th, 1965.

**JONES, TIMOTHY.**—On his birthday, much loved son of Glyn and *Nancy* Jones and brother of Elisabeth.

**SKARDOVA, MARIE.**—Před několika dny odešla zlohoto krušého *světa má drahá maminka* Marie Skardová z Vícic u Blovic. Čest její památce, byla to pravá česká vlastenka, dobrá matka sedmi synum, *kterému milá* vše nelepší—syn Jaroslav Skarda Londýn.

**STEPHENS.**—In everloving memory of darling Lucien, November 7th, 1958 and dear little Ann, August 12th, 1959. Always, Kate, Jill & *Helen*.

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**NANNY AGENCY**—Much recommended. See Businesses for Sale.

**150 KVA**, unused, generator set.—See Business to Business.

**MUSIC STUDIOS.** For details see today's Services column.

**HAPPIER LIVES** for lonely old people *can be provided by your Will.* Please include a bequest for the National Benevolent Fund for the Aged, 12 Liverpool Street, London, E.C.2.

**BE THERE** for the Greater London Fund for the Blind at the Christmas Fair, Europa Hotel, Grosvenor Square, Tuesday, 18th November, 11.30 to 6 p.m.

**REDECORATING** or Alterations? *See Business to Business.*

**ROOFING, WATERPROOFING**, gutters. See Business to Business.

**DID YOU SEE** The Changing Face of Medicine on BBC1 last night? Much of the work in the UK on polio vaccine was financed by Action Research for the Crippled Child. We made a grant of £10,000 recently in order that an EMI Scanner be obtained for *two London hospitals*. With your help we could do so much more. Please send donations to Action Research for the Crippled Child, Dept. T5, Springfield Road, Horsham, Sx.

# PERSONAL COLUMNS
ALSO ON PAGES 26 and 27

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

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**£20,000** available for investment. See Business to Business.

**FRENCH COUNTRYSIDE.** St. Tropez. See Hols. & Villas.

## YACHTS AND BOATS

**YACHTS FOR SALE.**—See *Holidays* and Villas.

## SPORT AND RECREATION

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Orpheus Holidays,
22 Queens House,
Leicester Place,
Leicester Square,
*London*, WC2.
01-734 2281.

Sherman Sunflight Holidays,
42 Stephenson Street,
Birmingham 2
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Kypros Travel & Tours Ltd.,
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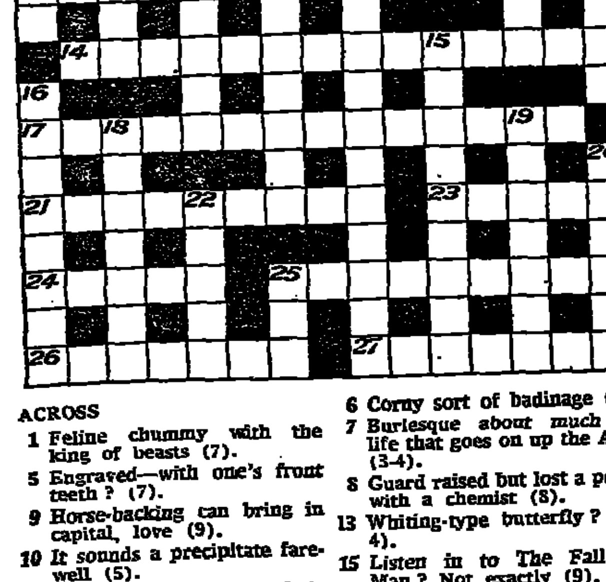
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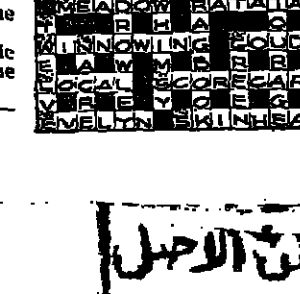
## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,145



**ACROSS**
1 Feline chummy with the king of beasts (7).
5 Engraved—with one's front teeth? (7).
9 Horse-backing can bring in capital, love (9).
10 It sounds a precipitate farewell (5).
11 For poets enough to include 500 present (5).
12 Making no bones of things? *On the contrary* (9).
14 Where's Dick Bultitude? Police on trains baffled (2, 4, 8).
17 God of cats and dogs (7, 7).
21 Terrible din in Barking Corporation (3-6).
23 Gentleman has returned with leaders of international body (5).
24 Bird's home in a great lake (5).
25 Put in new order for back kitchen installation (9).
26 In session about opening of debate, full of dope (7).
27 Domesticated reindeer in the folds? (7).

**DOWN**
1 D Jones's key man? (6).
2 Eton boy and I in trouble after work on piano (7).
3 School 'as to applaud the starchy *food* (9).
4 Our editor under custard pie treatment is put to shame (11).
5 A little matter in here—nothing in it (3).
6 Corny sort of badinage (5).
7 Burlesque *about much of* life that goes on up the Alps (3-4).
8 Guard raised but lost a point with a chemist (8).
13 Whiting-type butterfly? (7-4).
15 *Listen* in to The Fall of Man? Not exactly (9).
16 "From the land of the —," came tales of Hiawatha (8).
18 Supplied with juice, the odd wee drop (7).
19 To solve locked door problem can *send* you *mad* (7).
20 First in order Jack. Elizabeth *last* (6).
22 About a quarter pint maybe *makes us silly* (5).
25 He needs it for an innocent murderer (3).

***Solution of Puzzle No 14,144***




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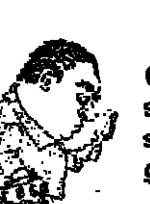
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